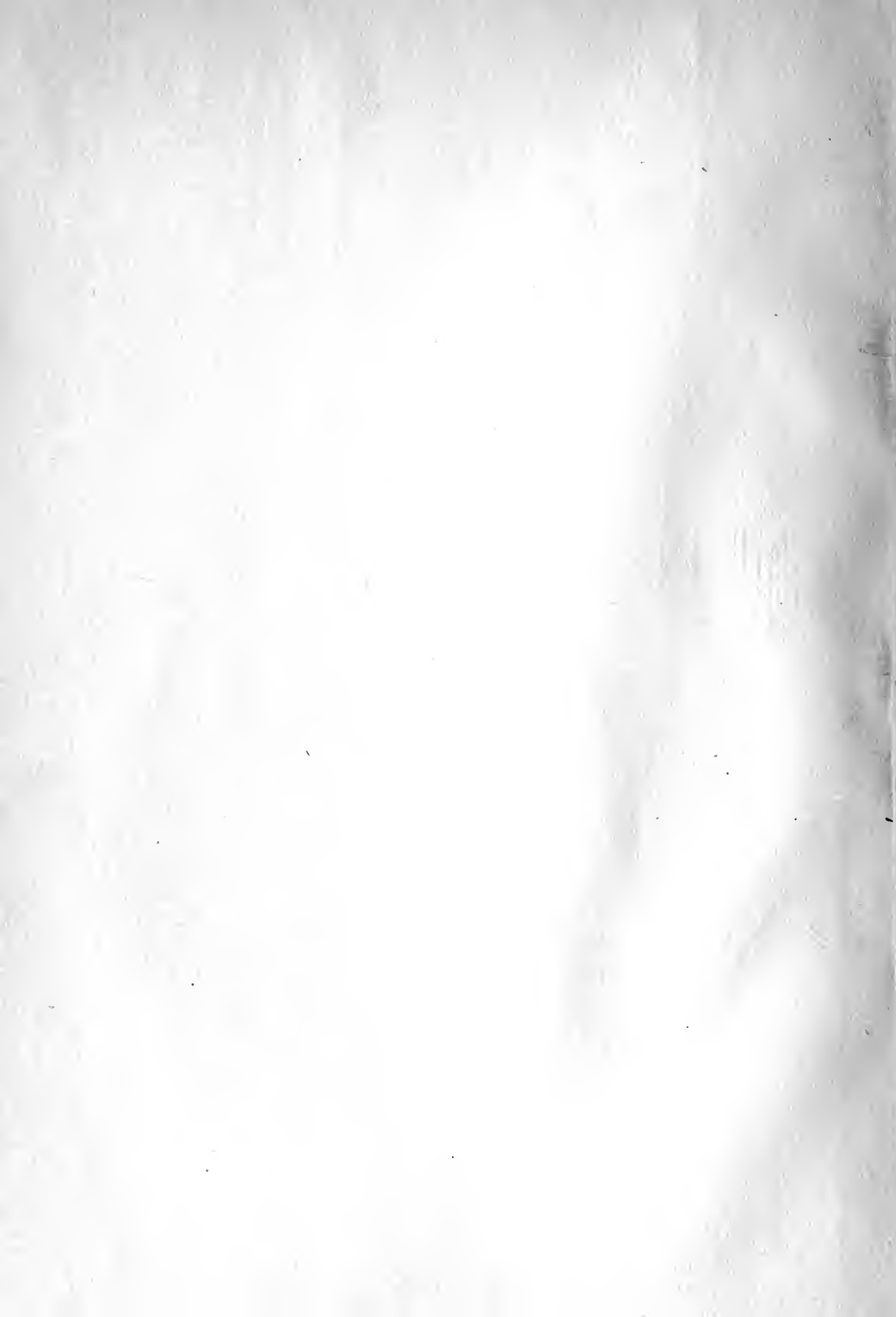


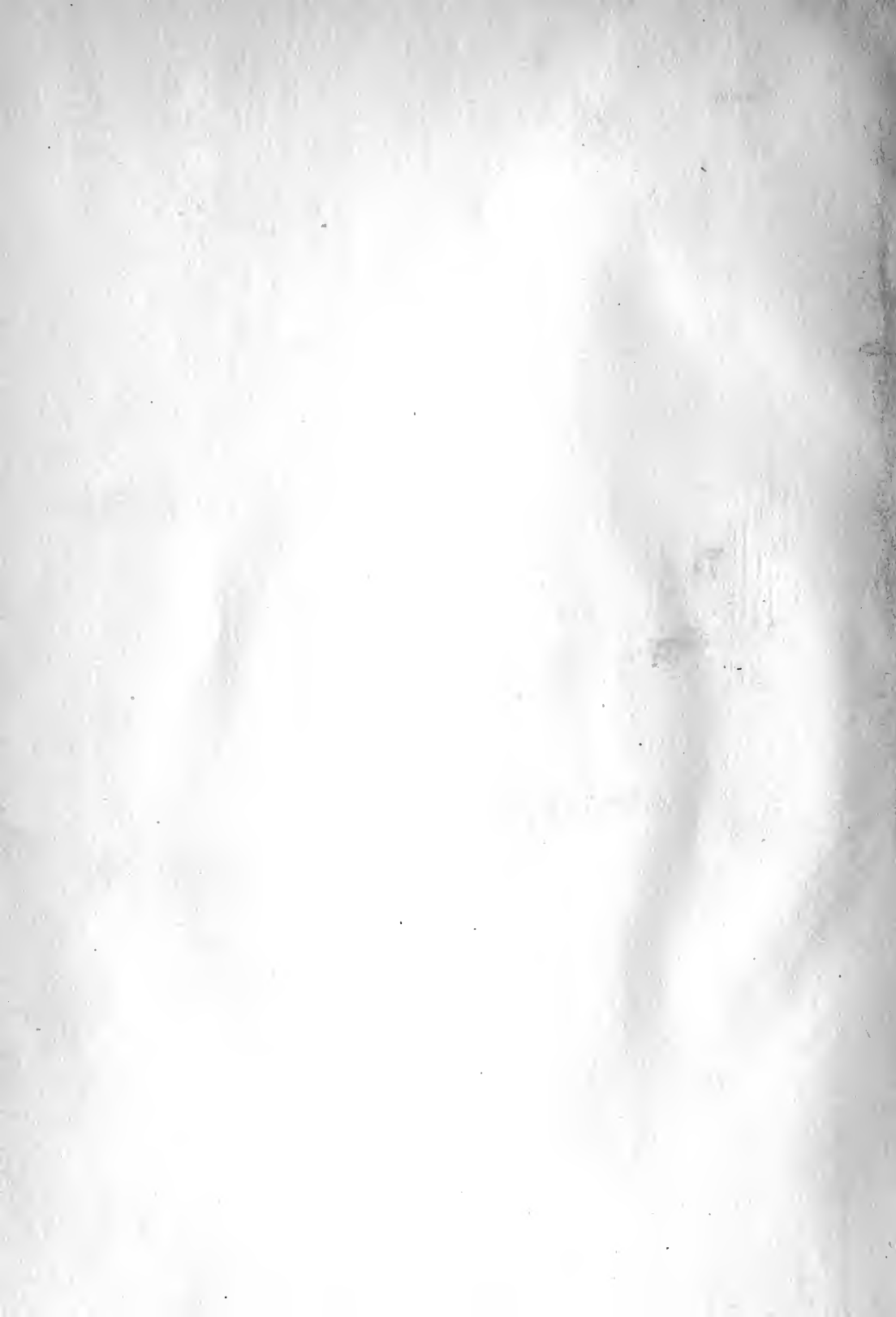
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		Food Administration painting by C. L. Bull and E. H. Blashfield.
		Nov. Map of Czecho-Slovak nation in front of New York Public Library.
		Two new A. L. A. posters.
		Dec. Books taken by Germans from Public Library of Montdidier and abandoned in retreat.
		Staff and charging desk of A. L. A. Central Library in Paris.

FRONTISPICES AND ILLUSTRATIONS:

Jan. A. L. A. Library Building at Camp Zachary Taylor.
Library snapshots at Camp Chillicothe.

Feb. Staff now working at Library War Service Headquarters in Library of Congress.
Views from Camp Lewis Library, American Lake, Wash.
More snapshots from Camp Sherman at Chillicothe, Ohio.

Mar. A. L. A. Library at Camp Sherman.
Library's share at food exhibit in Chicago.

Apr. Opening of campaign for books in New York City.
Official campaign poster used by A. L. A. in book drive.

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THE A. L. A. LIBRARY BUILDING AT CAMP ZACHARY TAYLOR, NEAR LOUISVILLE

THE great event of 1917 was the entrance of our country into the world war, and correspondingly the chief event of the library year was the organization of library war work by the American Library Association. The fund of "a million dollars for a million books for a million men" has outreached the original plan by \$600,000, including the \$320,000 grant from the Carnegie Corporation; the buildings provided for under that grant, and the one furnished for the Great Lakes Naval Camp, thru an anonymous subscription, are well advanced or under contract. Large purchases from publishers, who have joined in a liberal rate of discount, and large gifts from the public are pouring into the camps thru the A. L. A. dispatch station at the New York Public Library, altho freight and express congestion has interfered in many instances; solicitation for more and more books should be continued vigorously, and a plan for an intensive book campaign is under consideration. The War Council and the War Finance Committee, thru whom the fund was organized and achieved, are rounding up their work, and Dr. Herbert Putnam, as Director, is now in full executive control at the organization's general headquarters in the Library of Congress at Washington, with the War Service Committee as an Advisory Board. In reply to the published criticism that the Library War Council contained no librarians, it may again be noted that librarians avowedly kept themselves in the background, tho the actual work was done largely by them, in the modest belief that the purse strings of the public would be more freely opened if the movement were under the auspices of national representatives of the public whose names were more widely known. Splendid work is already under way in some of the A. L. A. buildings, that at Chillicothe, Ohio, under the direction of librarian Burton E. Stevenson,

being the pioneer in actual operation, and the co-operation of the Y. M. C. A., the Knights of Columbus, and later of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, utilizing their buildings as branches, completes the organization.

STATE legislation has chiefly taken shape in the development of the county system, Texas and North Dakota having both made progress in this direction, while the proposed county library law for Ohio passed the legislature, but was vetoed by the Governor because of one of its financial features. The retirement of W. R. Eastman, the youthful veteran of eighty years, from the guardianship of library legislation, is to be noted with regret. He has passed his mantle to Clarence B. Lester of the Wisconsin State Library Commission, who has not been able to take up the task in time for us to print in this number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL the usual summary of state legislation for the year. There has been no addition within the year to the lists of state commissions and associations, for the simple reason that most of the active states are already provided with such, tho there is missionary work yet to be done in half a score of our states. The development of associations has been chiefly among special or business libraries and school libraries, and this is a happy augury for the development of these important branches of library work. Local meetings of special librarians, looking to the formation of local associations, were held in Portland, Oregon and New Haven, Connecticut. The Southern School Librarians Association, organized at Washington late in 1916, has yet to make further progress south. As to meetings in general, the A. L. A. conference at Louisville brought together a larger number than was expected at a southern meeting, but concentration on war service has caused the

suspension of the mid-winter meetings in Chicago. It is understood that the Executive Board will designate Saratoga for the 1918 meeting, in the expectation that this will bring together the usual large attendance at meetings in the East. Aside from the regular meetings of state, regional, and special associations, the most notable feature of the year was the library publicity conference held at Chicago in May on the invitation of the Advertising Association of Chicago. A new library school has been started at the St. Louis Public Library, the Ontario Department of Education initiated a six-weeks library school course at Toronto, and there has been considerable development in existing schools and library training classes. During the summer the Massachusetts Library Commission held to very good purpose a second convocation of librarians from the smaller towns, at Simmons College.

DEATH has never perhaps taken so heavy a toll from the library profession as in 1917. He found a shining mark, indeed, in Henry E. Legler, universally considered one of the men of the future, who should have lived to realize the great undertaking he had initiated in the system of regional branch libraries for Chicago, which will become his memorial. Of the veterans, Alfred E. Whittaker, tho not present at the first A. L. A. conference, antedated the association as one of the twenty-one contributing editors to the LIBRARY JOURNAL in its inception, while William I. Fletcher of Amherst, whose great work as a bibliographer won universal recognition, and Henry M. Utley of Detroit, both librarians emeritus, came into the association soon after its organization. Thus the association has lost three past-presidents within the year. Another early member was Mrs. Mary H. Curran, whose weight and dignity caused her to be known pleasantly as "the Bishop of Bangor," and who has left a memorial of herself in a bequest to the Bangor Library,

with which she was so long happily and usefully associated. Among other women members Miss Mary B. Lindsay of Evanston, Illinois, took high rank. James L. Gillis of California was one of the most modern and enterprising of state librarians, to whom California owes its characteristic county library system, and Anderson H. Hopkins, associated in his latter years with Pittsburgh, will long be remembered in the A. L. A. George William Harris, librarian emeritus of Cornell, and Ralph K. Jones, librarian of the University of Maine and prominent in Maine library circles, are other college losses. William H. Winters had been librarian of the New York Law Institute for forty-five years, and Herman Rosenthal, whom the New York Public Library lost, was perhaps better known as a Slavonic scholar outside library circles than as head of that division in the Library.

ALTHO changes in personnel, partly owing to this depletion in the higher posts, have been numerous, the place of Mr. Legler is yet to be filled in Chicago by civil service examination, thru which he won his own opportunity. Mr. Gillis' post has been filled by the promotion of Milton J. Ferguson as state librarian of California. Lawrence Boyd Evans has come into the state librarianship of Massachusetts, following Foster W. Stearns' brief incumbency in succession, to Charles F. D. Belden, who resigned to accept the librarianship of the Boston Public Library, made vacant by Horace G. Wadlin's resignation after many years of faithful service. Harrison W. Craver came from Pittsburgh to succeed W. P. Cutter as librarian of the United Engineering Society in New York, with which the Library of the American Society of Civil Engineers had been united, and Ernest J. Reece left the Illinois Library School to take the vacant headship of the Library School of the New York Public Library. Charles E. Rush was appointed librarian of the Indianapolis Public Library

coincident with the opening of the new building, Miss Eliza G. Browning retiring to the post of assistant librarian, at her own request. Many have gone thru leaves of absence or otherwise, to man camp libraries of the several cantonments, in patriotic service, and are winning places on the country's roll of honor. Miss Jessie F. Hume, of the Queens Borough Library system, completed twenty-five years of faithful service, pleasantly commemorated by a loving cup. The St. Louis Public Library developed the interesting plan, started in New York state, of exchanging assistants with other libraries for specified periods, with the purpose of wider experience and mutual advantage on both sides. Progress has been made toward the standardization and certification of librarians, and in Massachusetts there was effective protest against extending ordinary civil service examinations to library service in place of the special methods already widely in operation.

LIBRARY building, which had a low record in 1916, took a new start in 1917, which witnessed the completion and opening of several important library buildings of nearly first rank, notably those at Indianapolis, St. Paul, San Francisco and Montreal. The Lawson-McGhee Library of Nashville also opened its new edifice. College library buildings were completed and dedicated at Amherst College, and at the University of Notre Dame, Indiana; Williams, Vassar, and Michigan University are making substantial additions; Leland Stanford University, California, has cleared the ground for a new library building to replace the one which the earthquake of 1906 destroyed, and the Peabody College for Teachers at Nashville has accepted plans for a library building of unique character, designed by Mr. Tilton, which will be the most important of its kind in the South. The building of the United Engineering Society in New York has been enlarged to house the added treasures of the Civil Engineers Library, by

the remarkable engineering achievement of adding two stories to a skyscraper in the shape of a four-legged stool, whose legs are steel columns ingeniously carried thru the existing building from ground foundations. Kansas City, Mo., has doubled the housing capacity of its library by an important extension. Detroit is clothing the steel skeleton of its building, completed long since, by the facing of stone, the cornerstone having been laid during the year. Philadelphia, despite litigation, has progressed with preparations for building at the fine site on the new parkway, and Brooklyn, after long delays, is making progress on the wing which is to be first completed.

IN publications and bibliographies, the year has not been notable. War bibliography has attracted attention and probably the war museum established at London, the French war library at Lyons, the German collection in Berlin, and other collections will lead to developments toward adequate bibliographical record of the world war. The fourth volume of "Books on the Great War," edited by F. W. T. Lange of the St. Bride Foundation Libraries, was received in this country early in the year. The first section of a "Catalogue of war publications," to June, 1916, compiled by G. W. Prothero and Alex. J. Philip, is designed ultimately to include every work of importance related to the war and published before its close. The high cost of paper and printing which war conditions have induced, has resulted in several discontinuances and suspensions—among them the stopping of the Portland, Oregon, *Library Bulletin* and the omission of the annual cumulation of the *Open Shelf*, published by the Cleveland Public Library. The Technical Book Index, formerly published by the Indexers of Chicago, has been taken over by the Pittsburgh Library. *Information*, a useful library tool, has been suspended, and a new *Business Digest*, cumulated quarterly, has been supplied in

its place. Mr. Koch's volume on Carnegie libraries up to 1907, with illustrations, is one of the interesting library publications, and valuable in library practice will be Miss Mudge's thoro revision of the Kroeger "Guide to the study and use of reference books." The "Apprentice course for small libraries," prepared by the faculty of the Wisconsin Library School, and the catalogs of children's books from the H. W. Wilson Company, have been other practical library helps of the year. In special bibliography, the most important issue has been the catalog of the Petrarch Collection at Cornell, published in England in a substantial volume by the Oxford University Press.

AMONG the civilian services of the war one of the most important features has been the provision of ambulances which America generously supplied in considerable numbers even before our entrance into the war. At the A. L. A. conference of 1917, Miss Hitchler proposed an A. L. A. ambulance, but the pressure, especially within recent months for other war services, has put this plan somewhat in the background. It commended itself especially to the late Henry E. Legler, whose son had volunteered for ambulance service in France, and it was his earnest wish that such an ambulance might be provided and that his son might have the honor of being the driver for the A. L. A. ambulance. Some of the western associations have taken up this thought and are pressing Miss Hitchler's plan with this in view. About half of the \$1900 necessary has been raised, and further donations may be sent to Miss Hitchler at the Brooklyn Public Library.

THE report of Dr. Raney on behalf of the A. L. A. committee on importations, shows that, in large measure thru the co-operation of the Librarian of Congress and the special representative of the library in London, Mr. Koch, much was accomplished early in the year toward the importation

of German books, by the freeing of the cases held in Rotterdam. Since then, the Trading with the Enemy Act has been passed and careful regulations have been made regarding the importation of publications originating in enemy countries. The committee has succeeded in securing a blanket license on behalf of the American Library Association, under which "universities, colleges and public institutions of approved character," inclusive of public libraries, may import enemy publications, especially serials, necessary for research purposes and not of objectionable character. This excludes not only popular literature, but also the theological works and the historico-political publications which have alike been made organs of propaganda. The committee's circular to libraries is printed elsewhere. The library profession is to be congratulated both that its national organization has been the means of accomplishing this result and that it has had the service of so active and efficient a committee.

RUSSIA, despite its political upheavals, has been coming more and more to the front in library development. The Library School in Shaniawsky University at Moscow had above 200 students this year, in addition to the thousand enjoying its training in previous years. The Russian Library Association at the end of its first year included 500 members, and has four branches in as many centers. Lectures on library economy have been given in several cities. Under the new regime, all restrictions have been removed from libraries and a number of new public libraries are in course of development. Mexico also is showing advance, a library school at Mexico City having entered upon its second year with over a hundred students for the two-year course which replaces the original one year course. The progress in these two countries is a happy surprise to those who have not carefully watched the forward movement of their peoples.

A COLLEGE LIBRARY IN WAR TIME*

BY HERBERT PUTNAM, *Librarian of Congress*

OUR purpose to-day seems at odds with the times. We are to dedicate a building to books, and the uses of books: to study, therefore, and to meditation. And the world is at war, the time a time, not of meditation, but of passion; a time for action, not for quotation; a time for asserting convictions, not for forming them. A collection of books represents agreements, sympathies and mutual understanding among men; it stands for a certain continuity in the developing relations between man and man, nation and nation. War abruptly suspends those relations between great groups of men, ignores all the previous reciprocities, and throws back the contending peoples into an attitude purely primitive. It is the office of books to seek and exploit the good, the true, the serviceable, the amiable, wherever it may be found: it is the necessity of war to invigorate itself by seeking and exploiting the base, the false, the weak and the detestable in the enemy. It is the office of books to bring men together; it is the effect of war to keep them apart.

But if these contrasts exist, there may be the more reason for exemplifying them. If the normal relations are for the moment suspended, there may be the greater need of remembering that they have existed, and will be resumed; and if civilization itself seems to have lost its hold, of recalling and emphasizing that it never does so completely, that its progress is continuous, and that even cataclysms such as the present, when viewed in retrospect, will appear to fit into an evolutionary progress, doubtless divinely ordered.

The proof of this is in books, the record in a library. And at precisely such a time as this the dedication of a building to library uses is a necessary assertion and useful reminder: just as was the steady erection of the dome of our Capitol—assertion of unity—during the disruptions of our Civil War. A reminder too—the li-

brary—that there are “first principles” in science, canons in art, lessons in history, and rules of conduct, which no political disturbances among men can affect; and particularly useful if it emphasize, as here it does, that, whatever the disturbances, the ultimate tranquillity, efficiency, and happiness of the community depend upon the individuals composing it: and that therefore the need of the individual to educate himself, by the established methods, and in the customary ways, remains imperative. If war requires temporary emphasis upon certain ideals necessary to its own efficiency, it must not be allowed to set aside as futile the ideals deemed efficacious in normal times. I mean, of course, those ideals in education, in the business of life, and in the relation of man to man—of nation to nation—which are urged in times of peace.

The ideals—the methods—and the apparatus also. Of which latter are books. Is their potency lost? Is it disposed of by the fact that, with millions of books to guide them to decent conduct and friendly appreciations, the nations are at war? Is it disparaged by the fact that the nation held by us responsible for the war, most condemned for barbarity in it, is the nation most devoted to books—most insistent and orderly in its process of education? The answer is for your faculty to give. The present offers a unique opportunity for its statement.

I am sure they will take advantage of it, and that their effective instrument will be the books themselves. Also, that it will lie not in profuse references to many books, but in the discriminate use of a few.

In many counsels there may be wisdom, but it is only the wisdom of the one wisest among them. In many books there may be a multitude of evidence for the investigator, of subtleties for the sophist, but only confusion for the man seeking a guide to conduct. And in its abilities to make the worse appear the better reason a University Library contains confusions for the under-

* Address at the dedication of the Converse Library Building at Amherst College, November 8, 1917

graduate which a College Library may well avoid. Certainly the fundamentals of history, of science, of philosophy, of good faith and of good breeding can be found within the compass of a hundred thousand volumes. And of these it is only good faith and good breeding that are for us the issue in this war. The original issues were doubtless complex and of many effects and motives. It was not they that brought us in. We came in only when one of the combatants announced and set in practice a doctrine that ignored the sanctions of humanity achieved after centuries of painful effort, and threatened every community relying for its safety upon justice rather than force—a doctrine of monstrous egotism: the doctrine that a nation "fighting for its life" [its own judge as to whether it is so fighting] need regard nothing but its own immediate profit. There are some things which a gentleman regards even when he is fighting for his life.

It may assert law in its behalf; but it isn't law that it infracts. It is a "gentleman's agreement": an understanding between nations precisely similar to that between the individuals of a border community where there is no positive law, nor courts to interpret it, nor police to enforce it. An act which shocks the good sense or the conscience for the community, or seems to imperil its safety, isn't dealt with as a breach of law. It isn't open to argument. It meets a resistant more fundamental than law. The bystanders won't "stand" for it. And they "take a hand" to suppress it.

So we took a hand, tho indeed we had also a particular hurt of our own. But the point is that the issue upon which we did so was not an involved and intricate one, not an issue of dynasties, or heredities, or territorial aggression or commercial ambition: it was the simple issue of good faith and good breeding. The test we applied was the test of what is fair and decent and safe among peoples who are to live and do business with one another. And the decision we made was the decision not so much of our minds as of our conscience. It did not require elaborate learning, for it did not admit of argument.

Most wars have a compensating side—in

the examples they furnish of personal dedication and self-sacrifice. If they rend certain groups apart, they bring others into a new and close communion of effort and suffering in a common cause. But this particular war has the especial value of being, for us at least, a war of principle. And the impress of it as such should be deep upon our younger generation.

Deep also from another side, the example of organization and of subordination which it requires, as has no other war hitherto: of an entire community bending itself to a single purpose, organizing all its energies towards this, subordinating to it every selfish, individual interest. It is a lesson in efficiency. And the application will go beyond it. For if such organization and subordination are necessary to the efficiency of the community in war, why should they not promote its efficiency in peace? The question will be raised. It will gravely concern the generation that is to deal with our civic problems in the early future; and the opportunity is extraordinary to interest that generation in it while you hold their attention. You can do so with effect only by relating the phenomena of the times to the studies which they pursue here.

An enviable opportunity. And it is available not merely in the field of history and the political and social sciences but in the natural and physical sciences as well, and in the arts: for all alike are being drawn upon and applied. There is indeed scarcely one of them unrepresented in our Council of National Defense. No such concentration of them has been witnessed before; nor such a demonstration of the application of the exact sciences and the utility of the, so-called, theoretic sciences.

But there is another lesson also—the lesson of all great crises in human affairs. It is the proof they offer of the qualities in the individual man which make for efficiency. Such crises strip off the non-essentials, bare the essentials. The man who emerges is efficient not in proportion to his learning or accomplishments, for these but enable him to deal with a familiar problem in the usual way. What enables him to cope with a crisis is the ability to deal with an unfamiliar problem in an un-

usual way. And this ability depends not upon what he knows, so much as upon a combination of this with what he sees, feels and judges, so that the whole co-operates as power. When we stress the faculty in this we call it efficiency; when we stress the quality in it we call it character. And the impressive fact is that the controlling element—that which enables him to meet supremely a great occasion—is character rather than faculty. It is the moral of him, not the intellectual in him. It is no mere possession. It is rather an adjustment within him of all his possessions with all his parts. It is this which ensures the co-operation. It is this which proportions him to his task. It is this which gives him his driving force. And it is this alone which makes his effect enduring. It is enduring, because what he has applied to the task is a something independent of his knowledge or time or circumstance. It is something fundamental—*independent of all time, superior to all circumstances.*

It is deeply ethical. And yet it may be expressed in terms quite intellectual, even in the terms of art.

Down on the Mall in Washington there is approaching completion a memorial to Lincoln. The design is classic, suggesting to the casual a near reproduction of the Parthenon. And some have questioned it as singularly inapt. A Greek temple to commemorate Lincoln! What more remote from him, less suggestive of him?

They are thinking of the superficialities of the man, contrasting this with the symmetry and refinement of Greek architecture. Even so they are thinking incompletely: for they overlook two vital qualities which even his superficialities shared with it: proportion, and repose. And the power due to both. St. Gaudens didn't overlook them: both his erect and his seated figures of Lincoln absolutely convey them: and in doing so are as "classic" as any that have come down to us from the age of Phidias.

Now in architecture proportion and repose are near expressions of the ethical. And the architecture of the Greeks expresses them pre-eminently: not perhaps because of the moral qualities of the Greek

people, but because, however in private life the Greeks may have relaxed to the pleasure or the expediencies of the moment, their aesthetic sense demanded in their architecture that perfection which includes due adjustment of parts to whole, and of the whole to its problem and its environment.

On the aesthetic side this adjustment is beauty; on the intellectual and moral, it is efficiency. And where the question is of a man, in relation to a problem requiring exercise of the moral qualities—where, for instance, his success is conditioned upon his sympathy, his tolerance, his charity, the veracity of his nature, its very basis is moral. Such a man was Lincoln; such a problem was his; and only such an adjustment enabled him to meet it. "The goodness of his greatness combined with the greatness of his goodness." And if architecture is to express him at all it will be that architecture which truly stands for veracity. Truly for proportion also, and balance, and the fit adjustment of the means to the end—which, under Providence, Lincoln himself stood for.

An adjustment: of mind and heart and soul. The building which expresses it—or the book—whether of yesterday or to-day—is equally a classic. The man who expresses it is a master in efficiency; and it is only such men—and such nations—that contribute to the permanent progress of the world. Where the adjustment fails, they fail. And the conspicuous cases where it fails are the cases where the intellectual in them overbalances the moral. Such a case seems that of the nation—or of the government which professes to interpret it—which arrays its "efficiency" against us to-day. It is a plausible efficiency, and it has ingenious and terrifying instruments; as the mind can always have if untrammelled by morality in method. It may win initial success. But it is not a complete or final efficiency. It cannot prevail. And if we can prevent, it shall not.

Are these various reflections remote from the occasion? Not as they have come to me. I am thinking of the ideals of Amherst, of this collection of books in relation to them, and of this building in relation to both. "Amherst does not look on

any man as educated unless he has been taught to interpret the problems of his own day thru the lessons of the past." That assuring declaration of your trustees implies that the man of Amherst is to study the past in relation to the duty of to-day. The duty of service and of citizenship. And the aim of Amherst is to perfect men in efficiency for both. It was the aim of your founders when they undertook to prepare men for the ministry: for that meant then, more exclusively than now, to prepare them not merely for the service of God but for the guidance of their fellows in the practical conduct of life. And I assume that it is the aim still, tho ministry is no longer the exclusive, or even the main, destination of her graduates. It requires you to consider what are the elements of efficiency, upon what it is grounded; and if the times yield illustration, to utilize it.

If, therefore, I have dwelt upon the present phenomena it is for their application; if upon the fundamental in the great issue in which we are engaged, it is because this is a moral issue. As such it is a permanent issue, for indeed it is only the moral issues that *are* permanent. It concerns society as an organism, with a developing past, a still developing future, and a present drawing upon the one and responsible to the other. It concerns us individually not as individuals, but as members of it, "functioning" (tho I dislike the word) in relation to it. And it concerns now and here these men who are preparing themselves for the opportunity and the duty which this relation involves. "Not until a man has learned to feel as well as to think organically can he be a good citizen," remarked Professor Morse, in an address here thirty years ago. For the development of right feeling the four years of college—the plastic years—may be the most important of a man's career: none the less that the development may be as much thru experience as thru formal study. In either case books—not necessarily many books, but the right books, wisely chosen, wisely interpreted—may be potent in it.

But men must also be taught to think. And from this necessity also I find warrant for connecting the times especially with

your purpose here. Your purpose, and the method upon which you rely to effect it. If war integrates the action of a people, it may disintegrate their modes of thought. It may detach them from their customary standards, and from the processes which they have considered sound and efficient. In a time of war it is especially necessary that these should be reasserted, the pledge to them renewed. But there have been disintegrating influences among us apart from the war; a disposition to loose and irresponsible thinking, an easy content to adjust ourselves merely to the phenomena of our time. What new need, on the contrary, is more close and responsible thinking, and a care to adjust ourselves to the principles of all time. It is this which it is the aim of Amherst to ensure in the men under its charge. And she ensures it by insisting upon intensive study in the few fundamentals rather than a casual acquaintance with many superfluities. It is an age of experiment in education: she adheres to those processes for the development of an efficient mind and of an orderly character which have been tried and tested by generations. For it *is* education she sets herself to, not mere cultivation: that education which, grounded on the humanities, is, however, itself the groundwork of true culture, as distinct from mere cultivation; equally distinct also from the exercises which equip for a mere vocation.

That, as I understand it, has been her aim, and I rejoice that under her present administration the aim has been reiterated. It is not the only aim of a University; but it is the fit and needed aim of a College. An argument for the founding of Amherst was that it would be equidistant from Yale, Brown and Harvard. There are, I think, respects in which it may profitably remain so.

The ultimate goal is to prepare men "to live creatively rather than possessively." It is to form them, not especially to inform them. It is less concerned to give them beliefs, than to enable them later to achieve beliefs for themselves. And in no case will it profess to "exhaust" for them or require them to "exhaust" any subject while they are under its control.

The aim in short is neither casual acquaintance with many subjects—by the easiest way—nor elaborate research in any one. It is study and experience, under guidance and discipline. Its instruments should correspond: among them especially the library. Fitly to correspond this must be a collection compact and organic rather than "comprehensive." Within each subject it should have the best, refreshed constantly by the still better. But it need not be great in dimension. A hundred thousand volumes—which you have—might suffice; the three hundred thousand which you have now accommodation for should certainly suffice. That is to say, a collection of that size; for the particular books on hand will not, nor the particular books on hand at any one time.

Among your faculty of course there will be men pursuing research—if not to "keep abreast" of their subject, at least to keep alive in it; but their special needs may be met by borrowing from other libraries—university libraries, and the National Library under our system of "inter-library loan."

It is a "working" library that I am thinking of—a library to serve men in equipping themselves for life, not to assist them in pursuing it; still less to enable them, thru its own resources, to widen the boundaries of knowledge. The former is among the aims of a municipal library; the latter a just aim of a university library. But it means the acquisition of "special collections" irrelevant to the undergraduate, which even if they come by gift are expensive to house and administer. They are tempting, they add prestige. But a college library regarding efficiency as paramount should avoid them: except, of course, those which, like your Clyde Fitch Collection, have an intimate "association interest." They are a distinct asset, and a valuable one.

On the other hand, if efficiency is to be regarded, the closest care in the choice of what it does acquire, and insistent attention to the apparatus by which alone this may be made fully useful. For your own collection this has been ensured, so far as the means permitted, by your good fortune in librarians. With a William Fletcher—

to name only the recent ones—as sound a librarian in method as our profession has produced, and one of the most industrious, in the conduct of it for so many years; and a Robert Fletcher in loyal succession to him, there is little fear that the apparatus has been or will be neglected. Only the means may have fallen short, and are always likely to. Whatever you can do to amplify them may prove more productive than an equivalent sum spent in adding to the collection.

An organic library, for intensive study and experience. The thought of it gives me peculiar relish. And it does so none the less from the fact that my own professional association has been with libraries of a different type—libraries for the diffusion of [unsorted] knowledge—or for the enlargement of knowledge in general. There are libraries and libraries, however: or rather there should be. The attempt to make them all alike is wasteful. They should be differentiated to their several purposes. And the library of a college particularly. It is part of your apparatus. It should be shaped and discriminated for efficiency as such.

But I am conscious how odd it may appear that with the custody of a collection of two and a half million volumes which I am still trying to increase, I should be declaring the sufficiency of a hundred thousand. Equally odd that on this celebration of the service of books I should be laying stress upon the qualities in men, to the formation of which books are less essential, and touch but lightly upon the possessions and accomplishments of men to which they may add uniquely. The glorification of them in other aspects—to amuse, to inspire, to cheer and to solace—I have omitted entirely. Yet it is customary to such occasions as this. It is natural, and a privilege.

But again the times are my excuse. All those aspects of books concern the individual merely. The times concern him as a member of a community. They bring a test and a challenge: of him, of the institution which is shaping him, of the instruments which it employs. The test is severe. It goes to the fundamentals. It is a test

of efficiency. "What can I do, with what I have, where I am?" What can I do? That is the test. I may be an "ornament" to society; but that does not suffice. It is not the decorative side of life that in the last grim analysis we are concerned with. What can I do?

The final test is efficiency. It is met by a college which teaches men to feel, as well as to think: to feel truly and largely, to think truly and closely. It is met by a collection of books which intensifies study and experience to the same end. And it is met by a building which expresses the elements in efficiency especially regarded here: a building compact, serious, restrained, concentrated in purpose; in treatment frugal, without parsimony; avoiding irrelevant adornments, but achieving beau-

ty, power and refinement by its proportion, its balance, and the apt adjustment of means to end; a building which draws upon the past—as you are drawing upon it, and as this collection draws upon it—for the best lessons that the past affords, but adapts these to the present need, the present environment, and a community service; a building which will promote, by exemplifying, what Lowell called the chief aim of a college education: "that good taste which is the conscience of the mind, and that conscience which is the good taste of the soul."

You may well rejoice in such a building. The donor may rejoice. And the memory of him whom it commemorates cannot but rejoice. I know of no form of memorial more enviable.

HOW TO MEET THE LIBRARY NEEDS OF THE FARM*

BY MINNIE LEATHERMAN BLANTON, *Secretary of the North Carolina Library Commission*

IF the North Carolina Library Commission really knew how to meet the library needs of the farm, how to give the farmer, the farmer's wife, and the farmer's children the library service that each requires, if the commission knew how and could and would, I believe it would mean more, not only to the rural population, but to all the people, than any other service we could render our state. Such is my faith in the power and in the influence of the right kind of books. . . .

"How to meet the library needs of the farm"—the problem is threefold: How to procure the books; how to get the books to the country people; and how to get the country people to use the books. The question of money is involved in each to a greater or less extent. Our state constitution says "Religion, Morality and Education being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." Surely books are a means

of education second to none. Hence the state is fully justified in appropriating money to be expended in meeting the library needs of the farm, especially a state like North Carolina in which the population is overwhelmingly rural. But it requires not only money to buy books; it requires something else to select the right books—skill and training and experience, and sympathy and love, and unless one has these qualities in abundance and will put her whole heart and soul into the work, the library needs of the farm will not be met.

Do not send worn out books or collections made up largely of gifts to the country. You know what kind of books people give away. And do not, I beg of you, send books which have been discarded by some library in the North or in the South. Country people have a right to the best and we should see that they get the best.

It is sometimes said that country people do not like to read, do not want to read, and would not read even if books were available. Our experience shows that

*Abridged from a paper read before the Georgia Library Association, Oct. 16, 1916.

country people are just like town people—they will read if they can get suitable books and attractive books. They don't like soiled volumes or volumes printed in small type on cheap paper and poorly bound.

Having secured the money with which to buy the books, and having procured the right books selected by a trained and experienced librarian, the next step is to get the books to the people. The ideal way, perhaps, is by a system of county libraries, where each county has its own library located at the county seat with branches in the small towns and automobile book trucks to call regularly every two weeks at the door of every farm home in the county.

The county library, the township library and the extension of public library privileges to county residents are all comparatively recent phases of library extension development. Many years before county extension had been thought of, the importance and necessity of providing library privileges for country people had been discussed. In 1892 New York State took the lead in this work and passed a law providing for the operation of traveling libraries. Other states quickly followed the example of New York and today traveling libraries are in active operation in nearly every state of the Union.

The first traveling libraries were boxes of books containing about 50 volumes, but the traveling principle has gradually been extended and now single volumes, small collections and big collections, pictures, lantern slides, exhibits and various other educational agencies travel from school to school, from library to library, and from place to place all over the country.

It is not claimed that the traveling library effectively and adequately meets *all* the library needs of the farm, but the claim is made and with justification, that it is doing much and doing it well. To-day we hear a great deal about the disadvantages and inadequacy of a state traveling library system and some of the criticism is undoubtedly just, but the fact must not be overlooked that in the initial stages of a state library movement traveling libraries are absolutely necessary. The traveling li-

brary is the pioneer. In a state in which there are no big cities and few large towns, in which over 86 per cent. of the population is rural, in which there are only a few strong public libraries, the traveling library while not ideal nor even adequate, is nevertheless effective, and we think, necessary.

And now we come to the most important phase of the whole subject—how to get the country people to use the books, for our work is indeed useless if people do not read and do not profit thereby. You can lead people to good books but you cannot make them read. It is largely a matter of education, altho a great deal depends upon the publicity methods used; upon where the traveling library is kept and the custodian; upon having the right kind of books in attractive editions; and upon dozens of little details that must not be ignored. In an ideal library world we should have a number of agents traveling thru each state and visiting each library station regularly, but the expense renders it prohibitive in many of our commonwealths, altho it is done to a certain extent in New York, Wisconsin and several other states.

The operation of package libraries was begun in North Carolina in 1912 but it was not until two years later that the first regular traveling libraries were sent out. The traveling libraries contain between 36 and 40 volumes, never more than 40, for the simple reason that the small supply of books and limited funds go much farther and reach more people. They are lent to communities, to schools, to local library associations, to book clubs, to farmers' union locals, to community service leagues, betterment associations, civic leagues—to any regularly organized body that will assume the care of the library and sign the application, but always on condition that all the people of the community, adults as well as children, shall have free use of the books. No charge is made for the loan of libraries, but borrowers pay the transportation charges both ways. Libraries are lent for three months with the privilege of renewal for one month longer. They are not renewed for three months because we must in every instance stretch our resources just as far as possible.

Moreover four months seems to be as long as the average community cares to keep a library.

The fixed collection plan was adopted in the beginning and has never been changed. There are disadvantages, of course, and some day when both our appropriation and staff have been trebled we may change to the open shelf plan. For the present it does not make any difference because every library is in circulation all the time, and it is a question of taking whatever collection happens to be available. Moreover our borrowers for the most part do not know how to select the books, and in the majority of cases would leave it to the commission anyway.

The libraries are not intended especially for schools but are for general community use. In fact in a typical library only one-third of the books are children's books; the other two-thirds are books for grown people. A large proportion are good, wholesome, entertaining novels; then there are one or two good biographies, a book of travel, a volume on agriculture, one on public health or personal hygiene, domestic science or household economics; and in most cases, a book of recreation, as we call it; that is, a book giving suggestions for simple parties, plays, entertainments or clubs—something that will be of practical assistance in developing community spirit and community recreation. Whenever requested small collections of books on special subjects are sent in the regular traveling libraries. In this way we endeavor to meet in a general way the special or local needs of a particular community.

The libraries are kept in post-offices, telephone exchanges, express offices, general stores, drug stores, club rooms, school houses, private homes—any place in fact where the people go often and freely. Large cards with blank space for the insertion of the location of the library are sent with each collection and the librarian is requested to place these cards in public places so everyone will know the library is in the community and just where it is located.

A word should be said about the cases in which the books are shipped. Some commissions use both a bookcase and packing

box but the expense involved made such a method prohibitive in North Carolina. The problem was to find a box strong enough to stand the hard trips on the railroads and thru the country and yet attractive enough to be used as a bookcase at the different stations, and moreover cheap enough for the commission to be able to buy as many as were needed. The last cases purchased meet all these requirements and cost \$3.75 each in lots of fifty, without the locks.

But the regular traveling libraries do not always meet the special needs of the farmer, the teacher, the members of book clubs, of debate or literary societies and of the students. In North Carolina these are genuine library needs of the farm, and for that reason much of our time, effort and income are expended in the preparation and operation of package libraries.

It seems that North Carolina was the first Southern state to send out package libraries; in fact there were only a few operating them when the commission began the work several years ago. The first libraries were prepared in the winter of 1911-1912 in response to many requests from all parts of the state for literature on current, social and political questions. These requests came mostly from students, principals and superintendents of the rural districts and of towns having no public libraries.

North Carolina's debate libraries are made up not only of magazine articles, speeches, briefs, newspaper clippings, government documents and pamphlets—"shirt-sleeve" literature as Oliver Wendell Holmes called it—but, in the majority of cases, several books are also included. These are forwarded by parcel post, the amount of postage required varying from five cents in the first zone to ten cents in the third zone. Each of these package libraries contains the best material available on a subject and as much as the average public library would be able to give. Hence they are not lent to individuals but only to schools and debating societies and on condition that all taking part in the debate have the use of the material. Applications must be signed by the principal of a school or the officers of a debat-

ing or literary society. A very important package library is the collection known as the Farmer's Library. This little library, containing twelve of the best books on agriculture for North Carolina farmers, has been duplicated many times to meet the demand. The libraries were purchased from an appropriation made for the purpose by the State Department of Agriculture and are lent to Farmer's Union Locals and to other groups of farmers for two months. The collection weighs about twenty pounds and the postage in the first and second zone is 24c and in the third zone 44c.

The commission also maintains a general collection on agriculture and country life, consisting of more than 140 titles, the most important and popular being duplicated as many times as is necessary to meet the demand. A group of ten books from this collection is lent to a farmer's union local or other groups of farmers for two months or single volumes are lent to individuals for one month upon receipt of application signed by an officer of a local organization or a county official. Upon request a group of six from this collection is included in a general traveling library.

The general loan collection is a miscellaneous collection of books on all subjects and it enables the commission to send books to individuals, and to supplement the various fixed collections so that they will meet the local needs of each community and organization to which they are lent. In order that country people and people who do not have access to public libraries may secure books as easily and as promptly as possible, they are sent in response to applications endorsed by a teacher, minister, county officer, postmaster, county or town official or the officers of a book club, society or other organization. The books from this section are lent for three weeks and the borrower pays the postage both ways.

But our most valuable file is the magazine file. No one, or at least no librarian, can keep house to-day without magazines and the Wilson indexes. The collection costs practically nothing for the people gladly give us magazines to get them out

of their way and we cheerfully and gratefully accept them and beg for more. The magazines are not bound but are shelved in proper order and any desired number can be found very easily and quickly. The desired article is removed from the magazine, the magazine returned to its proper place on the shelf, and the article itself stapled in a cover or folder similar to those used by the H. W. Wilson Co. The magazine itself is never sent, for a package library often contains 15 or 16 or even 20 articles and to send complete numbers would make the postage very high. Then, too, dozens of articles in those very magazines would probably be needed for other collections. Books are often torn apart and the several chapters treated in the same way, and it certainly pays to do this in the case of essays and collective biography.

When a magazine article is returned, if it forms part of a fixed package library collection, it remains in the collection and the collection is filed in a pamphlet box; but if it is a part of a special collection the article is filed according to subject in a vertical file.

This is only one phase of the work of the Library Commission. The ideal toward which the commission is working is to make it possible for every man, woman and child in North Carolina, whether he or she lives in a city or town, a small village or on a remote farm, to read good books. Hence the commission in its attempt to meet the library needs of the whole state is waging an active campaign whose object is "A Public Library in Every Town in North Carolina by 1920." It is aiding in the organization of these new libraries, and in the reorganization of old ones. To give to every man, woman and child in North Carolina the books that belong to them is the goal towards which the commission is working. The goal will not be reached in this generation and probably not in the next, but it *will* be reached, and when that time comes our people will be a reading people, a prosperous and a happy people.

OBSERVE Child Labor Day in your library
January 26, 27, or 28.

SOME REFERENCE BOOKS OF 1917

BY ISADORE GILBERT MUDGE, *Reference Librarian, Columbia University*

THE aim of this present article like that of similar surveys of reference books of earlier years is not to present a complete list of the new reference books of 1917 but rather to indicate from the point of view of the general library some of the more important, useful, or interesting of the new publications. While most of the works referred to have been published during 1917 mention is made also of some books of 1916 and 1915, principally foreign publications which were either issued or received in this country too late in 1916 to be examined in time for mention in the survey of reference books of that year. It has been necessary to omit some French and English reference books which probably should be recorded here, because on account of the delay in importation due to the war, copies have not yet been received in the various libraries to which the writer has access.

The classification of titles in the following record follows, in the main, the grouping in the new edition of A. B. Kroeger's "Guide to the study and use of reference books" (Chicago, A. L. A. Publishing Board, 1917), to which this present article forms an informal and unofficial annual supplement.

PERIODICALS AND CURRENT EVENTS

A new index of periodical literature and current events which promises to be of considerable importance in its special field is the *Business Digest* which furnishes a record of current events in all lines of business, with references to articles in about 100 periodicals and digests of many of the articles. Started early in 1917 as a monthly this new digest for a while ran parallel to *Information*, issued by the same firm, but later changed to a weekly and in July absorbed *Information* which was discontinued as a separate publication. The present form of issue is weekly, with quarterly cumulations which furnish permanent bound volumes and have the title "Current business encyclopædia." Of the hundred periodicals indexed those of a purely busi-

ness character are indexed completely while those of a general nature are indexed only for their articles on business subjects. While most of the periodicals are either English or American, some foreign journals, German, South American, etc., are included, and the list as a whole adds many titles not covered by other indexes. In the topics included special emphasis is naturally laid upon business subjects, and as a record of general current events the new digest is not always as satisfactory as its predecessor, *Information*.

Certain changes and developments in existing indexes might be noted. The "Agricultural index," started last year, has issued its first annual volume which indexes 158 agricultural journals and bulletins. The third annual cumulation of the "Public Affairs Information Service" covers considerably more material than the earlier annual volumes, indexing nearly 500 periodicals as against less than half that number indexed in the cumulation of a year ago. The *International Military Digest*, heretofore issued in three forms, monthly, quarterly and annual, has discontinued its quarterly cumulations.

Agricultural index, 1st annual cumulation, 1916. White Plains, N. Y.: Wilson, 1917. 256 p. \$8.

Business Digest. New York: Cumulative Digest Corporation, 1917. Subs., weekly, \$10 per yr.; weekly and quarterly, \$15; quarterly alone, \$10.

International Military Digest. New York: Cumulative Digest Corporation. Subs. \$3.50 per yr., with annual cumulation, \$5.

Public Affairs Information Service. 3d annual cumulation. White Plains, N. Y.: Wilson, 1917.

SOCIETY TRANSACTIONS

An important event to reference workers who handle the publications of French learned societies has been the issue of part three of Deniker's "Bibliographie des travaux scientifiques publiés par les sociétés savantes de la France," a bibliography which has been at a standstill since the issue of parts 1 and 2 in 1895-1897. The new part extends the work by some 200 pages.

Deniker, Joseph. Bibliographie des travaux scientifiques . . . publiés par les sociétés savantes de la France, dressée sous les auspices du ministère de l'instruction publique. Paris: Leroux, 1916. v. 1, pt. 3. 5 fr.

DICTIONARIES

The new dictionaries of the year have been principally small handbooks, and special glossaries and foreign language manuals called for by war work and war conditions. In the first of these classes belong the new edition of a standard English handbook, Crabb's "English synonymes," and a new Russian and English dictionary by J. H. Freese which is useful where a small work is needed but is not a substitute for Alexandrov's larger work. Of first importance in the class of special dictionaries is the new edition of Willcox's "French-English military technical dictionary," a re-issue of a standard work which has been enlarged and brought to date by the addition of a 74-page supplementary list of new words and senses. Smaller military glossaries are Pagé's "Glossary of aviation terms," Plumon's "Vade-mecum for the use of officers and interpreters in the present campaign" and an anonymous work, the "Dictionnaire des termes militaire et de l'argot poilu." This last is in French only and contains not only definitions of terms but also some encyclopedic information, *e.g.*, information about uniforms, military medals with description and illustrations, national songs, etc.

Crabb, George. Crabb's English synonymes, rev. and enl. by the addition of modern terms . . . with an introduction by J. H. Finley. New York: Harper, 1917. 769 p. \$1.25.

Dictionnaire des termes militaire et de l'argot poilu. Paris: Larousse, 1916. 320 p.—fr. 2.50.

Freese, John Henry. New pocket dictionary of the English and Russian languages. London: Kegan Paul; New York: Dutton, 1917. 2 pts. 10s. 6d.

Pagé, Victor Wilfred, and Montariol, Paul. Glossary of aviation terms. English-French, François-anglais. New York: Norman W. Henley Publ. Co., 1917. 94 p. \$1.

Plumon, Eugène. Vade-mecum for the use of officers and interpreters in the present campaign; French and English technical and military terms. New ed. Paris: Hachette; New York: Brentano's, 1917. 164 p. \$1.

Willcox, Cornelis de Witt. French-English military technical dictionary with a supplement containing recent military and technical terms. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1917. 582 p.

RELIGION

New publications to be recorded in this field include both new volumes in some of the great reference sets that are in process of publication, and also smaller works complete in themselves. In spite of the pressure of war times work on the great French sets proceeds. Three new fascicles of

Cabrol's "Dictionnaire d'archéologie chrétienne," issued during 1916, carry that important work to the word *Dimanche*. A new volume, volume 9, of Hasting's "Encyclopædia of religion and ethics" advances that work thru the alphabet as far as the word Phrygians. A statistical publication of timely interest and importance, in view of the interest in and need for information about conditions in Armenia, Syria and other regions of the Turkish Empire, is "World statistics of Christian missions" by Harlan P. Beach and Burton St. John. This forms a new edition of the statistical and directory part of the "World atlas of Christian missions," published in 1911, but omits the maps and so does not entirely supersede the earlier work.

Beach, Harlan P., and St. John, Burton. World statistics of Christian missions. New York: Foreign Missions Conference of North America, 1916. 148 p. \$2.

Cabrol, Fernand. Dictionnaire d'archéologie chrétienne. Paris: Letouzey, 1916. Fasc. 35-37. 5 fr. each.

Encyclopædia of religion and ethics, ed. by James Hastings. New York: Scribner, 1917. v. 8. \$7.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

In spite of the fact that the war has caused the disappearance or temporary suspension of many established year books, new works of this type are still started from time to time and two new titles may be noted this year. A new work in international statistics is "Annuaire international de statistique," the first volume of which gives detailed statistics of European population in 1916. A new colonial annual is the "Year book of the Netherlands East Indies" which is issued in both Dutch and English editions and gives in its first issue a good deal of general descriptive matter as well as some statistical tables.

Several titles important for questions on economic conditions or economic history of this country have been published. For present conditions an important new handbook is the "Abstract of the census of manufacturers, 1914" which gives in condensed form, in advance of the detailed reports, the figures collected in 1914 and makes comparisons between these and earlier figures, giving comparative figures gen-

erally for 1914, 1909, 1904 and 1899. A new edition of "Commercial organizations of the United States" revises the earlier list published by the Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce in 1915, and carries information to July 1917. For historical purposes an important new work is the "History of transportation in the United States before 1860" prepared under the direction of B. H. Meyer by Caroline E. MacGill and others. This belongs to the Carnegie Institution's series of "Contributions to American economic history," forming a companion work to Johnson's "History of domestic and foreign commerce" and Clark's "History of manufactures" published in 1915 and 1916 respectively. Like these earlier members of the series, this new volume has special reference value both because of its detailed treatment of the subject and, particularly, because of its full bibliographies.

In college libraries and in other libraries used by readers interested in present or future possibilities of foreign study there is definite reference use for "Science and learning in France" published by the Society for American Fellowships in French Universities. The subject is covered in sections devoted to special topics such as archaeology, history, philology, political science, etc. Each section has been prepared by a special drafting committee, and indicates the record of French scholarship in its particular field, notable achievements and famous names, courses in the subject given now or recently in the different French universities, and the special facilities available, such as libraries, laboratories, etc. In addition to its main purpose, the book furnishes considerable incidental aid to the reference worker by suggesting the names of eminent writers and authorities in the various fields covered.

A convenient new handbook for both the general and the law library is "Important federal laws" compiled by John A. Lapp. This gives the text of the federal constitution and of a selection of the more important laws affecting questions of business, labor, agriculture, national defense and other questions of wide or constant in-

terest and application. A supplement which is issued separately and also bound in with later issues of the main work, brings the record quite up to date by adding the important acts of the Special session of Congress, April-October 1917. Of interest in quite a different field is Sherman's "Roman law in the modern world" which while primarily a work for the law student covers many topics of interest to the student of Roman history and institutions and thru the detailed manual and bibliographical guide in the second and third volumes furnishes reference aid to the research worker in this field.

Annuaire international de statistique, pub. par l'Office permanent de l'Institut International de Statistique. La Haye, 1916. v. 1.

Dutch East Indies. Departement van landbouw, nijverheid en handel. Yearbook of the Netherlands East Indies. Batavia, 1916. v. 1.

Lapp, John Augustus. Important federal laws. Indianapolis: Bowen, 1917. 933 p. \$8.

Meyer, Balthasar Henry. History of transportation in the U. S. before 1860. Washington: Carnegie Inst., 1917. 678 p. \$6.

Science and learning in France, with a survey of opportunities for American students in French universities. Soc. for American Fellowships in French Universities, 1917. 454 p.

Sherman, Charles Phineas. Roman law in the modern world. Boston: Boston Book Co., 1917. 3 v. \$13.

U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Commercial organizations of the U. S. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1917. 116 p. 15 c.

— Bureau of the Census. Abstract of the census of manufacturers, 1914. Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1917. 722 p. 65 c.

SCIENCE AND USEFUL ARTS

Several scientific bibliographies of reference value have recently appeared. "A bibliography of fishes," by Bashford Dean, is an important work including a great number of titles accumulated during nearly twenty years of compilation and covering both book and periodical literature in all the principal languages. The two volumes so far issued form only the author half of the work and the subject index is to constitute a third volume. The "Bibliography of British ornithology" by W. H. Mullens and H. K. Swann, the first parts of which were noticed in last year's summary, has now been completed.

Dean, Bashford. Bibliography of fishes. New York: Amer. Museum of Natural History, 1916-17. v. 1-2. \$11.

Mullens, W. H., and Swann, H. K. Bibliography of British ornithology.

LITERATURE

The "Cambridge history of English literature," which has been in process of publication since 1907, has been completed

by the issue of volumes 13 and 14 which, with volume 12 published in 1916, cover the nineteenth century. For reference purposes, special note should perhaps be made of the chapters on colonial literature—Anglo-Indian, Anglo-Canadian, Australian and South African—which are included in the last volume. A companion work, the "Cambridge history of American literature" edited by William Peterfield Trent, John Erskine, S. P. Sherman and Carl Van Doren, has begun to appear, volume one (Colonial and Revolutionary literature, Early national literature I) having been published in November. The reference value of this new work is very great and the appended bibliographies are especially fine. In many cases special emphasis has been laid upon the record of contributions to periodicals and the bibliographies have therefore an added value as furnishing a key to material not covered, or perhaps incompletely indexed, in Poole.

An older bibliography of dramatic literature which has long been of importance is the Soleinne "Bibliothèque dramatique" (Paris, 1843-45. 5 vols.). This has been hard to use for some purposes because of the lack of an index. An index prepared year ago by Charles Brunet has recently been published. As this is an alphabetic title list with reference to the author's name as well as to the number in the Soleinne catalog, it serves not only as an index but also as an independent reference book for finding "who wrote it." New bibliographies which have a reference value in more limited fields are: "Early American poetry, 1610-1820, a list of works in the New York Public Library," compiled by J. C. Frank, Wise's "Bibliography of the writings of Wordsworth" and his "Bibliography of the Brontë family," and the new edition of Prideaux's "Bibliography of Robert Louis Stevenson," edited by Mrs. Luther H. Livingston. This last brings the original edition to date by adding considerable new material, and corrects some errors but does not change the plan of the work.

The Carnegie Institution has enlarged its list of concordances by publishing a Keats concordance compiled by D. L. Bald-

win and several collaborators. This is based on the H. Buxton Forman editions of 1910 and 1914, and is a complete record of all words used by Keats with the exception of some 59 very common words which are omitted altogether and ten others of which only an incomplete record is made.

Several new anthologies or collections have appeared. Of these the most extensive is the new edition of the "Warner library" which is a partial revision, but not a complete resetting, of the old edition. The main part of the work is reprinted from the old plates with some changes and insertions where the plates could be altered, and with a good many new pages added to each volume to include selections from new authors, additional selections from authors already represented, and new critical essays. The supplementary volumes, *i. e.*, biographical dictionary, synopses, courses of study, are said to have been largely rewritten and entirely reset, but as these volumes are not yet published no judgment can yet be passed on that point. Libraries which have the old edition will not need to purchase all of the new, as the additional selections and new critical essays inserted in the main work are also to be published separately in two supplementary volumes which, together with the biographical dictionary, synopses and courses of study can be purchased separately from the set and used to bring the old edition to date. Among the poetical anthologies of the year may be mentioned "The standard book of Jewish verse" compiled by Joseph Friedlander, and the "Treasury of war poetry, English and American" compiled by G. H. Clarke. This latter, together with J. W. Cunliffe's selection of "Poems of the great war" published last year, forms a convenient compilation of some of the poems written on various aspects of the present war.

Baldwin, Dane Lewis. Concordance to the poems of John Keats. Washington: Carnegie Inst., 1917. 437 p.

Brunet, Charles. Table des pièces de théâtre décrites dans le catalogue de la bibliothèque de M. de Soleinne. Paris: Morgand, 1914. 491 p. 10 fr.

Cambridge history of American literature, edited by William Peterfield Trent, John Erskine, Stuart P. Sherman, Carl Van Doren. New York: Putnam, 1917. v. 1. \$3.50.

Cambridge history of English literature. New York: Putnam, 1917. v. 13-14. \$3.50 each.

Clarke, George Herbert. Treasury of war poetry,

- English and American. Boston: Houghton, 1917. 280 p. \$1.25.
- Cunliffe, John William. Poems of the great war, selected by J. W. Cunliffe on behalf of the Belgian scholarship committee. New York: Macmillan, 1916. 297 p. \$1.50.
- Friedlander, Joseph. Standard book of Jewish verse. New York: Dodd, 1917. 820 p. \$3.
- New York Public Library. Early American poetry, 1610-1820. New York, 1917. 58 p. 20 c.
- Prideaux, William Francis. Bibliography of the works of Robert Louis Stevenson, edited by Mrs. Luther S. Livingston. London: Hollings, 1917. 401 p. 12s. 6d.
- Warner library, editors: John W. Cunliffe, Ashley H. Thorndike. Founded by Charles Dudley Warner. New York: Warner Library Co., 1917. v. 1-20. \$2.90 per vol.
- Wise, Thomas James. Bibliography of the writings in prose and verse of William Wordsworth. London: Printed by Clay, 1916. 268 p. 30s.
- _____. Bibliography of the Brontë family. London: Printed by Clay, 1917. 30s.

HISTORY

The utility of Sherman's "Roman law" for some questions of Roman history and institutions has already been mentioned. An important event for research workers in classical history and literature has been the issue of the last fascicle of the great "Dictionnaire des antiquités grecques et romaines" of Daremberg and Saglio. This completes the work as far as the main alphabet is concerned and allows volume five to be bound, but an index volume, or section, still remains to be published.

Several titles in American and Canadian history are to be noted. A new general index to the thirty-nine volumes of the American statesmen series has been published which supersedes the index to volumes 1-31 published in 1900. This omits the selected bibliography given as an appendix to the older index and adds instead an Epitome of the United States history to 1916 which forms a useful chronological outline. One new volume in the Carnegie institution's archives series has appeared, a "Guide to the materials for American history in Russian archives," by Frank A. Golder. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has issued a volume containing three fundamental American documents, the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation and the Constitution, which is more convenient for reading room use than the texts printed in many larger reference books because it contains an index to the Constitution.

"Canada and its makers" edited by Adam Shortt and A. G. Doughty has been com-

pleted by the publication of volume 23, which is a detailed general index to the whole set. A convenient small reference handbook for facts and dates in Canadian history is "Canadian historical dates and events" by F. J. Audet which contains many convenient chronological lists, *e. g.*, lists of governors and other officials, ecclesiastical authorities, dates of discoveries, settlements, etc.

American statesmen series. General index with an epitome of U. S. history. Boston: Houghton, 1917. 455 p.

Audet, Francis J. Canadian historical dates and events, 1492-1915. Ottawa, Beauregard, 1917. 247 p.

Golder, Frank A. Guide to the materials for American history in Russian archives. Washington: Carnegie Inst., 1917. 177 p.

Shortt, Adam, and Doughty, A. G. Canada and its makers: v. 23, General index, Documentary notes. Toronto, 1917. 368 p. set, 23 v. \$148.50.

EUROPEAN WAR

The development of the war and the needs of the nation have produced many new reference books and pamphlets on war topics, some of passing interest, designed only to meet the needs of the immediate present and others of a more lasting nature. The new military dictionaries and the war anthologies have already been mentioned. The literature of the war is now so prodigious that the most crying library need is for a good bibliography of carefully sifted material to guide in the selection of books and articles from the great mass. Several more comprehensive lists are in process of publication. The English list of Lange and Berry has already been mentioned in previous summaries. Two large French bibliographies should be noted. The municipal library of Lyons is issuing a classified list which indexes a good many periodical articles as well as books and is useful for material in French and other foreign magazines that is not easily findable in other ways. The Leblanc bibliography is interesting but so far of less practical use than the Lyons list, as the first volume deals only with war posters, cards, etc., and books are to be included only in later volumes. "Pros and cons of the great war, a record of foreign opinion" by L. A. Magnus, is a collection of brief extracts and quotations from various foreign writings and speeches, principally German; as references to sources are given the com-

pilation can be made to serve some of the uses of a bibliography.

A very useful reference tool for texts of official documents of the war is "Diplomatic documents relating to the outbreak of the war" edited by James Brown Scott. This includes the various gray, yellow, green and white books, etc., which have already been printed in other forms, but the addition of a subject index makes this compilation more convenient for ready reference than the documents in their original forms.

Two recent compilations of current service information will be useful in every library. The "National service handbook" compiled by Dr. J. J. Coss and published by the Committee on Public Information in its Red, white and blue series, gives information and suggestions about the possibility of service in all branches of both civil and military activity, with an appended bibliography. "The United States at war: organizations and literature," a pamphlet compiled and published by the Library of Congress, gives a useful chronology of events leading to the entry of the United States into the war, another chronology of events after the entry, and a list of American volunteer and auxiliary organizations with statement of their address, officers and activities. References to reports, articles and other printed material are given, so the handbook serves also as a partial bibliography.

Leblanc, Henri. *Collection Henri Leblanc, destinée à l'état. Le grande guerre, iconographie, bibliographie, documents divers.* Préface de Georges Cain. Paris: Paul, 1916. v. 1. 12 fr.

Lyons. *Bibliothèque Municipale. Catalogue du fonds de la guerre; contribution à une bibliographie générale de la guerre de 1914.* Paris, 1917. pts. 1-6. 5 fr. each.

Magnus, Leonard Arthur. *Pros and cons in the Great War.* London: Kegan Paul; New York: Dutton, 1917. 396 p. \$2.

Scott, James Brown, ed. *Diplomatic documents relating to the outbreak of the European War.* New York: Oxford Univ. Press, 1916. 2 v. \$5.

United States.—Committee on Public Information. *National service handbook.* Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1917. 246 p.

United States.—Library of Congress. *The United States at war: organizations and literature.* Washington: Govt. Prtg. Off., 1917. 115 p.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

A useful addition to the by no means crowded class of bibliographies of bibliographies is A. L. Humphreys' "Handbook to county bibliography." This covers the

counties of England, Scotland and Ireland and records for each county bibliographies of material about the county, bibliographies of books printed in the county, general indexes to the various local history and archaeological societies, catalogs of libraries which have special local collections, etc. A special feature is the reference to collections of local books, manuscripts, etc., in both public and private libraries. Many to bibliographies printed in periodicals, transactions, etc., are given and the work as a whole brings together a great deal of information not easily accessible elsewhere.

Several new library catalogs of importance have been issued. The Cambridge "Catalogue of the Bradshaw collection of Irish books" forms an important contribution to the history of Irish literature and printing. It records in separate lists books printed in Dublin by known printers, 1602-1882, books printed in Dublin without printer's name, books printed in the provincial towns, books by Irish authors printed elsewhere, etc. In all nearly 9000 books are recorded, and there is a detailed general index which forms the whole of the third volume. An important American work is the "Catalogue of the Petrarch collection at Cornell University," prepared on the same general plan as Dr. Theodore Koch's well known catalog of the great Dante collection at Cornell. The present catalog not only lists all of the special Fiske collection but includes also references to periodical articles and other Petrarch material included in the general library.

Cambridge University Library. *Catalogue of the Bradshaw collection of Irish books.* Cambridge [Eng.], 1916. 3 v. 42s.

Cornell University Library. *Catalogue of the Petrarch collection bequeathed by Willard Fiske.* London and New York: Oxf. Univ. Press, 1916. 547 p. \$7.50.

Humphreys, Arthur Lee. *Handbook to county bibliography, being a bibliography of bibliographies relating to counties and towns of Great Britain and Ireland.* London: 1917. 501 p. 15s.

THE Paris office of the Red Cross Commission to France announces that a club for American nurses and other Red Cross women workers is being arranged. The plan includes a library, reading rooms, and a meeting hall. A restaurant may be added.

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE

SHIPMENT OF BOOKS TO CAMP LIBRARIES

Some criticism of the book collections in the camp libraries has reached us from the camp librarians, both as regards quantity and quality. But we can assure the librarians that books are on the way to all camps—have been on the way for weeks in some cases, and if they and the librarians at home will be patient yet a little while, the congestion of freight must soon be relieved and the books in large quantities will reach the camps early in the new year. And in no case must solicitation of books be allowed to languish! With a sound organization at headquarters, the books must and will be forwarded, and there must be an ample supply to forward.

In this connection an important matter to bring before the library public to-day is the proper transportation of donated books from libraries or from private individuals to camp libraries or central assembling stations. The method that should be employed does not seem to be well understood.

1. *Books consigned direct to a camp.* If certain definite conditions are complied with, these books will be transported at public expense.

(a) They should be packed securely in wooden cases, weighing not much over 100 pounds each, addressed impersonally to "Commanding Officer (or in case of Naval Stations, The Commandant), Camp _____, (Name of state)." Each box or address label must also be marked "Camp Library."

(b) After the books have been thus prepared notify the local U. S. Quartermaster at the place of shipment. Upon receipt of such notice he will send for the books, furnishing a government bill of lading for them, and forward them to the camp designated. In many towns there is no quartermaster, but some one has been appointed by the government to act as receiver for government shipments. In most cases his identity may be learned from the local enlisting office, or by inquiry at local freight office.

(c) Notice of shipment of books, stating number of cases, date shipped and name of

shipper, should be promptly sent to "Camp Librarian" at the camp to which books have been sent, and also to the A. L. A. War Service, Library of Congress, Washington. It is *extremely* important that the camp librarian be notified, in order that he may arrange to relieve the Camp Quartermaster of the books as soon as they arrive, as the latter does not notify the camp librarian of shipments received.

(d) It will be noticed that the Depot Quartermaster unfamiliar with the procedure may require to see the entire correspondence. Copies of it in circular form may be obtained from the A. L. A. dispatch offices (list of them below), or from the A. L. A. War Service office at the Library of Congress.

2. *Books consigned to a central assembling point.*

(a) Ship by freight notifying the library to which they are consigned.

(b) Send receipted freight bill to A. L. A. War Service, Library of Congress, and amount paid will be duly refunded. This cannot be done if receipted freight bill is not sent, as the Commission on Training Camp Activities, which may be able to make refund, can only pay direct to shipper, and receipted bill is necessary as evidence.

CORRESPONDENCE RE SHIPMENTS

Copy of the correspondence establishing the ruling by which the Depot Quartermasters are authorized to handle shipments of books consigned to camps is here appended.

LETTER HEAD OF WAR DEPARTMENT COMMISSION ON
TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES

August 15, 1917.

*The Judge Advocate General,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.*

Dear Sir:

Article 1144 of the U. S. Army regulations reads as follows:

A quartermaster is authorized to transport books and musical instruments purchased for, or donated to, post chapels or to post or company libraries, and gymnastic and athletic appliances purchased with regimental, exchange, or company funds, for the use of troops. Also to furnish transportation at public expense for reading matter donated for use of the enlisted men of the Army, or the United States Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, or any branch thereof, such transportation to be furnished from place of donation to the post, hospital, or barracks where intended for use. All such packages will be impersonally addressed and consigned

to the proper commanding officer of troops or hospitals, or the commandant of the barracks. (C. A. R. No. 55.)

This commission is opening up in each of the cantonments and the National Guard Training Camps a well equipped library where books, magazines and newspapers can be had by the soldiers. This work is being developed for us at our request by the American Library Association, under the leadership of Doctor Herbert Putnam, head of the Congressional Library. May I trouble you to tell me whether the above regulation covers the transfer from the terminals convenient for railway companies to the cantonments and camps? Would the use of such service contemplated by this regulation in any way interfere with the right of the American Library Association to control the books after delivery?

Thank you very much for your courtesy.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) RAYMOND B. FOSDICK,
Chairman.

LETTER HEAD OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL

September 18, 1917.

*The Chairman,
Commission on Training Camp Activities,
Washington, D. C.*

My dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of the 15th ultimo in which you state that your commission is opening up thru the American Library Association under the leadership of Doctor Herbert Putnam in each of the cantonments of the National Guard Training Camps a library where books, magazines and papers can be had by the soldiers and request information as to whether paragraph 1144, Army Regulations, 1913, as amended by C. A. R. No. 55, covers the transfer of the books from the terminals convenient for railway companies to the cantonments and camps, and whether the use of such service contemplated by the Army Regulations would in any way interfere with the right of the American Library Association to control the books after delivery, I have the honor to advise you that the existing regulations cover transportation by the Quartermaster's Department at public expense of two kinds of literature, namely: 1. Purchased from certain funds and the other donated for the use of the enlisted men of the Army at the United States Disciplinary Barracks or any branch thereof, provided the books are impersonally addressed and consigned to the Commanding Officer of the troops, hospital or barracks.

Under the latter head and in the broad view that the books, magazines, etc., your commission is causing to be sent to the cantonments and camps are provided for the use and benefit of the soldiers stationed thereat come within the meaning of paragraph 1144, Army Regulations, 1913, I think the regulations would therefore authorize their transfer by the Quartermaster's Department at public

expense from the terminal convenient to the railroad company to said cantonments and camps. Furthermore, as all persons, associations and organizations including property at said cantonments and camps are for certain purposes under the control of the military authorities, I do not think the regulations would, under the circumstances as above stated require the American Library Association to relinquish control over the books during the period they are being used by soldiers, such control to be exercised under the supervision of the military authorities.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) S. T. ANSELL,
Acting Judge Advocate General.

LETTER HEAD OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT COMMISSION ON TRAINING CAMP ACTIVITIES, WASHINGTON

September 22, 1917.

*The Quartermaster General,
War Department,
Washington, D. C.*

My dear Sir:

On September 18 the Judge Advocate General forwarded to me the enclosed interpretation of paragraph 1144, Army Regulations, 1913, as amended by C. A. R. No. 55. I should like information as to what steps are necessary in the shipping of these books.

1. Is it essential that at the railroad terminals the books be given to an Army officer, or will they be accepted by the railroad if simply addressed to the Commanding Officer of the various camps and marked "For Camp Libraries"?

2. These books are accumulating in considerable quantities in various cities such as Boston, New York, Washington, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, etc. Am I correct in assuming that these books can immediately be transferred to the camps and cantonments in the south if addressed as suggested above? Very truly yours,

(Signed) RAYMOND B. FOSDICK,
Chairman.

400,335-T-General.

1st Ind.
O.Q.M.G., September 25, 1917. To Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick, Chairman, Commission on Training Camp Activities, Washington, D. C.

1. Such shipments of books as you may desire to make, in conformity with decision of the Judge Advocate General of the 18th instant, should be delivered to the Depot Quartermaster, or such other quartermaster as may be available in the city from which the shipment is desired to be made. Such quartermaster will take charge of the books and attend to all details of shipping, including issuance of Government bill of lading.

2. It is important that complete copy of this correspondence be furnished to each Quartermaster who may be called upon to make shipment of the books.

By authority of the Quartermaster General.
(Signed) C. M. CURRAN,
Major Q. M., U. S. R.

A. L. A. DISPATCH OFFICES

The present central assembling points (to which others may be added later) are as follows:

- Atlanta—Carnegie Library
- Boston—Public Library
- Chicago—Public Library
- Cleveland—Public Library
- Denver—Public Library
- Kansas City—Public Library
- Los Angeles—Public Library
- New York—Public Library
- Portland (Ore.)—Library Association
- Philadelphia—Free Library
- St. Louis—Public Library
- Washington—Library of Congress

Material sent to them should be addressed

- A. L. A. Dispatch Office,
- Care Public Library,
- (City)
- (State)

Choice between delivery to the above or direct to a camp will depend (1) upon the proximity of the shipping point to an assembling point as against a camp; (2) upon the size of the shipment; and (3) upon the presence at the shipping point of a Depot Quartermaster, or other government representative, who will receive and forward. Where there is no such quartermaster or representative the shipment should always go to an assembling point unless it can be utilized in some nearby camp to which the cost of transportation will be *less than to the assembling point*.

Besides the cantonments, books are being furnished to a number of Naval Training Stations, Marine Corps Camps, Kelly Field Aviation Station at San Antonio, and other similar places such as Fort Oglethorpe, Camp Johnston, the quartermasters' camp being established in Jacksonville, Fla., etc. So far no librarians have been furnished in these places, but they may be provided later.

LIBRARY WAR COUNCIL MEETS

A meeting of the Library War Council was held in the Library of Congress Dec. 8, 1917, at 2:30 p. m. Those present were: Messrs. Coolidge, Stotesbury, Claxton, and Mrs. Horace M. Turner (representing Mrs. Cowles), and Mr. Benedict (representing Mr. Vanderlip). J. I. Wyer and Dr. Herbert Putnam were also present.

On motion of Mr. Coolidge, Mr. Stotesbury took the chair.

The chairman of the War Finance Committee submitted a report as of date showing total contributions of \$1,535,731.06. He also submitted a statement showing the contributions by states to Dec. 7.

Letters were read from Chairman Vanderlip and from Harry A. Wheeler recommending the investment of the balance of the fund not appropriated to the use of the General Director in four per cent. short term treasury certificates which could be redeemed in three months. After a general discussion it was voted, on motion of Mr. Coolidge, that the funds be invested in four per cent. short term treasury certificates.

Chairman Wyer of the War Service Committee asked the Council to continue in an advisory capacity.

On motion it was voted that the War Council thru its chairman forward to the Secretary of War the statements submitted by the chairman of the A. L. A. War Finance Committee and report that the duty of advising and counseling the War Finance Committee of the American Library Association had been completed, but that the council would remain subject to the call of the Secretary of War in an advisory capacity to the War Service Committee.

Dr. Putnam, general director of the camp library work, spoke at length upon the progress of the work.

FRANK P. HILL, *Secretary*.

STATEMENT OF A. L. A. WAR FUND

Cash received to date (Dec. 7, 1917)	\$1,357,662.34
Amounts reported on deposit but not yet turned over:	
New Jersey	\$25,000.00
Philadelphia	11,000.00
Washington, D. C.	9,000.00
Cleveland	8,000.00
Duluth	7,669.50
Saginaw	1,475.00
Checks received Dec. 7 after detailed report was made up	3,624.22
Balance of Carnegie Corporation contribution.	112,300.00
	\$178,068.72
Grand Total	\$1,535,731.06

CONTRIBUTIONS BY STATES TO DEC. 7, 1917*

Alabama	\$10,819.98
Arizona	2,000.00
Arkansas	6,900.00
California	35,679.12
Colorado	19,262.78
Connecticut	50,081.53
Delaware	13,156.58
District of Columbia	716.65
Florida	2,978.97
Georgia	6,164.00
Idaho	772.50
Illinois	106,967.32
Indiana	43,599.89
Iowa	30,821.91
Kansas	3,952.19
Kentucky	4,296.83
Louisiana	7,330.77
Maine	3,421.29
Maryland	5,180.45
Massachusetts	182,314.90
Michigan	25,314.56
Minnesota	29,588.96
Mississippi	4,186.02
Missouri	20,381.30
Montana	799.66
Nebraska	10,909.23
Nevada	128.00
New Hampshire	14,897.58
New Jersey	8,233.03
New Mexico	30.45
New York	207,879.68
North Carolina	4,559.65
North Dakota	4,030.99
Ohio	77,060.53
Oklahoma	956.91
Oregon	18,247.63
Pennsylvania	45,831.64
Rhode Island	25,523.00
South Carolina	5,716.63
South Dakota	8,737.73
Tennessee	9,238.86
Texas	9,405.29
Utah	15.00
Vermont	13,093.66
Virginia	7,525.06
Washington	20,218.14
West Virginia	1,757.23
Wisconsin	37,995.20
Wyoming	4,208.47
Hawaii	15.00
New Zealand	1.00
Carnegie Corporation	207,700.00
Money orders not distributed	51.00
Currency not distributed	141.46
Deposit of Aug. 17/17 (part of) not distributed	179.50
<hr/>	
	\$1,357,662.34

The balance of the contribution from the Carnegie Corporation and amounts which we have been notified are on deposit in several states, but for which we have not received checks, will bring the grand total to something over \$1,500,000.

Contributions to the Library War Fund from some of the larger cities are given below. Complete returns are still lacking from some cities, so these figures may be slightly augmented later.

Boston	\$58,411.58
New York (including Brooklyn and Queens)	150,281.37
Chicago	88,482.58
Baltimore	9,750.00
Buffalo	10,000.00
Cleveland (partial returns)	35,205.00
Cincinnati	13,000.00
Detroit	16,251.01
St. Louis	11,911.47
Minneapolis	11,000.00
St. Paul	3,500.00
Portland	9,131.88
Seattle	8,783.86
Philadelphia (partial returns)	11,700.00
Washington, D. C.	10,322.20
Baltimore	9,755.00

FRANK P. HILL,

Chairman, A. L. A. War Finance Committee.

THANKS FROM THE A. L. A. WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE

To Trustees, Librarians and Interested Friends:

The A. L. A. War Finance Committee desires to express thru this journal its most hearty and sincere thanks for the cordial co-operation extended to the committee by everyone who took part in the recent \$1,000,000 campaign to provide books for soldiers and sailors.

The result has been beyond the fondest dream of any member of the committee and is due entirely to the untiring efforts of trustees, librarians and others who worked so hard and so long to achieve the desired result.

The committee will be able to turn over to the association at least \$1,500,000 clear of expenses, and it now remains for the Association to see that this money is so expended that the most satisfactory result will accrue to the soldiers and sailors for whose benefit it was raised.

Most appreciatively yours,

FRANK P. HILL,

Chairman, A. L. A. War Finance Committee.

PERSONNEL

William H. Brett, librarian of the Cleveland Public Library has been appointed a member of the A. L. A. War Service

* Includes \$1.00 a month subscriptions up to Nov. 1st. A slight variation from these figures may be made in final statement by states, since contributions from some cities have been drawn on banks in other states and in all such instances the proper adjustment has not yet been made.

Committee in place of Arthur E. Bostwick, resigned.

The following are additional assignments for service at camp libraries which have been made subsequent to the date of the list in the December LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Most of the other buildings under construction will be furnished and occupied in the course of the next month.

CAMP SHERMAN, CHILLICOTHE

Since the basis of good library service is the staff, Mr. Stevenson has been busy

Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.
Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.
Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.
Great Lakes Naval Training Station

Camp Greene.

Camp Sevier.

Camp McClellan.

Camp Shelby.

Camp Logan.

Camp MacArthur.

Camp Bowie.

Camp Cody.

Henry H. Eddy of Fall River, Mass.

B. L. Smits of Jackson, Mich.

Louis E. Castle of Seattle, Wash.

H. E. Roelke, Assistant Reference Librarian of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.

R. M. McCurdy, formerly Librarian, General Theological Seminary, New York City.

Alvan W. Clark, formerly with the H. W. Wilson Co., New York City.

George L. Doty, of University of Illinois Library School.

William Blair.

C. R. Bickham.

G. F. Griffin, of the University of Illinois Library School, Urbana, Ill.

W. R. Watsabaugh, Center Point, Iowa.

J. E. Morgan, formerly Superintendent of Guide Rock (Nebraska) Public Schools.

W. McKee, of Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ralph A. Beals, formerly Assistant High School Librarian, Rochester, N. Y.

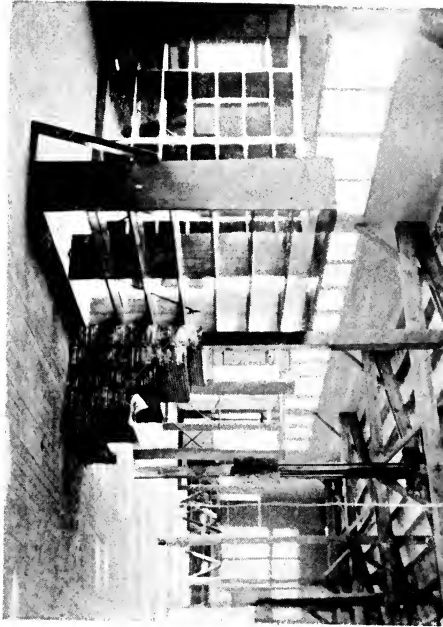
CAMP LEWIS LIBRARY FINISHED

The first camp library to be finished, equipped and in use is that at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Washington. Full service in the library began Nov. 28. The organization by J. T. Jennings, librarian of Seattle, has been completed and the permanent librarian, E. E. Ruby, formerly librarian of Whitman College, has taken charge. He has three assistants. The camp library has a good supply of books, some purchased and many donated, and operating methods have been installed and are in good working order. Nearly all the libraries of the Pacific Northwest have assisted by furnishing books and preparing them for use.

A number of other camp libraries are practically complete and will begin service as soon as shelving, chairs and tables arrive and are installed, or else are operating with temporary makeshift furniture. Among these are the ones at Devens, Dix, Meade, Lee, Sheridan, Pike, Travis, Custer, Sherman, Taylor, Grant, Dodge, Funston and Kearny.

for some time organizing his forces so that two trained men may be on duty at the building at all times. In this he has had the cordial co-operation of all the libraries in the state. The first two men are Carl P. P. Vitz, of the Cleveland Public Library, and Charles G. Matthews, of the Ohio State University Library of Athens. These will be followed by Mr. Thayer, of Cleveland, Mr. Reeder of the Ohio State University Library, and Mr. Brandenburg of Oxford—some of the very best men in library work in the state. The State Library has been co-operating from the first, and for the past two months has furnished a man to drive the library truck and look after the newspaper and magazine distribution. To this man, J. M. Miller, will be given special charge of the branch work, making two trips a day around the eight-mile circuit of the fourteen branches.

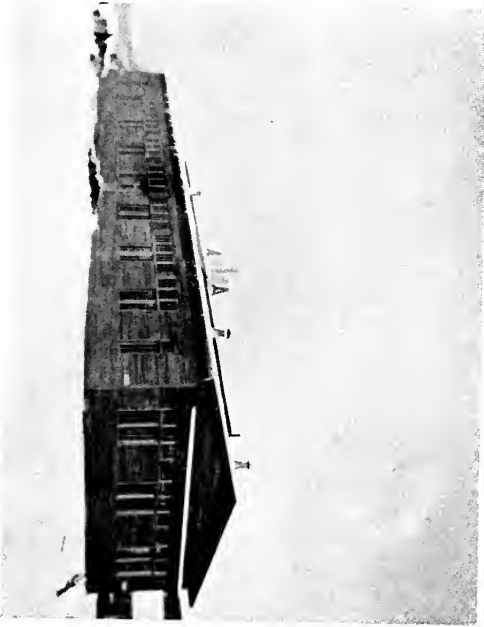
For the work of book preparation a similar staff is being built up—two trained workers in charge of the volunteers. At



ERECTING THE BOOKSHELVES IN THE NEW BUILDING



A. L. A. BRANCH IN A. Y. M. C. A. HUT

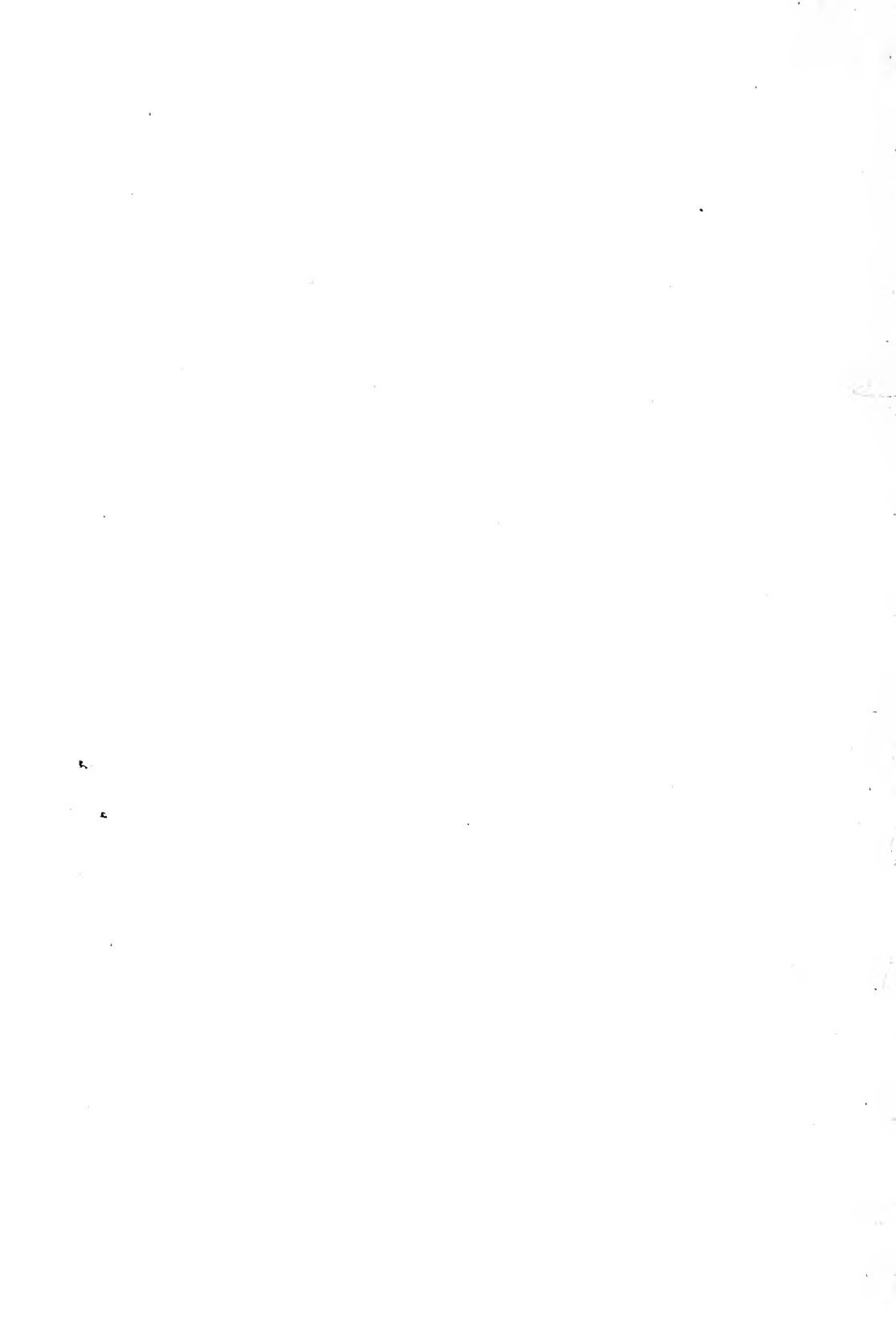


THE MAIN BUILDING—SNOWED IN



LIBRARY SNAPSHOTS AT CAMP CHILICOTHE

THE LIBRARY TRUCK WITH A LOAD OF BOOKS



present these are Louisa K. Fast, of Tiffin, and Georgetta Haven, of Cincinnati. They will be followed by other trained women from the libraries of the state. The only outlay in connection with these workers is for railway travel and subsistence, and so it is possible to keep well within the limit of \$250 per month set by the A. L. A. for salaries and subsistence. The building at the camp is complete except for some minor details. About eight thousand books are ready for the stacks, and pocketed, carded, and cataloged just as any library books should be, except that, of course, the cataloging is the simplest possible: author and subject cards, with an occasional title card. Most of these books are donations, tho the shipments of the first purchase, made by the A. L. A. are beginning to come in. One interesting feature of the building will be the open fireplace. Realizing how much such a fire would mean to a building like the library, Mr. Stevenson finally succeeded in getting authorization to build one, which has been designed by Mr. Tilton, the architect of the building. It is eight feet wide, with a four foot opening, and will undoubtedly be a veritable magnet in drawing men to the building—the men who want to spend a quiet evening over a good book, before a good fire, with a good pipe. The library is to have an atmosphere of restfulness and quiet, good for tired nerves, so that every man in camp will think of it instinctively, when he grows weary of the rush and racket all about him. Every other recreational building is full of the noise of pianos and talking-machines and boxing-matches and band rehearsals. Here is to be the one quiet place in the camp!

Circulation for "home use" during November was 7739. This was handled entirely from branches in Y. M. C. A. and K. C. buildings and other deposit stations. No attempt was made to record the number of books used in the buildings.

CAMP ZACHARY TAYLOR, LOUISVILLE

At Camp Zachary Taylor, George T. Settle, the Louisville librarian, has been asked to take definite charge as camp librarian, and his library board has allowed

the time from his regular duties to have general supervision at the camp.

The building, as the frontispiece shows, is practically finished. The shelving is up and furniture being placed in the building, but the work is still being done thru the Public Library on account of delay in the delivery of books. The work is increasing daily.

Several committees of ladies have been organized to assist in the work and they are very much interested in it. Mrs. Alice Hegan Rice, who heads one of the committees, wrote to Mr. Settle:

"I want to thank you personally for the prompt response you made to my request for books for the Base Hospital. They were selected with such good judgment that I feel sure you must have gone over them yourself.

"We carried them in baskets from bed to bed letting the men select what they liked and I wish you could have seen the eagerness with which they were received.

"When we left only five books remained on the table, and the two wards presented a picture that would have amused you. Every soldier who was able to sit up was absorbed in his particular volume!"

READING AT CAMP DEVENS

If any one asks if the men in the camps really want to read, and have time to read, let them read some of the incidents recorded by Mr. Lowe, who is stationed at Camp Devens.

The temporary quarters at Camp Devens were located for nearly two months in a mess building formerly used by a motor truck train. It is located on the edge of the camp, nearly two miles from the center, the Post Office Square, where the new A. L. A. library building stands. In spite of this, men tramped down from their barracks to read and select books. This means they want newspapers, magazines and books, for most of the men have hiked about ten miles during the day. No statistics of attendance have been kept. One Sunday morning when the temperature was ten degrees above zero, fifteen men went in to read. Men usually spend the evening when they go, looking over books and talking with the librarians about them.

A few samples of requests from different sorts of men may suggest the demand on books. A stableman in the Field Hospital Train visited the library with some fellow muleteers and discovered a set of Brady's "Photographs of the Civil War." This brought forth streams of enthusiastic discussion. The men had seen sets at home and were eager to point out pictures which had previously particularly interested them.

A private in the Engineers' Corps walked over two miles on a day he had hiked ten miles in the morning and had spent the afternoon in the trenches, because in the morning he had discovered the sign "CAMP LIBRARY, OPEN TO ALL" on the building. He wanted books which would explain the psychology of camouflage. He has been successful with color photography and is something of an artist. He was earnest and eager to know what had been done by others with this art and wished to discover, if possible, why the eye fails to recognize a shadow when light patches have been painted where the shadow would naturally fall, and all such problems. Material was found for him and the satisfaction he received paid for the effort. He has constructed guns, painted them and hidden them so successfully as to deceive the captain of his own company. He believes he can make more of a contribution for success by study and work than by digging roads and planting fence posts.

A graduate of Dartmouth College visited the library and spent some time in talking with one of the assistant librarians. He discovered DeMorgan's "Somehow good" and became filled with enthusiasm and has since come frequently to read only DeMorgan. He is charmed with "a style which reminds me so strongly of Dickens and Thackeray."

Three men came into the library one day out of curiosity, it seemed to the librarian, who offered his services, saying "Mighty glad to see you! Can I find you a book?" "Yes, Longfellow's poems," was the answer, filled with embarrassment. A copy of the poems was found and several books on the war, some attractive non-fiction, and the men went out with "Spell of Italy," "K 1," and Fall's "Manual of military and naval information."

One man wanted some books on personal hygiene. He proffered the information about his development since arriving at camp. He hated to go to camp, now he is "crazy" about it all. He had gained twenty pounds in weight in five weeks. He had always been "mighty proud of his hands" as they were always so immaculate and fair. Now he is proud of the effect of hard work on his hands.

An architect, graduate of a middle western college and of Harvard University, was homesick and the very day he discovered the library he left his job of supervising road construction to see what it could do for him. He asked for Walter Hale's "We discover New England," which was produced. He wanted it for the pencil sketches. In looking over the shelves he found a beautifully illustrated edition of Mark Twain's "Life on the Mississippi" and he almost wept with joy as he pointed out to the librarian all the places he knew in his boyhood. In addition to these two books he took out Ferguson's "History of art" in two large volumes and Maeterlinck's "Treasure of the humble" in the original. He is a constant visitor at the library.

A detail of twenty men from one of the ambulance troops assisted the librarian in moving books. When they returned to their barracks they carried fifty volumes for their social room. One of the men has taken such interest that he visits the library constantly to return books and select new ones for the men. He is a musician with a solo tenor voice of some distinction and has developed both music and reading among his associates. He knows he is doing good missionary work even if he does not call it such, for he says, "Anyhow men stay at the barracks and read evenings instead of going to Lowell and coming back drunk."

One man who loves good reading said: "What I want is a place where I can sit down in peace and quiet with a semblance of civilization, with a book or two and a chance to read and dream. Your alcoves are godsend. The barrack's social room in which 75 to 125 men are talking and playing cards, where a piano and phonograph are rivaling one another, and where at any moment a basketball may knock your

head sideways, is certainly no decent place to read, let alone trying to do any studying."

It must be understood that from 4:30 p. m. until taps at 10 o'clock, the men are all practically free to do as they wish. In this time, soon after supper, come entertainments at the Y. M. C. A., at the K. C. buildings, lectures by officers in the barracks, classes in English for foreigners, and classes in French, English composition, history, and the trades.

At Camp Devens the demand has been ceaseless for war books. Friends have purchased special titles, the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts has spent large sums for needed titles, and so an attempt has been made to meet the calls. For military manuals the requests are many and serious. Magazines in French for the men who are studying the language as well as grammars and readers are in constant demand. Current magazines and newspapers have value but such quantities of magazines, even a month or more old, have poured into the camp that they are a drug on the market and have to be sold for old paper at the Post Office, the barracks and Y. M. C. A. One of the most welcome gifts received at Camp Devens was contributed by the Wellesley College Undergraduate Periodical League, of subscriptions to six monthly magazines and six weeklies, twelve copies of each. These are distributed, two in the main library, one at the Y. W. C. A. Hostess House, and the others in the Y. M. C. A. huts in each unit of the camp.

The Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission has sent for the use of the Y. M. C. A. classes in teaching English to foreign-speaking men, copies of Field's "English for new Americans" and Plass' "Civics for Americans in the making." Thruout the state, patriotic citizens have been sending their books to the local public libraries, which have in turn forwarded them to the Boston Public Library. All the libraries of Massachusetts are doing their part earnestly to further the war work of the Commission and the American Library Association. In addition to their contributions to the war fund and to the book collection, scrapbooks have been made

for the hospitals; books have been supplied to the local camps; library halls have been used for relief work; bulletin boards devoted to food conservation, exhibits and subjects relating to the war; collections of military and naval books have been enlarged; libraries have sent military manuals to the soldiers and given each enlisted man a pocket edition of a French-English phrase book. In many libraries a record of enlisted men is being kept and librarians have been granted a leave of absence for service in the camp libraries. The librarians in towns near Ayer have given willing of their time in preparing the books for circulation at Camp Devens and the commission is deeply grateful; also to the members of the Women's City Club who volunteered their services, going by automobile in the coldest weather and traveling 80 miles on a trip.

LETTERS FROM THE CAMPS

We are able to give this month another group of letters from the camps where the librarians have been able to steal for the purpose a few moments' time from their library work—and "work," as one of them writes, "is a good word to use in this connection."

Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.

The letter from Henry S. Green, librarian at Camp Lee, came just too late to be included in the December issue. No doubt by the time this is published his library will be completed and in good running order. On Nov. 25 he wrote:

"When I reached Camp Lee four weeks ago, the ground for the library had not even been staked out, and I was told that all sorts of difficulties, particularly the scarcity of materials, were in the way of anything like an immediate consideration of a library building. Those difficulties seem to have been surmounted. We have a building now ready for the roof and by the end of this week I expect to see it under roof, and so near completion that I can bestow safely within its walls the large amount of library material already accumulated in camp, and the library equipment which I am told is on the way under a rush order Government shipment.

Meanwhile I have been placing books—those donated from different parts of the country—in the fifteen branch libraries and distributing stations, which I established at the Y. M. C. A.

houses, K. of C. houses, Remount station, Hospital and other strategic points. These branches now have from two hundred to five hundred books each available for circulation. The questionnaire letter recently addressed by me to the Educational Secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. buildings elicited the fact that they are loaning from ten to thirty of these books daily, which makes a very respectable beginning in the way of circulation.

In this work so far I have been greatly assisted by the friendly co-operation of everyone connected with the Y. M. C. A. and K. of C., and have also met with the most cordial reception from Major General Cronkhite and members of his staff to whom I have had occasion to apply for assistance in the work. Thus far my force of assistants has been small and casual. I have been able to secure the services of a very efficient stenographer from the 320th Infantry, Mr. O'Kane, who gives me two hours a day when necessary. I have also had most enthusiastic and helpful assistance from C. W. Hall from the 319th Infantry—in civil life connected with the Duquesne Library at Pittsburgh. I secured the services of a competent young man to operate and care for the Ford runabout, which is to be used as a delivery wagon for books and periodicals. By working the little machine no less than eight hours a day I hope to divert the congested flood of periodical printed matter into the barracks and into the hands of the men. This second-class matter, which comes to Camp Lee by the ton, has had a tendency to get choked up in its course and I find much of it has been lost, or has been held in transit until it has become stale and no longer attractive to the readers here in camp. A good deal of it is not very wisely selected for camp reading matter, yet there is so much that is available in the material that I feel strenuous efforts should be made to handle the matter promptly and facilitate its delivery to the individuals for whose use it is intended.

I am very much interested in Mr. Tolman's proposition at Camp Upton to install one hundred books in each of the 320 barracks; I have considered such an expedient for Camp Lee but upon the advice of soldier friends in the barracks, have hesitated to do anything more than make an experiment or two in that direction. It would be helpful to all camp librarians if Mr. Tolman will give us, thru the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, the results of his experience, and a hint or two as to his methods in providing and caring for these collections of books in the barracks.

Branch libraries in the fifteen stations established here at Camp Lee are already doing a thriving business even tho we have had no central library from which to operate them. Another week or ten days will put us in a position to render these branches much more

efficient service and to supply them with a better selected and wider range of material.

Invoices of new books purchased by the War Service Committee are arriving and look good. The books included in these invoices will meet certain demands for which donated books were quite inadequate, as might be expected. Some day some of the camp librarians must tell the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* of some of the amazing selections which have been made by the people sending books for this work. However, a very large proportion of the donated books are surprisingly well adapted to the needs of the library here at Camp Lee, and I have no reason to suppose that this condition does not obtain in other camps. This camp library work is a real adventure in library organization and administration, and I have found it a very fascinating adventure thus far.

Camp Upton, New York

Mr. Green's suggestion that the *JOURNAL* print an account of the barracks libraries at Camp Upton, was passed on to Mr. Tolman, the librarian in charge, who replied, Dec. 13, as follows:

Our company libraries are still too new for a detailed report. We delivered to-day a second installment and have now supplied about two-thirds of the barracks with fifty volumes each. We have had no difficulty in administration or installation as yet but have not been able to make a personal investigation of conditions in the barracks.

I do not think there can be any doubt as to the desire of the men and officers for the right kind of books. The demand certainly seems as great and probably greater than in any large city with modern library facilities. We have had men come to us with requests for all kinds of material, military works, educational books, books on the war, technical books and books for French study. A considerable proportion of the men take their new profession (that of arms) seriously and appreciate that much help can be had from books in mastering its difficult aspects. We have had officers come to us for help in the technical aspects of their particular branch of the service and have had them express to us appreciation of the value of good propaganda material in building up the morale of the men.

Our building is nearly completed, and we should be in operation and ready for inspection by the New Year.

Camp Gordon, Georgia

The first news from Camp Gordon came in a letter from Albert R. Nichols, formerly of the Providence Public Library, who wrote on Dec. 15:

I have been here three weeks and the most of my time has been spent in connection with the construction of the building, which is nearly completed. It is located in the very center of the camp, and has a most beautiful park in front of it. There are sleeping quarters for the attendants in the building, and I have already begun sleeping here. I eat with the Y. M. C. A. men at their mess. The co-operation between the different organizations is remarkable.

Deposits of books have been put in the nine Y. M. C. A. buildings, Base Hospital, K. of C. building, five barracks, two Company recreation rooms, and Division Headquarters. The average circulation of 250 books at each of these places, for last week, was 1430 volumes. Purchased books have not as yet arrived. The above are simply gift books. We have also distributed a large number of magazines.

Christmas eve a large tree is to be placed in the building thru the courtesy of the Rotary Club of Atlanta, and decorated by the ladies of Atlanta. A community sing is also to be held here by two of the regiments.

Camp Wheeler, Georgia

"Things are very crude here as yet," writes Frederick Goodell, now librarian at Camp Wheeler, following its organization under direction of Adam Strohm of Detroit:

When Mr. Strohm and myself arrived at Camp Wheeler on Nov. 22 we found the Y. M. C. A. with five huts and one tent in operation and the K. C. building about ready to open. Both organizations received us very cordially. The Y. M. C. A. have turned over to my use the best sleeping room in their administration building and the K. C. has furnished me with a room for receiving and unpacking books. It was my intention at first to use the latter room for a temporary office, but the Southern climate, about which I had read so much in books, soon put an end to that. I found that I could not operate a typewriter wearing gloves!

The A. L. A. library building has been authorized and should be finished in three or four weeks. In the mean time about one thousand books which were sent to this camp thru the efforts of the Library War Service and others are being circulated in the Y. M. C. A. and K. C. buildings. The book collection is worse than poor and I have spent much of my time wandering in and out of warehouses and supply depots in search of books. Beside the seven branches in camp I am supplying reading matter to the headquarters of the Provost Guard, the reading room of the Soldiers Welfare League and the Macon Balloon School, all in the city of Macon six miles distant.

We have a beautiful collection of periodicals

dating back for a period of years and particularly rich in *To-day's*, *Housewife*, *Home Needlework* and the like. There must be twenty tons of it and the soldiers find it very useful in building camp fires.

The camp library Ford which has arrived helps a great deal as Camp Wheeler is very large in area, being really two camps, artillery and infantry, and separated by hills and ravines. The main camp road is over ten miles long. It might be interesting to note that the initials A. L. A. on the Ford have been accepted by the soldiers as standing for Alabama and I am general known about camp as the Alabama Camp Librarian. A letter so addressed was delivered to me promptly.

I shall be very glad to furnish Mr. Goodrich of Camp Greene with my original and secret method of starting a wood fire if he will inform me what to do when the wintry blasts of the Sunny South coming thru the cracks in the wall blow out one's oil heater.

Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas

Our first news from Camp MacArthur comes in the following summary from Mr. Lewis:

The library at Camp MacArthur has been in existence since the first of October, when the function of distributing books and periodicals in the camp was taken over from the Y. M. C. A. Baylor University loaned the services of her librarian, Willard P. Lewis, to organize the library for the months of October, November and December and he has since spent most of his time at the camp. We can now boast of a temporary building—a four-roomed cottage located in the heart of the camp—secured thru the efforts of an interested Waco citizen. The government furnished lights, telephone, fuel and shelves, and altogether the building has been satisfactory as a temporary arrangement.

During November over 8000 volumes were circulated to the soldiers, using the various Y. M. C. A. buildings and the Knights of Columbus Hall as deposit stations to reach the soldiers directly. Books were also placed in the stockade, Base Hospital, Remount Station and chaplains' tents, of which no circulation record was taken. Over 15,000 numbers of magazines and periodicals were distributed to the men from the above centers of distribution and also the first sergeants' tents, the infirmaries, the guard houses and other places.

On Jan. 1 the regular librarian, J. E. Morgan of Nebraska, will arrive and take charge, and he will bring a young man assistant with him. One of the hardest problems, as at all camps, has been to get help.

The library has thus far been absolutely dependent on the shipments of gift books and is very grateful to the people who have given so many and so willingly. Shipments of gifts

have been received from the following places among others: Chicago; St. Louis; Waco; Green Bay, Wis.; Chetek, Wis.; Grand Rapids; and Waxahachie, Tex.

Of course the largest demand is for fiction but we also have very many requests for war books, for technical books and for language books, especially French. The demand for the latter we cannot fully supply until the stock of purchased books is available.

WAR POSTER EXHIBIT

A traveling exhibit of American war posters has been assembled and prepared to travel thruout the United States by the Newark Public Library, at the request of Kendall Banning, formerly director of the Division of Pictures of the Committee on Public Information at Washington, D. C.

It includes 40 American war posters, varying in size from 26" x 33" to 35" x 45", mounted uniformly. To these have been added 19 posters from other countries to illustrate the modern poster movement, and a group of small American poster work to make the display more nearly complete as an exposition of the work of our artists. To show them all and allow 3 inches of space between posters, 187 running feet of wall space will be required.

A descriptive pamphlet has been prepared, entitled "Posters and American war posters." This pamphlet was published as the contribution of the trustees of the Newark Library, in the hope that it would add to the interest of the exhibit and help to increase the study of American artists in the field of posters.

To cover the cost of preparation, including mounting, labeling, making the traveling case, preparation and printing of list and accompanying pamphlet, a charge of \$10 is made to each exhibitor. In addition each exhibitor is responsible for payment of expressage one way. He receives the posters express collect, and in turn ships them express collect to the next exhibitor. The itinerary is planned for as short hauls as possible. The exhibit may be kept for two weeks. The posters are securely packed in one box, the gross weight not exceeding 150 pounds.

To stimulate interest in the poster exhibit blank slips for voting on the posters have been prepared, points being given for excellence of design, excellence in lettering, and skilful use of color.

REPORT OF AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION COMMITTEE ON IMPORTATIONS

In its report at the Louisville conference, this committee announced the termination of the British permit arrangement and the release of books and periodicals of enemy origin held at Rotterdam for American institutions.

To secure similar action for post parcels detained in London was indicated to be the committee's next concern.

The desired action has been taken by the Foreign Office, as appears from a Note dated September 24, 1917, addressed to Ambassador Page by Mr. Balfour, stating that "instructions have now been issued to the competent authorities that all books of enemy origin now detained in this country whatever their nature which have not yet been formally seized and confiscated shall be forwarded to the United States of America provided they are destined for universities or public institutions."

The committee then indicated that it had to mark time till the pending Trading-with-the-Enemy Act was disposed of by Congress.

This act became law Oct. 6, and a Presidential Order six days later prescribed the method of its enforcement. A War Trade Board was set up, and, for commerce, direct or indirect, with the enemy or his allies, a license from this board was declared necessary.

The committee's action thereafter is made clear in the following circular which they sent to twenty-four leading importers, with authorization and request that they communicate its text to their client institutions:

"The British Foreign Office has given instructions to release all publications of enemy origin in detention, so far as they are addressed to universities or public institutions of the United States, and has announced the termination of the permit arrangement. Accordingly, parcels held in London may be expected at any time, but shipments stored at Rotterdam, while now on shipboard there, must await the conclusion of the embargo negotiations with Holland. A solution is declared imminent.

"As to material accumulated in Germany, the committee can have nothing as yet to

say, except that they have no reason to suppose that it is not safe and may not remain so.

"We now turn to the future. Our operations hereafter fall under the control of the Trading-with-the-Enemy Act. Commerce with Germany or its allies is unlawful except under Government license.

"To save the time of all concerned and to avoid confusion, this committee applied to the War Trade Board for a blanket license in behalf of the American Library Association. This has been granted in the following terms:

Universities, colleges and public institutions of approved character or their duly accredited agents, to import, subject to Government censorship and control, and obedient to a procedure to be approved by the Department of State, such publications, especially those of serial character, issued in Germany or in countries allied with Germany, as may with reasonable assurance be considered likely to assist important work of research in science and scholarship without in any way involving the safety of the United States or hindering the successful prosecution of the war—the American Library Association pledging its assistance in keeping the lists within the strictest limits of propriety.

"Responsibility is thus shifted to the Department of State. It is found sympathetic and ready to render a reasonable service. But the responsibility is first upon us. Our first concern is to win the war, and we have no right to divert the Government's energy into unprofitable channels. Let our requests be well within the definition and even postponed if no serious inconvenience is entailed. This means the excision, for example, of the popular, the theological and the historico-political, because the first is unworthy of the time, and the others the favorite avenue of the propagandist. The perils of transportation and the possible detentions of the censor are not to be forgotten.

"First, then, subscriptions to the periodicals of 1918. The Department asks this Committee to assemble for it immediately the lists of desired orders. Will you, therefore, make up for each of the American agents whom you desire to patronize a strictly alphabetical list of the periodicals required, numbering the titles consecutively in the left margin, and mail a copy (naming

the agent who is to fill it) to the Secretary of this committee, within twenty-four hours, if possible, after the receipt of this circular. The list sent the agent constitutes an order made conditional upon its approval by the Department of State and the agent's subsequent demonstration of ability to obtain the goods from Germany. Only then may payment rightly be made.

"With the lists established, a procedure will be worked out with the agents whereby their orders will get the safe-conduct of the diplomatic pouch, and the material be distributed by them after inspection.

"Bear in mind that neither the Department nor the Committee assumes any financial responsibility in the transaction. Your dealings and correspondence are to be with your agents. We merely safeguard and assist.

"Two cautions: (1) We are concerned now with periodical subscriptions only—not exchanges, not monographic series, not books. Of them, anon. (2) Immediate dispatch of your lists to the Secretary of the Committee and to your agents is all-important.

FRANK P. HILL, *Chairman*,
E. H. ANDERSON,
C. W. ANDREWS,
M. LLEWELLYN RANEY, *Secretary*.
A. L. A. Committee on Importations."

When the lists are in, the importers' composite orders of approved titles will be sent abroad by the Department of State and appropriate instructions issued to American consular agents. If Germany allows the material to come out—and that is problematical—it will reach the United States under Government control, and be censored before being turned over to the agents for dispatch to institutions.

With periodical subscriptions out of the way, the Committee will then turn its attention to books, monographic series and exchanges, about which libraries will in due course receive advice.

Thus the American Library Association has received a marked vote of confidence both from the War Trade Board and the Department of State, which have adopted its program without change, acting at once and inviting its aid to carry the scheme thru. M. LLEWELLYN RANEY, *Secretary*.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY LOAN COLLECTION OF HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY SCRAPBOOKS*

At the close of its first year of service the loan collection of high school library scrapbooks has fully justified the time and labor and expense of its preparation a year ago. It has traveled East and West, North and South, everywhere giving a visible demonstration of what we mean by the "twentieth century high school library" with its possibilities as a dynamic force in the work of a modern high school. So great has been the demand for these scrapbooks that we feel the collection should be made more comprehensive and more fully representative of the work of all the leading high schools in different sections of the country.

The collection had its origin in two high school library scrapbooks prepared for the school library exhibit of the American Library Association at its meeting in Washington in 1914. These two scrapbooks, one illustrating the work of the Cleveland high school libraries and the other the work of the Girls' High School in Brooklyn, N. Y., were found to be suggestive and helpful to high school librarians just beginning school library work and eager to know something of the methods in use in other libraries and the scope of their work. These scrapbooks traveled about the country during the years 1914 and 1915 and were in such demand that the question arose, "Why not secure similar scrapbooks from other progressive high school libraries and have a permanent loan collection which shall belong to the American Library Association and be controlled by the school library section?"

In the spring of 1916 the chairman of the school library section of the A. L. A. sent out a circular letter to all the leading high school libraries of the country urging that each library be represented by a scrapbook fully illustrating its work and methods. In order that there might be some uniformity in the scope of these books a plan of contents was suggested as a basis for each book with permission to each high school librarian to add to this material whatever

might make the book of interest to librarians, teachers or principals of high schools.

PLAN OF SCRAPBOOKS

1. *The library room or rooms and equipment*

This to include plan of room and key to plan showing the location of equipment; photographs of main reading room and other library rooms, data showing size of rooms, cost of equipment, etc.

2. *The use of library by the different departments*

Required reading lists, suggestive reading, special topics for library research in connection with each department; vacation reading lists, etc.

3. *General administration of the library*

Library rules, statistics as to contents of library, statistics as to daily attendance for reference work, daily circulation of books, etc. Library budget. Library blanks and forms; charging system illustrated; Changes in classification; reserve system; and anything in the management of the library that would be suggestive to other high school librarians.

4. *Instruction. Training students in the use of books*

Outlines of lessons. Problems. Forms and blanks.

5. *The library as a social center*

Reading clubs, receptions, use by entire classes during a recitation period as a means of arousing interest in an author through illustrated editions, pictures, etc. Bulletin boards.

6. *The library and vocational guidance*

7. *Relations with the public library and use of public library resources*

In response to the request seventeen high school librarians sent scrapbooks to the Asbury Park meeting of the American Library Association. The scrapbooks represented the following high school libraries:

1. Chicago University. University High School.
2. Cleveland Public Library. High School branches.
3. Decatur, Ill. High School.
4. East Orange, New Jersey. High School.
5. Grand Rapids. Central High School.
6. Minneapolis. South High School.
7. New York City. Girls' High School, Brooklyn.
8. New York City. Julia Richman High School.

* Report read before the school libraries section of the A. L. A. at Louisville, June 26, 1917.

- 9. Newark, N. J. Barringer High School.
- 10. Oakland, Cal. Fremont High School.
- 11. Passaic, N. J. High School. (Branch of Public Library)
- 12. Portland, Ore. High School branches of Public Library.
- 13. Spokane. North Central High School.
- 14. Tyrone, Pa. High School.
- 15. White Plains, N. Y. High School.
- 16. Winsted, Conn. The Gilbert School.
- 17. Denver, Colo. North Side High School.

These were on exhibition at the meeting in Asbury Park in 1916 and also formed a part of the high school library exhibit at the meeting of the National Education Association in New York City the following week, July 3-10.

At the Asbury Park meeting many high school librarians asked that the collection be sent to library meetings planned for the fall and at the N. E. A. school superintendents and teachers were anxious to have the collection at state teachers' meetings to arouse interest in a state campaign for better high school libraries.

The exhibit was used at Columbia University all summer at its summer school. It was given a room in the Horace Mann School and hundreds of teachers from the South and West examined the books with interest and made notes on their contents. Professors in the various subjects in Teachers College—English, history, science of education, etc.—urged visiting teachers, principals and school superintendents to visit the collection.

From Teachers College and the summer work at Columbia University the collection went South to the Board of Education and High School Library of Dallas, Texas. From there it was sent to Parkersburg, W. Va., where a new high school building was to be opened and plans were under way for a modern high school library and a trained librarian when the building should open. The librarian who was under appointment found these scrap books of the greatest value in planning for the new high school library.

With the beginning of the school year the itinerary of the exhibit was as follows:

- 1916
October. Keystone Library Association, Wernersville, Pa.

- November. Iowa State Teachers' Association, Des Moines, Ia.
- " Kansas State Teachers' Association, Topeka.
- " Kansas State Normal School, Emporia, Kansas.
- " High School, Sioux City, South Dakota.
- December. Mid-winter meeting of the American Library Association, Chicago.
Exhibited at Chicago Public Library.

- 1917
January. Cincinnati. Hughes High School.
" Norfolk, Va. Maury High School.
- February. Utica Public Library. Utica, N. Y.
- March. March meeting of the school librarians of Michigan, Ypsilanti, Mich. (Part of the collection).
" State conference of high school principals of Massachusetts at Simmons College, Boston.
" Brookline, Mass. Public Library.
- April. Rhode Island State Normal School, Providence.
Exhibited also at Providence Public Library.
" Alabama Association of Teachers of English.
- May. Mississippi State Teachers' Association and State Library Association. (Part of the collection.)
" Meeting of high school librarians of New York and vicinity including Connecticut, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania as well as New Jersey.
" Albany, N. Y. High School. (One scrap book.)
- June. State Teachers' Association of West Virginia. (Part of the collection.)
" High School, Wakefield, Mass.

As a rule the collection has been sent out as a whole and packed in the metal trunk prepared for it by Mr. Utley. Borrowers have paid all charges of transportation and such care has been taken in packing that most of the scrapbooks are in excellent condition for another year of work.

The results accomplished by this collection may be summed up as follows:

- 1. The leaders in educational work in states where the scrap books were exhibited at state educational meetings have had a vision of what a center of influence the right kind of a library may be in a high school.

2. School superintendents, principals, school architects and boards of education have found suggestions for planning and equipping high school library rooms in new buildings in process of building or to be planned in the near future, also for remodelling old high school library rooms.
3. Boards of education and high school principals have received suggestions as to what ought to be demanded of a city in the way of annual appropriations for the maintenance of the high school libraries. In the vast majority of cities no annual appropriation is made for this purpose in the school budget.
4. Teachers of all subjects have found the scrap books suggestive of ways in which they may use their own libraries to better advantage. They have learned what they ought to demand of the school board in the way of library equipment for their own work as they see how other high school libraries are serving teachers of the same subject.
5. Librarians who are just beginning work in a high school library have found the exhibit most helpful in deciding upon library rules, printed blanks and forms, methods of work, etc. They have also been given a vision of the large possibilities in their work aside from the purely technical duties of the librarian.
6. Public libraries and high schools have found suggestions for closer co-operation in the work for high school teachers and students.

This year the exhibit is strengthened by the addition of a scrap-book from the Albany, N. Y., High School, a high school which was among the first to demand a high standard of qualification in the librarian, namely, college graduation and graduation from library school. The library is one of the oldest school libraries in the country and is one of especial interest on account of its large new room and equipment and its large collection of books of reference for all departments.

Scrap-books are promised from the Stadium High School, Tacoma, the High Schools of Los Angeles, the Washington Irving High School, New York, and the Lincoln High School of Seattle. The school

section would be glad of additions to the collection as high school librarians have time to prepare these books. We should like each section of the country well represented so that the exhibit might be sent out in sections, the Far Western libraries kept as one section, those of the Middle West as another, etc., and so serve more educational gatherings than we can serve at present.

MARY E. HALL.

ANTHONY ALCOVE OPENED IN PACKER INSTITUTE LIBRARY

THE opening of the Julia B. Anthony Alcove in the library of Packer Institute, Brooklyn, on Nov. 23, was the culmination of the plan instituted by friends of Miss Anthony, who recognized her influence as a lover of good books, her enthusiasm and her zeal in supplying the needs of teachers and students during her twenty years as librarian, and who took delight in attaching her name to certain shelves, where may be found in future books such as are not ordinarily placed in a reference library.

The idea of the alcove originated in the teachers' club, whose chairman, Marjorie L. Nickerson, made the opening address. The purpose of the special collection of books was stated by Kate Morgan Ward, whose address of presentation expressed in most happy fashion the spirit of the occasion.

A bronze tablet, with inscription and artistic design, was given to mark the alcove, and a bookplate to designate the special collection. Both of these were designed by Katherine S. Vilas of the art department. A beautiful oak table was placed in the alcove, and to accompany the table, a large library chair, which was the gift of the associate alumnae.

Miss Anthony made a brief response to the address of Miss Ward, and at the close of the exercises was the guest of honor at a reception in the library. Besides the faculty of the school, there were present members of the board of trustees, officers of the associate alumnae and other alumnae organizations, former colleagues of Miss Anthony, and officers of the upper classes of the school.

THAT GIRL STUFF

UNDER the arresting title "That girl stuff," *The Bumblebee*, the weekly organ of the Rochester (N. Y.) Ad Club devotes some space to a discussion of current magazine covers.

The writer of the first of these articles, one of the "old reactionaries" who will sing hopefully to the end of Time:

I want a girl just like the girl
Who married dear old Dad.

was struck by the covers of the display of August magazines on a newsstand. The findings which were responsible for his shock, together with his subsequent philosophizing are quoted in full: "Not all the magazines had picture covers; but most of them that had were of the 'girlie' type; eleven of them 'Kellerman nudes' and eight frankly 'fleshy,' to draw it mild—nineteen different types of pornographic pulchritude, and the rest masquerading in men's clothes or in mannish poses.

"If you don't believe it, go and count them yourself.

"So much for magazine covers. Now let's back up and get a perspective and ask a few questions which these pictures suggest.

"Can we see in them a logical development of the feminist doctrines of Miss Anthony, her contemporaries and her followers?

"Has taking girls out of their natural home environment and putting them into direct, promiscuous, personal contact with men, as wage-earning rivals, cost them their old-fashioned charm of reticence?

"Recognizing this, are they falling back upon raw, primitive sex appeal?

"Granting their fiber is stronger, has it also become coarser?

"In short, is 'feminism' the disease, and are suffrage, and the above-mentioned things, symptoms?"

The reply to this is straight from the shoulder: "Are not most magazine covers selected chiefly by and for men?

"If so, does the crude portrayal of the feminine nude or near nude on magazine covers suggest any conclusion detrimental to women other than the continuation of the historic exploitation of women by men?

"And are not these crude pictures—so far from being a result of 'feminism'—actually one of the numerous causes of the woman movement?"

"Old Reactionary" replies:

"I would call your attention to the covers of the *Saturday Evening Post*, that magazine which is most typically a man's magazine, and perhaps the most popular magazine in the world. The human interest in these covers (or between) is not due to the exploitation of the female figure or feature. Men, as a rule, do not prefer the 'Girl Stuff' to the *Post* type of cover. This was what I tried to bring out, and the further fact that the buyers and readers of these salacious monstrosities which are so suggestive, inside and out, are mostly feminine, as are also the worst of the writers of that class."

At this point, baffled by a certain similarity in the discussion to the classic query about the antecedents of the chicken and the egg, "Old Reactionary" escapes into the ever-present suffrage question. But in the issue for Sept. 6, appeared the following:

"Last night while waiting for my train in Syracuse, I looked over and listed all of the magazines displayed on the newsstand. There were fifty-three. Of these twenty-three had 'girl' covers. Of the twenty-three having 'girl' covers, all but eight either were faces only or fully and decorously clothed figures. Of the eight only two in my judgment could be considered at all out of the way."

The list of magazines is then appended and the article closes with the suggestion:

"Under these circumstances would it be constructive for me respectfully to repeat the suggestion that 'B' and others should there be any others 'like-minded'—read a few good books on the subject and find out what 'feminism' really means."

Meanwhile librarians continue to buy magazines in large quantities. By so doing, are we granting the reason for the above discussion, and assuming that these magazine covers are fair samples of their contents, are we merely satisfying our public, or are we, in a measure, aiding and abetting in a deplorable coarsening of its fiber?

W. F. Yust.

MAKING THE MOST OF STORE-FRONT WINDOWS

THE first essential of a good display window is an attractive background. This may be bought from a manufacturer, may be made according to the librarian's directions by a local carpenter, or may be home-made. The following, built by a carpenter, has been found to be a satisfactory and fairly inexpensive background for the store-front windows which are a part of the branch libraries' equipment in Passaic, N. J.

It is in the form of a three-fold screen, made of soft wood covered with brown burlap and finished with a chestnut trim. The central part of the screen is 100 inches long and 42 inches high with hinged sides 23 inches wide. The floor of the window is 43 inches wide and 18 inches above the floor of the room. The screen is placed far enough back from the inside edge of the window floor so that on the room side it forms the back for a window seat where the children sit when the library is crowded. On the room side the screen is covered with burlap 20 inches from the top, giving picture display space, and the rest is paneled with the chestnut. The long part of the screen is secured to the floor by angle irons while the end pieces are left free to swing back and forth. By means of this swinging part, the window is easily reached for trimming or for removing books. In front of the screen there is 28 inches depth for display purposes on a floor covered with burlap and painted brown to allow cleaning with a damp broom. The window displays consist of pictures and posters on the screen with books on allied subjects on the window floor. The window is lighted by means of lamps with reflectors which throw the light from the floor at the front of the window to the top of the screen.

A somewhat similar background was made in the library on a smaller scale. Pulp board was covered with burlap with moulding strips for the trim. For this background, measuring 48 inches by 23 inches with the two end pieces 16 inches wide, the cost of material was about \$5. When completed, the larger

screen cost, including workmanship and materials, \$30. Where no background is obtainable for window displays, a window box filled with greenery and bright flowers makes a cheerful substitute. It is a good idea to use scrim curtains close to the glass so that when the window displays are being changed the curtains can be drawn and bulletins may be hung from the curtain rods.

The three essentials in procuring good window displays are: well lettered posters, striking pictures, and a good advertising sense of selection and arrangement. The study of books on window trimming will help much in the mechanical part of the work. Potted plants and flowers always add to the general effect. Materials and ideas can be gathered almost daily from stores, and it is a good plan to keep these ideas in a note book for future reference. Often manufacturing concerns are glad to send materials for advertising purposes. For instance The Otis Elevator Co. has lent a large model of the Woolworth Building, electrically lighted and showing the elevator running from floor to floor. Maps and mechanical charts, procured from manufacturers, always interest the boys and young men and are of educational value. Striking exhibits will be lent by nearly every store after they have been removed from the windows.

Two typical exhibits which are creating much interest just now in these windows are on Birds and on Military Art and Science. The bird window contains three large charts bought from the Audubon Society. Children constantly examine these charts and try to pick out the birds which they have seen. The military window has striking posters procured from one of the recruiting stations. In this case it took about an hour to remove the former exhibits and put in these two.

The results from window exhibits are easily traced and so of more interest than many advertising schemes. Many new borrowers, especially men, have joined the library because they have seen books of interest to them in the windows. The school exhibits draw many parents to the library as the children advertise them at

home. There is a constant loan of window books, easily obtained from the window by means of the swing ends of the background. A noticeable result has been the increased circulation of pamphlet material and books on useful arts. And above all, the window displays give the public a cordial welcome outside of the library room and thru them a spirit of co-operation is generated between the library and the public.

ALTIE J. SCHOOLEY,
Passaic Public Library.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY
GRANTS, NOVEMBER, 1917

ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES

Corydon, Iowa.	\$8,000
Lake City, Minn.	10,000
Lehi, Utah.	10,000
Scott County (Scottsburg), Ind.	12,500
(Building to cost \$17,500)	12,500
Switzerland County (Vevay), Ind.	12,500
	<hr/> \$53,000

INCREASES, UNITED STATES

Santa Cruz, Cal. (branch building)	\$3,000
Saugus, Mass.	3,000
	<hr/> \$6,000

CARNEGIE CORPORATION LIBRARY
GIFTS, 1917

ORIGINAL GIFTS—UNITED STATES

Bradentown, Fla. (part cost)	\$10,000
Brownburg Town and Lincoln and Brown Townships, Ind.	12,500
Butler, Pa. (part cost)	37,000
Claremore, Okla.	10,000
Clarks Village and Clarksville Township, Neb.	7,500
Corydon, Iowa	8,000
Cozad, Neb.	6,000
Durham, N. C. (city and county) (part cost) ..	32,000
Flora Town and Monroe Township, Ind.	10,000
Florence, Colo.	10,000
Grandview Town and Hammond Township, Ind.	8,000
Hebron Town and Boone Township, Ind.	7,500
Hickory, N. C.	11,000
Hot Springs County (Thermopolis), Wyo.	12,500
Lackawanna, N. Y.	30,000
Lake City, Minn.	10,000
Lakewood Township, N. J. (part cost)	12,500
Lapeer, Mich. (part cost)	10,000
Lehi, Utah	10,000
Little Falls Township, N. J.	10,000
Long Branch, N. J.	30,000
Marceline, Mo.	12,500
Midland, Mich.	12,500
Monterey Town and Tippecanoe Township, Ind.	5,000
Montezuma Town and Jackson Township, Iowa	8,000

Newburgh, N. Y. (part cost)	42,000
New Marlboro, Mass.	5,000
North Judson Town and Wayne Township, Ind.	10,000
North Milwaukee, Wis.	10,000
Olive Township (New Carlisle), Ind.	9,000
Paw Paw, Mich. (village and township)	10,000
Phillips County (Malta), Mont.	15,000
Salamanca, N. Y.	17,500
Scott County (Scottsburg), Ind. (part cost) ..	12,500
Scottsbluff, Neb.	12,500
State College, Pa.	7,500
Switzerland County (Vevay), Ind.	12,500
Syracuse Town and Turkey Creek Township, Ind.	10,000
Van Buren, Ind. (town and township)	10,000
Warren Town and Salamonie Township, Ind.	10,000
Wessington Springs, S. D.	7,000
West Bend, Wis.	10,000
Worthington Town and Jefferson Township, Ind.	10,000
Yuma, Ariz.	10,000

\$563,000

ORIGINAL GIFTS—FOREIGN

Krugersdorp, Transvaal, B. S. A.	£4,500
Ohakune, N. Z.	1,200
	<hr/> £5,700

INCREASES—UNITED STATES

Albion, Mich.	\$5,000
Cordele, Ga. (addition)	7,556
Cuthbert, Ga.	2,000
East San Diego, Cal.	2,500
Gary, Ind. (branch building)	25,000
Granite Falls, Minn.	1,000
Greenville, S. C.	10,000
LaGrange Town and Bloomfield Township, Ind. (to provide for Clay Township)	2,500
Plainfield Town, and Guilford, Washington and Liberty Townships, Ind. (addition) ..	7,778
Salt Lake City, Utah	10,000
San Bernardino, Cal. (part cost for addition)	7,600
Santa Cruz, Cal. (branch building)	3,000
Saugus, Mass.	3,000
Seattle, Wash. (branch building)	35,000
Stanislaus County, Cal. (branch buildings at Riverbank and Patterson to cost \$3000 each)	6,000
Superior, Wis. (branch building)	20,000
Tulare County, Cal. (branch building at Orosi)	3,000
Westfield Town and Washington Township, Ind. (addition)	4,000
Yolo County, Cal. (branch building at Yolo) ..	3,000

\$157,934

INCREASES—CANADA

Ottawa, Ont. (branch building)	\$15,000
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SUMMARY OF LIBRARY BUILDINGS AS OF
DECEMBER 31, 1917

United States, 44 new appropriations, in- cluding 44 new buildings	\$563,000.00
United States, 19 increases to previous ap- propriations, including 8 new buildings.	157,934.00
Canada, 1 increase to previous appropria- tions, including 1 new building.	15,000.00
Other English-speaking countries, 2 new appropriations, including 2 new build- ings (£=\$5)	28,500.00
	<hr/> \$764,434.00
46 new appropriations, including 46 new buildings;	
20 increases to previous appropriations, in- cluding 9 new buildings;	
Total amount appropriated, including 55 new buildings	\$764,434.00
Library appropriations for 1917 total \$764,434 as compared with \$1,241,888 for 1916.	

Total library appropriations to date of December 31, 1917, made by Mr. Carnegie personally or by Carnegie Corporation of New York:	
2804 public library buildings	\$62,057,919.17
117 college library buildings	3,956,199.27
2921 library buildings	\$66,014,118.44

To the above may be added the sum of \$320,000 voted in 1917 for the erection of a library building at each of the thirty-two cantonments to be provided in the United States for the training of the National Army.

ORGANIZED MUTILATION OF BOOKS

OUR attention has been called to what seems to be deliberate and well-organized vandalism on the part of German sympathizers. In a letter of warning written to the president of one of the important technical schools, a representative of a Cleveland firm, who is also a member of the Cleveland Council of Defense, says:

"The writer was in several of the largest libraries in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, Cleveland, St. Louis and Chicago within the past six weeks and in looking up a subject in a volume called "Practical electro chemistry" by Bertram Blount, published in London by the Archibald Constable Co., and known as the second edition, I found that the chapter on "Organic electro chemistry" was in all cases cut out of the book or the leaf torn out, with the exception of three cases, where the whole volume was stolen and reported so by the librarian.

"It has recently become known that a great many volumes on "Organic chemistry" and those treating on the dye stuffs have been stolen to such an extent that the books can hardly be obtained.

"You are no doubt aware of the fact that the largest book sellers in this country do not handle a great stock of these works."

Such consistent mutilation of a given book could hardly have been accomplished without a systematic organization, and it is hoped that this note may be of some assistance to such libraries as have this book upon their shelves.

"A LIBRARY can not render good service with a good librarian who is handicapped with an inefficient staff."

Library Organizations

TWIN CITY LIBRARY CLUB

The annual fall dinner of the Twin City Library Club was held in conjunction with the Minnesota Library Association meeting on the evening of Oct. 8 at the St. Paul Association club rooms. The occasion was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Minnesota Library Association and a special effort was made to have the founders of the association present.

A. D. Keator, of Carleton College, Northfield, president of the association, was toast master. He introduced Dr. W. D. Johnston, of the St. Paul Public Library, who gave a short address of welcome, urging everyone to attend the dedication of the new building.

Dr. M. L. Burton, president of the University of Minnesota, made a strong appeal for whole-hearted patriotism; there is no half way position now.

Mr. Keator read messages from the following who were connected with the founding and early history of the association; Dr. J. K. Hosmer, Dr. W. W. Folwell, Mrs. Margaret Evans Huntington and President C. H. Cooper, of the Mankato Normal.

Gratia Countryman gave the address of the evening entitled, "Whence and whither of Minnesota librarianship." She gave a brief history of the founding of the association and what has been accomplished in the twenty-five years of its existence.

Dr. S. J. Buck, president of the Twin City Library Club, called a short business meeting at which reports were given and the following officers were elected for the year: President, Belle Owens, St. Paul Public Library; vice-president, Ruth Rosholt, Minneapolis Public Library; secretary-treasurer, Amy Cowley, Library Commission.

AMY COWLEY, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

Two extra sessions of the New York Special Libraries Association were held in September for the purpose of discussing ways and means of raising the necessary 1,000,000 fund for the establishment and maintenance of libraries at the military training camps and cantonments.

Alfred F. Hoffsommer, field director of the American Library Association War Council, the chief speaker at both meetings, outlined a comprehensive plan of action and suggested excellent means of advertising.

At the first regular meeting of the year, held

in the Municipal Reference Library, Oct. 24, Dr. Frank P. Hill, chairman of the war finance committee of the Library War Council, sketched the history of the movement from its inception to the triumphant announcement of a \$250,000 over-subscription at the end of the drive.

Lieutenant-Colonel Athill, of the British army, told of conditions at the front that make this war primarily a war upon the nerves. He spoke of the great need of books among the soldiers, of the mental stimulus derived from them and of the nerve soothing effect that will make this movement a real factor in helping to win the war.

Dr. C. C. Williamson of the Municipal Reference Library, advocated the adoption of a plan that would enable the men who wished more scientific or technical books than those to be had in the camps, to have them sent for temporary use from certain large libraries that would be willing to co-operate with the camp libraries in this way. He also suggested that some means of obtaining professional information thru correspondence should be provided.

Elizabeth V. Dobbins presided. There were present about seventy members and guests.

The present officers of the association are: President, Elizabeth V. Dobbins; vice-president, Sarah B. Ball; secretary-treasurer, Lucie E. Wallace.

LUCIE E. WALLACE, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The November meeting was held in the Stuart Room of the New York Public Library Thursday, Nov. 8, at 8 p. m. Mr. Lydenberg presided and presented George Watson Cole, who read a paper on the Huntington Library.

Mr. Cole first spoke on book collecting today, and said that inasmuch as book collectors, as a rule, do not buy the current books, the responsibility for preserving the best of the current literature rests upon librarians. Some of the old and rare books have passed beyond the reach of the private collector and become part of public collections.

In bringing his library together, Mr. Huntington has had unusual opportunities because of the fact that many splendid collections have come into the market within a few years. The library of E. Dwight Church was the first large addition to the Huntington Library. It contained the finest collection of folios ever brought together, and also the Locker-Lampson Library. The Chew Library, with which Mr. Huntington rounded out his Church collection, contained small but rare copies of the

early English authors. The Halsey Library, another addition, was rich in books by American authors, while its books of French literature were perhaps unrivaled in the country.

Another library purchased by Mr. Huntington was the Benedict Library, rich in the literature of the French and Indian Wars, and in manuscript history of New York. By the addition of the Duke of Devonshire's Library, the Huntington collection became the richest in this country in early English dramatic literature. Mr. Huntington carried away the lion's share from the Hoe Library sale, paying the record price of \$50,000 for the Gutenberg Bible.

Edwin H. Anderson followed with a report on the War Libraries, and on the million dollar campaign.

The next meeting of the Club will be held Jan. 10 at 3 p. m. at the Merchants Association rooms in the Woolworth Building, when Dr. Paul H. Nystrom will speak on the special library and its relation to the general public library.

Announcement was made of the death of Ernest Steiger, an honorary member of the club.

ELEANOR ROPER, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS ASSOCIATION

The regular meeting of the New York High School Librarians Association was held Oct. 10 at Washington Irving High School.

Annie Carroll Moore gave a most interesting talk on the "Patriotism" list recently compiled under her direction for distribution from the New York Public Library.

ELIZABETH B. MCKNIGHT, *Secretary.*

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-third annual convention of the Ohio Library Association was held in Toledo, Oct. 16-18, with two hundred librarians registered. G. W. Stevens, director of the Toledo Museum of Art, kindly offered the auditorium of the museum for the use of the association, and there the first two sessions were held, the beautiful exhibit rooms being the center of attraction between the sessions. The remaining sessions were held in the auditorium of the new La Salle & Koch Co. building, whose public-spirited proprietors had been to much pains to prepare the room for the occasion, tho the building was unfinished.

The president, Alice S. Tyler, opened the convention with a few words of greeting, and Mr. Hirschberg, of the Toledo Public Library followed with an address of welcome in which he alluded to some interesting points of sim-

ilarity between the circumstances of this meeting and the one last held in Toledo in 1899. The United States was then at war with Spain, and is now in the midst of the great World war; at that time the convention met in the National Union building, on the precise spot where is now the new La Salle & Koch Co. building; the principal paper of the opening day at that convention was by Miss Eastman on "The library spirit," the theme of Mr. Bowker's address. Elizabeth Steele of Lorain gave the response, congratulating Toledo on its unique experience in sending forth from the main library a whole system of branch libraries at once.

The program included several papers of unusual interest, all emphasizing in some way the dominant thought of the times—the call to national service, and the library's part in that service. Miss Tyler, president of O. L. A. gave especial emphasis to this in her opening address, reminding us that national ideals are not simply inherited, but must be evolved. To build on the foundations of our fathers' ideals the larger structure of higher ideals is the task before all educational institutions. In this task the library will find its true part in national service.

Victor S. Yarros of Hull House, Chicago, gave an address of great present interest on the "Spirit and message of the Russian revolution." In answer to questions from the audience, Prof. Yarros said that a system of universal education might be established by 1924, but now Russia lacks teachers. The Duma doubled the number of schools during its existence. An effort is being made to establish universal primary schools under a compulsory law.

"The library spirit, national and international" was the subject of an address by R. R. Bowker, editor of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. The speaker defined the library spirit as one of service, with a tendency in modern times to emphasize not the book, but the people. He showed the rapid growth of library service not only in the United States, but in England, France, Scandinavia, Italy and Russia, and its beginning in far-away China and Japan.

"Art and the community" was the subject of an entertaining talk by G. W. Stevens, director of the Toledo Museum of Art, and Carl P. Vitz of Cleveland, made a real contribution to Ohio bibliographical literature in his informing paper on "Ohio books for Ohio libraries." The paper will be put in permanent form by publication later.

"The library and education for spare time" was the title of an address by Allen T. Burns

of the Cleveland Foundation Survey. Mr. Burns took for his text, "Now abideth war, labor and thought, but the greatest of these is thought." He said that the most important event of modern times is the increase of spare time, and after the war he prophesied there will be a working day of four six-hour shifts, and a working week of five days. Training for the use of this leisure is the next big question. The public library has been a pioneer in this field and should be the leader, because it provides reading—the easiest and most useful means of occupying time. Provision for social recreation is made by some libraries and by some schools, and the two should work together.

"War service of American libraries" was the theme of an instructive talk by Mr. Brett of Cleveland, who explained the plans of the committee on camp activities, the situation at Camp Sherman, and the sort of reading in demand there, among the soldiers.

This address was supplemented by Mr. Dice, State library organizer, who read a letter from B. E. Stevenson, telling of the work in Chillicothe, and the circulation of books at the camp from the Y. M. C. A. huts.

The address of Thursday afternoon was given by Annie Carroll Moore, supervisor of work with children, New York Public Library. "Youth and the world of books" was the theme. Miss Moore urged the right of children to be in touch with all the great things of the day. Only in this way will they develop strength as well as beauty of character.

"Recent significant books briefly reviewed" constituted the last numbers on the program. Louise Prouty reviewed the "Letters of Richard Watson Gilder"; Miss Collman read selections from Margaret Sherwood's delightful essays, "Familiar ways"; Mrs. J. S. Harron gave a clever criticism of Dixon Scott's "Men of letters"; and Lucy Keeler reviewed M. Jusserand's late work, "With Americans of past and present days."

The small libraries section presented an interesting program, with Miss Steele of Lorain as leader. Mr. Sohn of Wauseon led a discussion on publicity methods. Miss Long of Van Wert told of a pumpkin contest arranged for the boys and girls of Van Wert at the opening of the children's room in the Brumback library. The library distributed seeds and the pumpkins grown from them were displayed at the county fair. Booklets decorated with pumpkins explained the contest, giving hints to pumpkin planters, and a list of pumpkin stories and of books on

pumpkin-growing. Other features of the fair were library floats, showing library activities. "Campaigning for library funds" was the title of an interesting paper by Miss Miller of Massillon. The campaign was organized methodically, and a friendly rivalry created between the captains of the various districts by offering autographed copies of books by popular authors as prizes. The requests for these books met with a generous response, and the result was a large sum for the book fund of the library. Miss Peterson spoke on the work with schools, and Miss Tyler led a discussion on "How we make our budget and why."

The main topic for consideration in the college section was the place of the library in an educational institution, and the recognition of the library staff as members of the college faculty.

The trustees' section was presided over by Mrs. T. H. Bushnell, a trustee of the East Cleveland Library. Variations in library management and control under the state law were discussed by Mr. Porter of Cincinnati. Miss Keeler of Fremont spoke of "The library and local history," and there was informal discussion of other topics.

Mr. Antrim of Van Wert, chairman of the legislative committee, gave the history of the county library bill which almost became a law.

Laura Smith, chairman of the committee on women's clubs, reported that a number of clubs have contributed to the War library fund; some have furnished books for foreigners, and others have helped in the furnishings of their home libraries. The banner for substantial co-operation between libraries and clubs belongs to Youngstown, where the clubs have helped the library by subscribing \$1000, or one-sixth of the city's quota to the war library fund. They also gave a sum of money for the purpose of having free movies for the Youngstown public.

Frances Cleveland, chairman of the library extension committee gave an interesting account of the district meetings in the several districts of the state.

Mary R. Cochran, chairman of the committee on state institutions libraries, gave a detailed account of the conditions in the twenty-one institutions of Ohio as regards library service. The state penitentiary at Columbus has the largest collection, eight thousand volumes; at the other extreme is the hospital for the insane at Lima, without a book for eight hundred patients. The institution for the feeble-minded at Columbus has the only trained librarian in Ohio institutions. Prac-

tical recommendations were made by the committee for bettering library service for these wards of the state.

Miss E. C. Doren, chairman of the committee on standardization of library service, was detained at Dayton on account of the war library campaign work, but she transmitted for consideration of the association some important recommendations. Two outstanding features are: 1. Standardization of libraries according to income, population served, and lines of work. 2. Standardization of library service as indicated by the personnel of the library staff in respect to educational qualifications, technical training and experience, salary, library hours, vacation privileges, etc.

Marian Comings of the Cleveland Art Museum gave her report on the work of the State Art Club, reminding the association that the plan of loaning collections of pictures is co-operative, and urging all libraries who can, to contribute to these collections.

Mr. Sohn reported for the publicity committee that the work assigned this committee has been largely merged in the campaign for camp libraries.

Mr. Dice, state library organizer, read in detail the report of the work of the department of organization. Seventy-seven libraries had been visited, and fifty-one new libraries organized. Six district meetings were held with a total attendance of two hundred and twenty. Mr. Dice spoke of the need for some solution of the high school library problem. The department is swamped with requests for assistance which they are unable to give. The appropriation for a summer school at Columbus marks a step forward in the library development of Ohio. The initial session was held in the study rooms of the Ohio State University, with thirteen students in attendance.

At the close of the Tuesday evening session, the association spent a pleasant hour in the art rooms of the museum, as the guests of the library board.

A delightful feature of the convention was an afternoon drive thru the city to visit the new branches of the Public Library. Automobiles were furnished for the drive thru the courtesy of the Toledo Commerce Club. The drive ended at the Woman's Building where the Toledo Woman's Association served tea. A most interesting program was given at their club rooms, to which a cordial invitation was extended to O. L. A., but which, coming at the same time with the drive, many were unable to enjoy.

The association voted to appropriate a sum of money for the purchase of a Liberty bond,

to be turned over to the A. L. A. as a part of Ohio's contribution to the million dollar fund for camp libraries.

Resolutions of thanks to all who had contributed to the success of the meetings were unanimously adopted, and the association put itself on record as unswerving in loyal support of the government in this great national crisis, as grateful for the opportunity to serve which is given thru the Library War Council and its activities, as appreciative of the work by which Mr. Brett is expressing most effectively this loyalty, and welcoming the chance of giving further evidence thru the purchase of a Liberty bond.

MARIE T. BROWN, *Secretary.*

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB

The autumn meeting of the Bay Path Library Club was held in A. O. H. Hall, Marlboro, Mass., Oct. 18, 1917, with the president, Mrs. Robert K. Shaw, presiding.

Louis P. Howe, chairman of the board of trustees of the Marlboro Public Library, welcomed the club to Marlboro, and a short business session followed.

The president called for an expression of opinion in regard to sending notices and programs to members who are in arrears for their dues, and after some discussion it was voted to continue sending to all, irrespective of financial considerations. It was also suggested that notice of the meetings be sent to all local newspapers in towns represented in the club membership.

The secretary was asked to obtain information concerning the traveling library for which the club is responsible and to report to Miss Chandler. Miss Bell of the Worcester Public Library reported later that the traveling library was complete with the exception of one book which had not been received from the binder.

The "Book review" conducted by Robert K. Shaw, of the Worcester Public Library, was an interesting and instructive feature of the program. One point emphasized by Mr. Shaw was the desirability of the smaller libraries having some representatives of literatures other than our own and in this connection several books by Russian authors were mentioned. Other subjects covered by the reviews were "Food conservation," "European war," and "Children's books."

At the noon hour the ladies of the Baptist church served a most appetizing lunch to which the club did full justice.

Immediately following the lunch, officials of the Curtis, Rice & Hutchins shoe factory con-

ducted the club thru their modern plant where U. S. Army shoes are being made. This was an interesting and to many a novel experience and the courtesy of the manufacturers was greatly appreciated.

The afternoon session opened with the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, followed by John A. Lowe, agent of the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission, who spoke on "Camp Library Week." Mr. Lowe gave an outline of what had already been accomplished in the movement to furnish libraries for the soldiers and sailors of the United States both at home and abroad. Contracts for the buildings, furnishings and equipment had been let and it was hoped to have them ready by the first of December. Special emphasis was placed upon the desirability of having local newspapers on file in these camp libraries. A discussion as to the kind of books and magazines which would be useful brought out some amusing anecdotes from Mr. Lowe.

Samples of scrap books for use in the hospitals were shown and some points to be observed in their construction were discussed, after which the last number on the program was taken up. This consisted of interesting accounts by the librarians present of their experiences in helping to raise the million dollar fund for camp libraries. These reports showed that most towns had not only raised their quota but that many had exceeded it, and also that the money had been contributed in small sums, thus showing a wide-spread interest in the movement.

After voting that the secretary send a written acknowledgment to all Marlboro friends who had so generously contributed to the pleasure and profit of the day, the meeting adjourned.

MABEL E. KNOWLTON, *Secretary.*

MISSOURI LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The eighteenth annual conference of the Missouri Library Association was held in Jefferson City, on Oct. 17-19. The meetings were held in the auditorium on the second floor of the Public Library. The first session was called to order by the president, Ward H. Edwards of William Jewell College, Liberty, at 3 p. m. on Wednesday, the 17th, and was devoted to organization, reports of committees, etc. At its close automobiles were in readiness and members were taken for an enjoyable tour of the city and surrounding hills.

In the evening the mayor of Jefferson City and the president of the Jefferson City library

board made brief addresses, welcoming the association to the city. Paul Blackwelder of St. Louis responded for the association. The members then adjourned to the Executive Mansion, to be guests at a very pleasant and informal reception by Governor and Mrs. Gardner.

The Thursday morning session was devoted to a discussion of "Missouri libraries and the war." Dr. Bostwick, of St. Louis, read a most interesting paper on "Libraries and national service," pointing out that the effort to provide books for soldiers, while most strongly appealing to our interests and enthusiasm, is but one of the ways in which libraries may render national service. It is the duty of the library, at all times, to watch for and preserve all records in any way relating to local activities; and this duty becomes especially great during war times. The necessity for this form of service must not be overlooked in the more popular task of providing books for soldiers.

Albert Diephuis of St. Louis described the work of the Library War Council, and outlined the purpose and plans of the camp libraries. Henry O. Severance of the University of Missouri told his experiences for several weeks in charge of the library service at Camp Funston, Kansas. Reports were made by various librarians on the success of the library war fund campaign in their several localities. Apropos of Dr. Bostwick's paper, Irene Blair of Sedalia described a method which her library is undertaking, of keeping a very full record of all Sedalia and Pettis county men who have entered the service. A card is sent to each man to be filled out and returned. The data includes place and date of birth, marriage, organization and date of enlistment, etc., and will be added to and kept up to date as the war goes on. From a volunteer committee of local residents, three persons are assigned to each soldier or sailor, to write him at regular intervals and keep in touch with his activities. At the close of the war these records will be used as a basis for a book of biographical records of Pettis county men in the war.

Floyd C. Shoemaker, of the State Historical Society, was to have spoken on "Missouri's centennial," but arrived so late that it seemed advisable to postpone his talk until afternoon. The meeting adjourned, and the members were taken for a tour of inspection of the new state capitol.

The Thursday afternoon session began with a program on "Library co-ordination for Missouri" arranged by Elizabeth B. Wales

of the State Library Commission. Mr. Glenn, of the Missouri Council of Defence, spoke briefly on food conservation, and Hon. Cornelius Roach of the Tax Commission outlined the theory of assessments, and told how the practice has arisen of assessing property below its actual value. He described the movement now under way to assess property at its actual value. This, in turn, will materially lower the tax rate of the state, and still leave a larger margin than heretofore for libraries and educational purposes. Miss Wales emphasized the importance of this subject to the librarians of the state, and pointed out that this is an opportune time to urge action for public libraries in those communities which offer ground at all promising.

There followed reports of the work and organization of a number of local library clubs, and a discussion on co-operation among neighboring libraries.

The second part of the afternoon's program was devoted to consideration of a county library law for Missouri. In the absence of Purd B. Wright, of Kansas City, a letter from him was read, stating that the bill introduced in the last session of the General Assembly had failed to come to a vote; and when it is again introduced it is imperative that all Missouri librarians give it energetic support. Mr. Harold L. Wheeler, of the School of Mines and Metallurgy at Rolla, read a paper on "Why a county library law," showing, from personal observation, that the people in rural communities want reading matter, but have no way of getting it. The county system was compared briefly with the local and state commission systems, emphasis being laid on the fact that the proposed law does not require a library in any community, but merely provides an opportunity which is lacking under the present law. In 27 South Central Missouri, or "Ozark" counties, embracing one-fourth the area of the state, more than 90% of the population are in communities of less than 1000 inhabitants, their only hope of library service being in the county system.

Miss Blair of Sedalia, and Miss MacLachlan of Hannibal described their efforts to extend the service of their libraries into the adjacent counties.

Mr. Shoemaker then gave an extremely interesting account of "Missouri's struggle for statehood, 1617-1821," and mentioned a few ways in which libraries could help celebrate the centennial.

The Thursday evening session was devoted to a description by Theodore Wesley Koch of

the Library of Congress of his experiences in London last winter, where he was sent by the Congressional Library to secure, if possible, the release of the thousands of sacks of German periodical mail consigned to American libraries but detained by the British censors. His talk was illustrated by lantern slides. Following Mr. Koch's lecture an informal reception was tendered to the members of the association by the staff of the Jefferson City Public Library.

At the last session, Friday morning, Mr. Koch read a paper on "The problem of commercial and technical libraries in Great Britain." Under the direction of Jesse Cunningham of St. Joseph there was a discussion on "Library publicity," Alice R. Gladden of Carthage telling of "The dear public" and methods of reaching it, Miss MacLachlan of Hannibal outlining her methods of "Extending the usefulness of the public library," and Miss Blair of Sedalia mentioning the advantage of "Advertising the library in the schools."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mary E. Baker, University of Missouri Library, Columbia; first vice-president, Agnes F. Greer, Public Library, Kansas City; second vice-president, Mary L. Reichert, Public Library St. Joseph; secretary, Harold L. Wheeler, School of Mines and Metallurgy, Rolla; treasurer, Irving R. Bundy, State Normal School, Kirksville.

It was unanimously voted to accept the invitation of the Kansas City Public Library to hold the 1918 meeting in Kansas City.

HAROLD L. WHEELER, *Secretary*.

NEBRASKA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The State Normal School and the City Library at Kearney were hosts to the Nebraska Library Association at its twenty-third annual meeting Oct. 17-19, with thirty-five librarians and trustees in attendance.

The first session was held Wednesday evening in the new Chapel at the Normal School, President George S. Dick giving the address of welcome and Kate Swartzlander, second vice-president, responding. The address of the evening, "Significance of the world war" by Dr. Fred Morrow Fling of the University of Nebraska, was enjoyed by a large audience. After the address a reception was held in the library rooms.

M. G. Wyer, the president, being engaged in organizing one of the cantonment libraries, Annie C. Kramph, first vice-president, presided Thursday morning. Dr. Fling again delighted his hearers with a most helpful talk

on the "Literature of the war" and all appreciated his suggestions and criticisms. Elva Rulon of the Peru Normal gave an interesting paper on "What the normal school can do for the teacher." The discussion was opened by Miss Jennings and many ideas were exchanged. Prof. Ralph Noyer gave many valuable suggestions on the "Use of library for debating." At the business session which followed, invitations for the 1918 convention were read from Hastings, Plattsmouth, Omaha and Lincoln.

At the afternoon session Miss Swartzlander gave a short talk on "Children's periodicals." Marion Smith, head of the art department, was most helpful and interesting in her discussion of "Art and the public," and Anna Caldwell in her very entertaining manner gave splendid illustrations on "Story telling in the library."

Thursday evening the members were the guests of the City Library at a musicale given in the Commercial Club rooms.

The papers read Friday morning by Prof. Anderson and Dean Wirt on "History books in the grades" and "Health books" were much appreciated, printed lists as well as the books themselves adding to the interest.

The afternoon session was devoted to the ever present topic, the war. Miss Templeton told what had been done thruout the state towards the A. L. A. war fund. Afterwards a roll call was taken, to which each responded by relating what had been done in their libraries for the soldiers. Some were giving instructions in knitting, several had charge of the distribution of yarn, several were keeping muster rolls of the soldiers from their communities, and all were sending books and magazines. Miss Bullock brought greetings from the Legislative Reference Bureau and the State Historical Society Library, and presented the subject of the "Co-ordination and unification of state-supported libraries."

The nominating committee presented the following names for the officers for the ensuing year: President, Annie C. Kramph, North Platte; first vice-president, Elva E. Rulon, Peru; second vice-president, Mrs. Ida Capps, Hastings; secretary-treasurer, Mary McQuaid, Fairbury.

As guests of the Commercial Club, the members then enjoyed a drive about the city.

"Americanizing America" was the subject of Miss Sarka Hrbkova's address Friday evening, after which an informal reception was held at the home of President Dick.

MARY KATHERINE RAY, *Secretary*.

MINNESOTA EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION—
DIVISION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

The second annual meeting of the Division of Public School Librarians, Department of Professional Education of Teachers, of the Minnesota Educational Association, was held in Minneapolis, Nov. 1 and 2, 1917. The first of the year's meetings was held in the library of West High school Thursday afternoon, Nov. 1. The meeting was called to order by Martha Wilson, the president, who came back for the occasion from Cleveland, where she is spending a year, with leave of absence.

The first speaker was Mary E. Hall, of the Girls' high school, in Brooklyn, on the "Modern high school library." Miss Hall brought out vividly the difference between the old and the new types of school libraries, and then gave a short history of the N. E. A. library committee and its work. Native Minnesotans were made happy by her statement that Minnesota is the foremost state in the union in respect to requirements for trained school librarians and appropriations, rooms and library instruction of school children. Wisconsin is second, Miss Hall went on to say, and the Far West next. The South is fast awakening to its responsibilities.

Mr. Cray, of the history department of the University of Minnesota, next addressed the meeting on "The library and the teaching of history," and showed that librarians can be of service to history teachers in several ways, as: By teaching students to use the catalog, classification system, index, table of contents and prefaces of books; by substitution of material, if those items are not at hand for which he came; by acquiring new material, as government material; by introducing students to books other than those assigned; by co-operation with history teachers; by having a copy of the *History Teacher's Magazine* in the library; and by being careful not to help students too much—rather teach them how to help themselves.

Hester Pollock, of the Mechanic Arts High School, said that it has never been so easy to teach history as it is now, because of the vast quantity of source material at hand—children can be taught to judge the source. She strongly urged the use of scrap books, in history classes, and also said that nowhere was there a greater opportunity for educating parents, by educating children, than here in Minnesota, with its seventy-five per cent. of foreign population.

Alma Penrose, of West High School, Minneapolis, spoke next on "The importance of library equipment." The necessities as to equipment are adequate space for books,

enough seating capacity for users, and provision for handling books, charging, discharging and carrying around the room. The seating capacity should be one-tenth of the enrollment of the school. There is need of a well equipped loan desk, and a work room. Of prime importance is a noiseless floor covering. All devices pay which reduce wear and tear and noise.

Friday morning, Nov. 2, the following officers were elected: President, Elsie Barquist, South High School, Minneapolis; vice-president, Margaret Mahoney, Longfellow School, St. Paul; secretary, Ruth Tupper, Little Falls, Minn.

The program for the morning began with a symposium by teacher librarians as to "How I introduce my books," and this was followed by Ruth Ely's paper on the "Attractive element in mediocre books."

Miss Mary Hall next talked informally on working up an interest in standard books. First, said Miss Hall, we must get children to be perfectly frank as to what they do and don't like. Second, with these clues as to their tastes, have a reading hour. It is best with beginning pupils—an informal talk over books on the required reading list, which must be long, with plenty to choose from. Third, the outside history reading must and can be made very much more interesting. Clubs, talks, personal work are the most important of all, in guiding the reading of boys and girls.

The committee on instruction made its report, which showed that Mr. Keator had completed his outline for the study of dictionaries and encyclopedias, while Miss Ely contributed a detailed outline of instruction in handbooks of literary allusions. Miss Mahoney had progressed in her grade outline. All teacher librarians were asked by the committee to keep a detailed account of the work they do in instruction. It was voted that the present committee be continued and enlarged from the Minnesota Library Association, with a view to detailed work on a manual to be published.

The meeting adjourned and the following round tables were held:

High school round table, in charge of Margaret Greer, of Central high school, Minneapolis. Normal school round table, presided over by Miss Grant of Winona. The high school librarians discussed the vertical file, the wider education of *teachers* in the use of the library, and pass systems. The normal school librarians talked about privileges and restrictions of faculty members, means of interesting the faculty in the library, and binding.

BESSIE SCRIPTURE, *Secretary*.

KANSAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The attendance at the annual meeting of the Kansas Library Association held at Emporia, Oct. 23-25, was the largest in its seventeen years of activity. On Tuesday the members were the guests of the Kansas State Normal School. The Wednesday morning and afternoon meetings were held at the College of Emporia, and the evening meeting in the High School auditorium. The Thursday meeting was held at the Public Library. Opportunity was thus given to inspect a variety of libraries and methods. The addresses of welcome at the opening session Tuesday afternoon by President Butcher of the Normal School and others considered the librarian in his relation to and as a part of the educational system. A conference on work with children, followed in the Normal Library led by Agnes King, school department librarian. Dr. Herbert G. Lull discussed the problem method of supervised study as practised in the Normal School work. After an inspection of the various departments of the library, dinner was served in the reading room by the domestic science department. At the evening session several musical numbers preceded the address by Dr. Bostwick of St. Louis on "Luck in the library." Finding in luck merely a term to cover a group of unconsidered causes, the speaker urged that we do not dismiss habitual success as merely "lucky" but probe till we find the real causes of it. He also pleaded for less following of beaten paths in library work and a willingness to keep on experimenting.

The meeting Wednesday morning began with a business session for the transaction of the usual routine business. Following this was a very stimulating address by Dr. Bostwick on "Libraries and the war." We must consider it our duty to collect and preserve with care material of an ephemeral nature relating to the war, especially such as reflects the local feelings and activities. Harmonious work is necessary in a community and the library should assist in the work of co-ordination. We must maintain points of contact with the press, industrial life and military activities as well as with the schools. We are still an oligarchy but our ultimate aim is to become a pantocracy, to achieve the rule of all. This must be the aim toward which the library bends its efforts. Ada McCarthy of Madison, Wis., followed with a practical talk on "Wasteful economy" in which she showed how much is lost by frequent purchases of small quantities. Mr. Kerr gave an interesting report of his work

among the soldiers at Camp Funston. The great need for books was emphasized, and the wide variety of tastes to be ministered to was noted. Each person was given one of the familiar merry jingles by Walt Mason, who is a resident of the city. After a program provided by the musical department of the college, the members were shown about the city in automobiles by the Chamber of Commerce. The evening session at the High School was addressed by Hon. Charles F. Scott, president of The College of Emporia, on "Why we are at war."

The session held Thursday morning was devoted to business. Pittsburg was selected as a meeting place for next year. The following officers were elected: President, Julius Lucht of Wichita; vice-presidents, Mildred Berrier of Emporia, Virginia Edwards of Lawrence, Carrie Parks of Hutchinson; secretary, Truman R. Temple of Leavenworth; treasurer, Lulu Price of Hays; member-at-large, Mrs. Theresa Randolph of Pittsburg.

TRUMAN R. TEMPLE, *Secretary*.

MICHIGAN STATE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION
—LIBRARY SECTION

The Library Section of the Michigan State Teachers' Association was held this year in the Ryerson Library building at Grand Rapids, Friday afternoon, Nov. 2. The following is the program of addresses:

"The needs of the country school libraries in Michigan," Maude E. Allen, State Library, Lansing, Mich.

"The high school libraries of the state," J. B. Edmondson, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

"School library equipment," C. C. Certain, Cass Technical High School, Detroit.

"Books and bombs," George H. Locke, librarian of the Public Library, Toronto, Canada.

The section voted to appoint a committee to prepare a bill requiring a minimum amount of instruction in library methods in the State University, normal colleges, and all denominational colleges granting certificates to teachers.

Preceding the section meeting a luncheon was held in the Park Congregational Church directly opposite the library, in honor of the officers of the section and those on the program. At this luncheon Dr. Geo. H. Locke, of Toronto, gave a very interesting talk on the effect of the war on education in Canada. This talk made such an impression that one of the newspapers in a double column editorial the next day stated that the United States ought to expend a million dollars in hiring a few men like Mr. Locke to go about the

country to deliver the message he gave to those present at the luncheon. In addition to the librarians and teachers interested in library affairs who were at the luncheon, the city government of Grand Rapids was represented by the mayor of the city, the president of the board of education, the president of the board of library commissioners, the superintendent of schools, etc.

The section elected the following officers for next year: Chairman: C. C. Certain, Cass Technical High School, Detroit; secretary: Anne V. Taggart, superintendent of branch libraries, Grand Rapids Public Library.

THE CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The November meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held at the Chicago Public Library, Thursday, Nov. 8, the president, Rev. John F. Lyons, presiding.

A short business meeting preceded the regular program. The club voted to give \$200 to the Henry E. Legler ambulance fund, the amount to be raised by voluntary subscriptions, and the president was authorized to appoint a committee to have charge of the matter.

Mr. Norman, chairman of the membership committee reported the addition of 52 new members.

The club then adjourned to different rooms to carry out the program of the evening, which consisted of sectional round table meetings. The sections with their respective chairmen were as follows: Cataloging, J. C. M. Hanson of the University of Chicago Library; Reference, E. D. Tweedell of the John Crerar Library; Special libraries, Louise Krause of H. M. Bylesby & Co., Mary B. Day of the Portland Cement Co. presiding; Children's work, Adah Whitcomb of the Chicago Public Library; Junior assistants, J. F. Phelan, Chicago Public Library; and Administration and patrons, Dr. E. D. Burton, librarian, Chicago University Library.

The subject of the section on administration and patrons was "The work of libraries as relating to new situations created by the World War." The discussion included "Provision for the immediate needs of the public," "Provision for needs of future historians of the war," and "Measures necessary for the education of the American people during and after the war."

In the section on junior assistants the qualifications and requirements for junior assistants and their attitude to the public were discussed. There were speakers from each of the large libraries of Chicago.

The subject of the section on children's work was "Fiction and non-fiction books for adolescent boys and girls."

The special libraries' section discussed "Vertical files in business library work." This covered the mechanism of cases, material put in vertical files, methods used in classifying and indexing vertical file material, and subject headings.

The main topic of the section on reference work was "Co-operation between the reference departments of the various libraries of the city." A handbook of the libraries of Chicago, private as well as public, giving the scope of each library and the name of the librarian; and the difference between reference work in a public library and a university library, were among the subjects discussed. The value of the telephone in reference work was suggested, and the chairman told of the list of serials of the mid-west which is in course of preparation.

At the cataloging round-table some of the subjects discussed were "The cataloging of incunabula," "The catalog of the music collection of the Chicago Public Library," "A. L. A. analytical cards" and "Co-operation between the catalog and reference departments."

After the programs the different sections gathered in the rotunda where a social hour and light refreshments were enjoyed.

Many of the members expressed their pleasure and profit in the meeting and a wish that another of the same nature might be held.

JANET M. GREEN, *Secretary*.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The first fall meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association and also its annual meeting, was held Friday evening Nov. 2, at the Parish House of the Church of the New Jerusalem. The feature of the evening was an informal dinner, planned and prepared by Ethel Owen, one of the members of the association, assisted by some of the ladies of the church. Between sixty and seventy partook of the dinner, after which a brief business meeting was held at which officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, W. J. Hamilton, assistant librarian, Public Library; first vice-president, Ethel Owen, Superintendent of Documents Office; second vice-president, Katherine H. Wootten, Smithsonian Institution Library; secretary, Alice C. Atwood, Department of Agriculture; treasurer, Anne G. Cross, librarian, Department of Commerce; members of the executive committee, C. C. Houghton, Federal Trade Commission; Dr. M. G. Motter, Hy-

gienic Laboratory; Dr. Theodore Koch, Library of Congress.

Following the business meeting, Mr. Utley, secretary of the American Library Association, spoke on camp libraries, reporting on the amount of subscriptions received and the progress made on buildings.

Mr. Dudgeon, director of camp libraries, gave further details of the work, and of its great expansion, as the needs of the situation became more apparent. Not only have the soldiers and sailors been provided for, but the marine corps, transports, and cruisers, and library service is being extended even to the Canal Zone, the Philippines and the Virgin Islands. The great problem will come, six months hence, when a million or more men shall have arrived "over there"; this necessitates great economy in present projects. If some scheme could be effected whereby gifts of books could be secured, practically from every home in the land, this would release larger sums for the purchase of technical and professional books which are in such demand. Of magazines there is a great plenty, save for current issues, which may be forwarded under a one cent stamp as provided for by the post office department.

Mr. Walter of the New York State Library School, enlarged still further on this theme, saying that if brains, not bayonets, are to win this war, the American Library Association has at last found its great opportunity to take part in a great movement and to a great purpose. He also referred to the change which has been wrought in the Washington atmosphere thru the spirit of indefatigable work and effective co-operation.

At 8:45 p. m. the meeting was adjourned and the consensus of opinion was that it was one of the pleasantest and most profitable meetings that the association had ever held.

Alice C. Atwood, *Secretary*.

RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The fall meeting of the Rhode Island Library Association was held Nov. 12 in Edge-wood, R. I., at the Church of the Transfiguration, the president, Bertha H. Lyman, presiding. Rev. Levi B. Edwards, chairman of the library committee of the Edgewood Public Library and rector of the church, opened the meeting. Mayor John W. Horton of Cranston, spoke on "The library as a civic asset." To sum it up in one word would be "administration." Mrs. William M. Congdon, library visitor, described the Summer Library School held at the Normal School in July of this year. She stated that there was

an enrollment of thirty-eight, which went beyond their expectations. Another year they hope to hold a similar institute. Mr. Foster, of the Providence Public Library, read a resolution expressing the satisfaction of the association at the beginning of a system of library training, in connection with the State Board of Education, and its earnest hope that this may become a regular annual institution.

Herbert O. Brigham spoke on the War Library Fund, stating that Rhode Island secured a higher per cent of her allotment than any other New England State (85.6%).

In the absence of Howard M. Chapin of the Rhode Island Historical Society, the recorder read his paper. He wishes all the libraries to co-operate with him in collecting letters from the Front, to borrow them and forward them to the Rhode Island Historical Society where extracts will be made from them, and returned. These letters are treated confidentially and only matters not of a private nature will be copied. People should know that it is their duty to preserve every bit of correspondence for the education of future generations.

Marion J. Emsley, chairman of the "library helps" committee, gave a very helpful talk for the small library on reference material. She explained how one could procure free material at any time, or information as to book selection, by application to Mrs. William M. Congdon; also that the services of a trained librarian may be had without cost to assist in matters of organization, cataloging, or in solving any library problems.

Helen M. Claffin, librarian of the Attleboro (Mass.) Public Library, spoke upon "Library advertising." She brought out the different ways to reach the community and the good results derived from it.

After luncheon, those wishing to do so took a short automobile ride to the Park Museum to see the Carpenter collection of minerals.

Rev. Asbury E. Krom, the first speaker of the afternoon, took for his topic, "The need for reading in war time." He spoke of "The pan-German plot unmasked" as an especially fine book which told what Germany is trying to do. He emphasized the need and moral responsibility for all people, and especially for librarians to read in order to understand the fundamental issues at stake in the war, so that as a people we shall have a united purpose to carry thru the war to a peace that shall be permanent.

Edith R. Blanchard of the John Hay Library gave a review of books to read in war time.

This was followed by an interesting talk, "How to get the books across," by E. Kathleen Jones, of McLean Hospital, Waverly, Massachusetts. She emphasized the fact that books, magazines and papers were greatly needed.

AMEY C. WILBUR, *Recorder.*

Library Schools

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen of Chicago, gave a course of ten lectures on "Story telling" Nov. 19-23.

The school closed for Christmas recess Dec. 17 and will reopen Jan. 2, 1918.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Principal.*

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Mrs. Thorne-Thomsen opened the course in children's work, and it will be continued by Mrs. Catherine Head Coleman, a graduate both of the University and of the Library School, who has also taken the course in the Cleveland Public Library and served as children's librarian in one of the Cleveland branches.

During the month special lectures were given by Dr. M. M. Quaife, Prof. F. L. Paxson, Prof. F. H. MacGregor, and Prof. C. R. Fish. The class also attended many lectures in the war course offered by the University, especially those given by Dr. Gunsaulus, Dr. Hillis, and Major Stanley Washburn of the Russian Commission. An exhibit of war posters in the Historical Museum was of an unusual interest to the Library School.

The Christmas vacation began at noon on Thursday, Dec. 20, and work will be resumed on Jan. 3, several days in advance of other departments of the University.

The class organized early in December, electing the following officers: President, Miriam E. Smith, Des Moines, Iowa; vice-president, Margaret A. Wade, Lafayette, Ind.; secretary, Jean M. Sharpe, Saginaw, Mich.; treasurer, Edla M. Laurson, Mitchell, S. Dak.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor.*

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school "service flag" now has twelve stars. The classes and students represented are as follows: 1894, Lt. Willis F. Sewall, Adjutant General's office; 1901, Capt. Drew B. Hall, Quartermaster Corps; 1904, Ethel B. Ketcham, Canteen Service, American Red Cross in France; Lt. Harold L. Leupp, and Lt. Edmund L. Pearson; 1910, Lt. Carlton B.

Joeckel; 1912, Paul N. Rice, private, Quartermaster Corps; 1915, Capt. Donald B. Gilchrist, Field Artillery; 1916, Earl H. Davis, private, Engineers Medical Corps, American Expeditionary Forces in France; and William Webb, Friends Reconstruction Unit, American Red Cross, Ornans, France; 1918, Corporal Herman O. Parkinson, Ambulance Corps; Malcolm O. Young, private, Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

Mr. Walter S. Biscoe has presented to the school, the collection of twelve brochures on the work of prominent American bookplate artists, issued by Goodspeed in a very limited edition a few years ago.

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of the following former students:

Arthur R. Blessing, B.L.S. 1917, to Marion L. Peckham, of Albany, N. Y., on Nov. 17. Mr. Blessing is reference librarian in the District of Columbia Public Library, Washington.

Arne Kildal, B.L.S. 1907, librarian of Bergens Offentlige Bibliothek, Norway, to Mrs. Helga Gjerlöv in August last.

Lulu A. Stronge, 1909-10, to Harry Tarbett of Pittsburgh, Pa., on Monday, Nov. 19.

F. K. WALTER.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The advanced courses for December were devoted to advanced cataloging and to school library work. The former consisted of sixteen lectures by Henrietta Bartlett, the last of which was an illustrated talk on incunabula. In the school library course Mary E. Hall gave a series of six lectures on high school libraries, supplemented by discussions of other types of school libraries by Miss Newberry. Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick addressed the entire school on Nov. 26 upon the topic, "Libraries and national service," this being in connection with his visit to New York to address the New York Public Library Staff Association.

To help fill the vacancies on the staff of the New York Public Library occasioned by the numerous opportunities for war work it has been determined to start a new class in the Training Course early in 1918. As originally outlined the work of the Training Course proper covers an eight-month period. The emergency plan is to throw the new group with the class which began last fall for those lectures which remain of the regular course, and to repeat the instruction which has been offered since September. It is hoped that recruits will be found among the mid-year high school graduates.

The school is represented by former students in war time activities as follows:

Francis J. Dolezal, 1913-15, 106th Infantry, National Guard.
 Frederick Goodell, 1913-14, assisting in the library at Camp Wheeler.
 Ralph Gossage, 1914-15, with U. S. A. C. C. 557, Allentown, Pennsylvania.
 Perrie Jones, 1915-16, with Young Women's Christian Association, Paris.
 Mabel Howe, 1916-17, at A. L. A. Assorting Station, New York Public Library.
 Karl H. Koopman, 1916-17, with 8th Coast Defense Command.
 Elizabeth Stewart, 1916-17, in canteen work in France.
 ERNEST J. REECE, *Principal*.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

The first of the one-week periods of practical work, of which there are to be three during the school year, was finished on Dec. 1, and was followed by class discussion of the special problems encountered. Results of the week's experience were shown in an added interest in class work and a clearer comprehension of lectures. It is hoped that the concentration of practical work into full week periods instead of a few hours weekly will give students a better grasp of the work assigned and will eliminate waste in making the adjustments necessary with each short period.

Class elections were held the first week in December, resulting in the following officers for the class of 1918: President, Frank Hout (Corvallis, Ore.); vice-president, Geraldine Shipley (Long Beach, Calif.); secretary-treasurer, Florence Elsey (Palo Alto, Calif.).

THEODORA R. BREWITT, *Principal*.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

As a preliminary to practice work in the Brooklyn Public Library, Dr. Hill gave a talk on the history and organization of the Brooklyn Public Library. Other lecturers were Sarah B. Askew, who spoke on commission work in general and on the work that the New Jersey Commission is doing for the soldiers; Anna C. Tyler, who lectured on story-telling; and R. R. Bowker who, as he said, "covered forty years of library work in forty winks."

Ruth Hoyt of the present class, who was seriously injured by a fall from the stairs at Pratt Institute, is recovering in a way that is almost miraculous. After four days of unconsciousness she began to improve, and in a little over two weeks was able to leave the hospital. Miss Hoyt will not return to the school until next fall.

Notices of the following marriages have been received:

Gladys M. Dixon, 1912, to Major Richard

U. Nicholas, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Nov. 24.

Sarah P. Caldwell, 1913, to Dr. W. W. S. Butler, Jr., Dec. 5.

Ruth W. Dickinson, 1917, to Ernest J. Pfirman, Dec. 4.

Anne Page, 1917, to Claude E. Metzler, Dec. 1.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, *Vice-Director*.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

During the past month, there have been a number of visiting lecturers. Dr. Charles J. Woodberry, who spent some of his youthful days in close association with Ralph Waldo Emerson, spoke to the students on Emerson's personal traits. Frederick Melcher of Indianapolis spoke on the inviting field of book-selling for women and the relation of the bookseller and the librarian. First hand information regarding a county library survey was given by Ernest I. Antrim of Van Wert, who also gave an address on "The new day" which will follow the World war. J. I. Wyer, Jr., stopped en route to Camp Sherman to talk informally regarding the work of the A. L. A. War Service Committee.

The Library School students and faculty doubled their quota of the Student Friendship fund of Y. M. C. A., contributing an average of about \$10 each.

The School catalog for the year 1917-18 has just been issued. The chief deviation from former catalogs is the arrangement of the graduate list by class instead of alphabetically.

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Clara L. Angell, 1915, to Clarence M. Taylor of Cleveland.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director*.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Joseph H. Quire, legislative reference librarian, and instructor in public speaking, is now in charge of the Camp Kearny Library at Linda Vista. His work with the Library School has been taken over by Miss Mumm. Arrangements have been made with Jean Ross, librarian of the Sacramento High School Library, whereby each student may spend the afternoons of one week of the second term in actual practice work in that library, following the course of lectures on high school library work to be given by Miss Ross.

The Circular of the California State Library School for 1918-1919 has been issued, and may be obtained from the State Librarian, California State Library, Sacramento, Calif.

MILTON J. FERGUSON.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY—LIBRARY COURSE

Lecturers during the past month include: Ethel M. Johnson, librarian of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Boston, who spoke on "The literature of women in industry"; Howard B. Meek, newly appointed chief clerk of the West India Oil Company, Port-au-Spain, Trinidad, B. W. I., who took as his subject "Popularizing the library"; Guy E. Marion, librarian of the Pilgrim Publicity Association on "The special library field"; and Herbert O. Brigham, state librarian of Rhode Island, who talked on "Government documents—their importance and use."

RALPH L. POWER.

ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION OF THE LOS ANGELES LIBRARY SCHOOL

On June 4, at the time of the California State Library Convention at Hollywood, a meeting was held of the graduates of the Los Angeles Public Library Training School in order to form an alumnae association and elect officers. The election resulted as follows: President, S. M. Jacobus, librarian of the Pomona Public Library; vice-president, Mabel W. Cory, librarian of the San Pedro High School Library; secretary, Elizabeth Connor, librarian at the Mount Wilson Solar Observatory, Pasadena; treasurer, Alma Scheuble, Los Angeles Public Library.

The activities of the association for the present year began on the 9th of October, when an informal reception was held in the Museum Building at Exposition Park, Los Angeles, with a special view of the fall exhibition of the California Art Club. The members of the class of 1918, who had entered the school only the week before, were guests of honor. An appreciative and delightful talk by Alma Cook, lecturer for the California Art Club, added greatly to the pleasure of the occasion, which brought together some sixty graduates.

ELIZABETH CONNOR, *Secretary*.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL
ALUMNAE ASSOCIATION

The Drexel association was one of the first to buy a Liberty Bond, getting a bond for \$100 on June 13.

On account of the many patriotic activities of the members of the association the executive committee voted to discontinue the monthly luncheons for the duration of the war.

The annual business meeting and dinner was held at the College Club on Nov. 22.

KATHERINE M. TRIMBLE, *Secretary*.

Librarians

ANDERSON, Anna, resigned her position as children's librarian in the Public Library of Clinton, Iowa, Dec. 1, to go to the Public Library in Seattle.

ANDERSON, Edna, Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library 1915, has resigned her position in the branches department of the Los Angeles Public Library to take a position in the Long Beach (Calif.) Public Library.

BOSTWICK, Andrew Linn, formerly librarian of the Municipal Reference branch, St. Louis Public Library, and more recently secretary of the City Planning Commission in that city, is employed in the Statistics Division of the Council of National Defense, Washington.

BRUNOT, Eugenia, Carnegie 1914, has been appointed children's librarian of the Carnegie Free Library, Braddock, Pa.

BULLOCK, Edna D., B.L.S., New York State Library School 1895, is serving temporarily as indexer and cataloger in the office of the American Red Cross at Washington, D. C.

COFFIN, Jennie, librarian of the Olivia Raney Library in Raleigh, N. C., since its organization in 1901, died Aug. 18, 1917. Miss Coffin was one of the pioneer librarians of North Carolina, and the library progress made in the state has been due in no small measure to her unremitting efforts.

CUMMINGS, Thomas H., ex-curator of the Boston Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Cambridge Public Library to succeed Matthew R. Copithorne. Mr. Cummings is well known as a lecturer and writer. He founded and was the first editor of the *American Journal of Photography*. He is a graduate of the Boston Latin School, University of Maryland, and studied at the School of Philosophy at Issy, near Paris. He also attended the Sorbonne and the University of Freiburg.

DAHL, Marion, has resigned her position as librarian of Two Harbors, Minn., to accept the librarianship of the Public Library of Boise, Idaho.

DUPREY, Addie (Syracuse University Library School), has been appointed cataloger in the U. S. Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

EAMES, Helen Georgia, Carnegie 1908, was married in November, 1917, to Carl Livesey Viets.

ENDICOTT, Edith, Carnegie 1914, is engaged in emergency war work in the War Department, Washington.

EVANS, Lawrence Boyd, of Medford, Massachusetts, has been appointed state librarian to succeed Foster W. Stearns, who resigned and is now serving with the army. Mr. Evans was identified with the work of the Constitutional Convention during its recent session, having been a member of the commission to compile information for the convention, and also serving as technical adviser to the convention committees. A native of Radnor, O., Mr. Evans graduated from the University of Michigan and received the degree of doctor of philosophy from the University of Chicago. For about 12 years he was professor of history at Tufts College, and is a member of the Massachusetts bar. He received his legal training at the Harvard Law School and is considered an international authority on constitutional government.

FITCHET, Mrs. Helen Gates, New York State Library School 1913-14, is filling a temporary appointment as cataloger at the Massachusetts Agricultural College Library, Amherst.

FURST, Mrs. Elizabeth Hardman, New York State Library School 1907-08, joined the staff of the Cleveland Public Library in November as librarian of the Superior branch.

GREER, Sarah, Pratt 1914, of the catalog department of the New York Public Library, has accepted a confidential position in one of the Federal offices in New York City.

HALLSTED, Sarah, B.L.S. New York State Library School 1915, resigned as cataloger at the Lincoln Library, Springfield, Ill., to become first assistant in the Library of the National Bank of Commerce, New York City.

HATHAWAY, Mary Anne, Simmons 1912, has resigned her position in the Milwaukee Public Library to accept the position of cataloger on the library staff of the Portland Cement Association, Chicago.

JOHNSON, Mary Wood, Pratt 1911, formerly first assistant in the catalog department of the Public Library at Portland, Ore., has been made head cataloger of the Public Library at Indianapolis.

MCCURDY, Robert M., B.L.S. New York State Library School 1903, is serving as assistant librarian at the Camp Greene Library, Charlotte, N. C.

MALTBIE, Mrs. Adelaide B., Pratt 1900, who

has been for some years past branch librarian at Tompkins Square, New York, has been made librarian-in-charge of the St. George, Staten Island, branch and of the traveling libraries department on Staten Island.

MAYNARD, Mrs. Katharine, Library School of the New York Public Library 1915, has been appointed assistant librarian of the National Industrial Conference Board, Boston.

MORSE, Marion S., Pratt 1901, has been appointed librarian of the Packer Institute Library in Brooklyn and began work Dec. 1.

RANSON, Helen M., Western Reserve 1915, has been appointed assistant in the Miami University Library, Oxford, O.

RIGGS, Alice W., New York State Library School 1902-03, resigned as first assistant in the East Cleveland, Ohio, Public Library to take charge of the catalog department of the Toledo Public Library.

STEBBINS, Mary F., Pratt 1912, who has been supervisor of school work in the Utica Public Library, has been appointed to the librarianship of the Utica Academy.

WALKER, Elizabeth, Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library 1916, has resigned her position in the Long Beach (Calif.) Public Library to accept a position as assistant in the North-East branch of the Los Angeles Public Library.

WIGGIN, Mary P., New York State Library School 1917, has gone to Delhi, N. Y., to organize the Cannon Free Library.

WHITE, H. Linwood, former librarian of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, is now librarian of the Federal Land Bank of Springfield, Mass.

WHITNEY, Solon F., who had been librarian of the Watertown (Mass.) Public Library since its inception in 1869, died Nov. 29 at his home in that city. He was born in Harvard, Aug. 22, 1831, and his early education was obtained in that town. When quite young, his parents moved West where they remained for some years. After returning East, the young man fitted for college at Lancaster Academy. He then entered Brown University and graduated in 1859. He went to Watertown in 1865, and had resided there ever since. With the late Dr. Hosmer, he started the agitation and collected the money to establish the public library. When the institution became a reality in 1869, he was named librarian. He leaves two daughters, Mrs. L. B. Tarlton and Mrs. Margaret Horne, both of Watertown.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

MAINE

Portland P. L. Alice C. Furbish, lbn. (Rpt.—1916.) Accessions 2288; volumes withdrawn 288; total 74,480. Cards issued 3762; total registration 9094. Circulation 94,743. Income \$13,370.11; expenditures \$12,579.15, including \$7409.23 for salaries, \$1333.31 for books, \$561.20 for periodicals, and \$462.90 for binding.

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston. The plan of the trustees of the Boston Public Library to establish a downtown branch in the heart of the business section has been endorsed by the executive committee of the Chamber of Commerce, but the committee has taken no position on the question of the site for the proposed branch.

Granby. The dedication of the Granby Free Public Library took place in the library Nov. 23. The congested conditions of the old quarters led to a move at the annual town meeting in 1916 for more adequate accommodations. Communications with the Carnegie Corporation of New York city led to a contribution for a new building. A plot of ground bequeathed to the town by the late Dexter Taylor was chosen for a library site. The lot is situated at the south end of the Parish Common and contains about one acre of land. The building is of colonial design to correspond to the church, and is one story in height, facing the north. A basement contains the assembly room. The stack has an estimated capacity of shelf room for 13,000 volumes. Numerous gifts and bequests have been made to the library. The furnishing of the assembly room is being provided by the Granby Woman's Club.

Lynn. Thru the will of the late Joseph Faulkner the Lynn Public Library has recently received \$2000 as a fund for the purchase of books.

Springfield. In the art room of the City Library an exhibition of work done in the printing offices of the city was on view during November, being one of a series of exhibits designed to show the city's progress in arts and crafts.

Westfield. Plans for a new library building for Westfield, provided for in the will of the late M. N. Whitney, were discussed at a recent meeting of the library committee and

the matter of erecting the building will be taken up soon.

CONNECTICUT

New Haven. The Carnegie branch library in Fair Haven was dedicated Dec. 7. The new building, situated at the corner of Grand avenue and Ferry street, is of colonial design costing \$25,000, of which the Carnegie Corporation contributed \$20,000 and the city the balance. The architect of the building was Leoni W. Robinson.

Suffield. A fund of \$25,000, which was left the Kent Memorial Library of Suffield by the late Martin J. Sheldon as a memorial to his brother, Henry Spencer Sheldon, who died while a student at Yale College, was placed in the hands of the trustees of the library recently. By the terms of the gift the library will receive one-half the income of the fund each year, the other half going to an accumulative fund for a period of years, after which the entire income will be available for the work of the library.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Binghamton. A branch of the Public Library was opened to the public on Saturday evening, Nov. 24, in the Abraham Lincoln School on Vestal avenue, at the corner of New street. The collection of books which has been located in Stoddard's shoe store on De Russey street, and later in Merrihew's grocery on Vestal avenue, has been moved into the school building. The Mother's Club of the school will have the branch library under their auspices.

Brooklyn. Pratt Inst. F. L. Edward F. Stevens, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1917.) Volumes added 6694; withdrawn 4163; total 114,775. Circulation 216,944. New registration 4453; total 58,468. Expenditures included \$6232.71 for books, \$973.13 for periodicals, \$1391.61 for binding, and \$26,740 for salaries. The report gives many interesting and suggestive details of work in the Pratt Library under the records of individual departments.

Kenmore. December 3 saw the transfer of the library to the Kenmore Library Association by the Civic Association, which body has conducted the library for the past two years. The transfer provides that in the event of the Library Association's failing to maintain the

institution properly, it will revert to the Civic Association. The library opened on Dec. 4.

New York City. In his 1916-17 report, Frederick W. Jenkins states that the Russell Sage Foundation Library since the outbreak of the war has gathered, so far as possible, all material relating to social problems of the war, especially Red Cross work, family care and the re-education and rehabilitation of disabled soldiers and sailors, including reports showing the results of European experience. This material, much of it in duplicate, has been constantly and widely used, having been loaned on several occasions to other libraries. The circulation for the twelve months was 10,524 volumes, compared with 8958 volumes for the previous year, and 6911 for the year 1914-15. It is in reference use of the library however, that the increase was most gratifying. During the year the total number of those coming to the library for information was 18,378, compared with 16,170 for the year ending Sept. 30, 1916, and 14,033 for the year ending Sept. 30, 1915. The average number of readers per month for the past year was 1532, compared with 300 six years ago, or a gain of 400 per cent. in that time. The library now contains 15,695 bound volumes, 32,935 unbound and approximately 3000 clippings. During the past year 857 bound volumes were added, and about 25,000 reports and serial publications. Allowing for duplicates, discards and exchanges, 7732 such serial publications were added to the permanent collection. The library has perhaps the most complete files of serial publications relating to social work in existence, but until a catalog of these resources is printed many who would use such material are unaware of its existence. The request has come frequently, however, for a list of these serials, showing what reports of institutions, federal, state and municipal, are available, together with the publications of organizations, conference proceedings and the like. Such a check list is now being prepared and section by section submitted to the closest scrutiny by experts in the field. The library bulletin, now issued on a subscription basis of 25 cents for the calendar year, is sent regularly to about 1000 names. A new service has come as the result of advice asked by bookstores as to the best books on subjects of interest to socially minded people. Three hundred and fourteen type-written bibliographies were prepared during the year in addition to those previously made. Arrangements were completed so that all pamphlets issued by the various de-

partments, together with the books formerly distributed by the Survey Associates, may now be secured from one central office, the Publication Department, which is, for the present at least, under the direction of the librarian.

Randolph. The village of Randolph now has title to the property of the A. G. Dow Free Library, and a board of trustees appointed by village authority and all its effects. The title passed on Nov. 20, when Albert G. Dow, Jr., signed a deed in the terms of his proposition. Mr. Dow gives with the library about an acre of land located on lower Jamestown street, where it is easily accessible from all parts of the town. Besides the real estate the library proper is estimated to be worth at least \$5000, so that the gift is well in excess of \$10,000.

Richfield Springs. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Proctor and Frederick T. Proctor are planning a memorial to Miss Lomy Proctor and Miss Anne Proctor. It is to take the form of a large room, 30 by 40 feet, which will be built on the south side of the Public Library, and connected with it by a corridor, 10 or 12 feet long, which will be opposite the main entrance of the building. It will contain many of the books, rugs, pictures and articles of furniture formerly belonging to the Misses Proctor. The room is to be for the use of the public and will be used at all times as a writing and reading room, while its size will also enable it to be of frequent use for committee meetings and social functions of all sorts. The walls will be lined with book cases, filling a want which the library has already felt, and two fireplaces will add to its cheer on cold or rainy days. The library was Mr. Proctor's gift to the village seven years ago.

Susquehanna. At a meeting at the home of Prof. A. A. Killian, early in December, it was decided to make the Susquehanna Library free to the public beginning with the New Year. Four hundred people are to be asked to pay \$1 each to the association and thus become voting members. After the first of the year every member of the family may take a book from the library at the same time without paying.

NEW JERSEY

Bradley Beach. It was announced at the December meeting of the Bradley Beach commissioners that James A. Bradley was ready to give a lot to the borough for library purposes. It is proposed to erect a new library building on the lot.

Newark. Fire was discovered in a rear room of the Business branch of the Free Public Library early in the morning of Nov. 16. The fire was confined to the ground floor landing of a rear stairway, directly opposite a rear door opening from Essex court. Apparently the fire started beneath the metal flooring of the landing in an accumulation of dust and sweepings, ignited possibly by a cigarette or cigar stub dropped beneath the landing. The flames spread along woodwork to a cabinet in which were stacked about 250 unbound reference magazines, mostly on technical and scientific subjects, and approximately fifty bound reference books. Almost all these books were destroyed. The cabinet was badly burned, as was a door leading from the rear room to the main room of the library. The metal flooring buckled as a result of the heat engendered by the fire.

PENNSYLVANIA

Schuylkill Haven. The High School Alumni, with nearly \$1000 in their treasury, are planning to contribute a sum of money toward the equipping of a library for the new high school building, on condition that the board of education contribute a like amount.

South Atlantic

MARYLAND

Baltimore. Provision for a new branch of the Enoch Pratt Library in the vicinity of Baltimore street and Central avenue, passed upon tentatively early in November, was stricken from the municipal budget for 1918 at a meeting of the Board of Estimates, Nov. 10. The members said they felt that the city could not stand the expense next year. The board allowed the trustees \$5000 for increases in the pay of employes at the Central Library and the various branches, but called for a full statement.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington. In submitting to Congress their budget estimates for the coming year, the District commissioners included a request for \$50,000 for another branch of the Public Library, to accommodate the thousands of strangers who have come to the city since the declaration of war.

GEORGIA

Atlanta. At the first meeting of the senior class in the Technical High School, it was decided to undertake, as the class gift to the school, the organization of a school library. C. P. McMurray, a member of the class, was put in charge of the work, and has already

secured from the boys the promise of 3000 volumes. Already over 500 volumes have been turned in. Only books used in the various courses of the school are being asked for. Mr. McMurray also has on hand about a hundred dollars' worth of material (lumber, stains, glass, etc.) and members of the class are working after school hours to make the necessary book cases.

FLORIDA

Bradentown. The contract has been awarded for the construction of a Carnegie library here. The new structure will be of Sibley Silver buff brick, with trimmings of granite, and will occupy a ground space of 58 by 34 feet.

East North Central

MICHIGAN

Detroit P. L. Adam Strohm, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1917.) Volumes added 129,396; pamphlets 1007; volumes lost or withdrawn 25,519; pamphlets 21; total, 454,369 volumes, 3459 pamphlets. New registration 48,353; total 122,701 (estimated population 914,896). Circulation, 1,680,799. Receipts \$429,828.83, including a bond issue of \$107,733.29 for the new Main Library; maintenance expenditures \$289,516.76, including \$54,901.86 for books, \$4121.33 for periodicals, \$16,101.99 for binding, and \$156,848.43 for staff salaries. Two new branches, the Divie B. Duffield and Bernard Ginsburg branches, were opened during the year. The Museum branch of the library was established in October, 1916, and its reorganization and cataloging was practically completed during the year. The staff numbered 147, exclusive of clerks, pages, janitors, etc. Many members resigned to go into government service and business positions, at increased salaries.

OHIO

Cleveland. Adelbert Coll., Western Reserve Univ. George F. Strong, lbn. (Ann. rpt.—yr. ending April 30, 1917.) Accessions 3961; total 91,153; books drawn for home use 11,000; loans to libraries not connected with the university 53. A notable collection of finely mounted book plates was presented to Western Reserve University by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Lemperly of Cleveland, and the entire collection placed in the custody of the Adelbert College Library. It consists of about 540 book plates and other engravings by Edwin Davis French and 82 book plates used by celebrated men and women.

East Liverpool. The new Carnegie Library was formally opened to the public Nov. 20,

with music and short addresses by several citizens of the town. A fine collection of some 2000 Indian relics, the result of forty years of search in different parts of the country, has been given to the library by the mayor, Dr. Hamlin Barnes.

ILLINOIS

Chicago. The Chicago Public Library has leased from Julius H. Isacowitz and Maurice Lewison a one-story building to be erected on 69 by 68 feet in the rear of the southwest corner Twelfth street and St. Louis avenue, for a term of ten years, at a rental of \$1800 a year. The building, which will be of the monumental type, will cost about \$15,000 and will be completed by Jan. 1. The structure will be used as a branch station of the Public Library.

WISCONSIN

De Pere. Fire that did considerable damage to books in the De Pere Public Library was discovered Nov. 14. The fire department was called out, and altho every care was used in order not to damage books by water, a number of encyclopedia sets and others books were damaged. The loss is estimated at about \$1500. The fire was in the southwest corner of the building and had crept from the partition in the first story to the second story before it was discovered. Defective wires are thought to have been the cause of the blaze.

Fond du Lac. A portrait of John Heath, for many years president of the Fond du Lac library board, has been presented to the library.

East South Central

KENTUCKY

Louisville. At the November meeting of the Public Library board of trustees increases from \$35 to \$50 a month were granted to about twenty members of the staff. This increase goes into effect Feb. 1. In the case of employes now receiving more than \$50 a month, the cases must be passed on individually.

Paducah. A branch of the Public Library has been installed in the Whittier school on North Twelfth street. The library is under the auspices of the Whittier School League, and will be open to the community one afternoon each week.

ALABAMA

Birmingham. Director Carl Milam of the Public Library, in response to the interest demonstrated by the board of directors of the Civic Association in getting a club library, has

suggested the possibility of establishing a branch of the City Library in the rooms of the association. It is probable that a branch of the library, containing technical and reference books, light fiction and periodicals will be established in the lounging room of the association at once. In case the Public Library acts on the suggestion, members of the Civic Association will add to the library, giving their books thru the association branch.

West North Central

NORTH DAKOTA

Bismarck. The first library club of North Dakota came into existence Friday evening, Nov. 23, at the home of the secretary of the State Library Commission, Mrs. Minnie Clarke Budlong, when a group of librarians met and organized as the "L. S." The purpose of the club is to further professional interests of librarians of Bismarck by means of reading and discussing library literature and by mutual exchange of methods and ideas helpful in the library profession. Meetings will be held informally at the invitation of individual members of the club. Any graduate of a library school residing in Bismarck is eligible to membership. There were present at the first meeting: Mrs. Minnie C. Budlong, Wisconsin 1910, librarian and secretary of the State Library Commission; Charlotte Matson, New York Public 1915, Legislative Reference Librarian; Helen Frances Carleton, Simmons 1914, head of the Traveling Library Department; Edna A. Rupp, Pratt 1906, librarian of the State Historical Library; Mrs. Charles Hagaman, Syracuse 1907, who preceded Miss Rupp in the Historical Library, and Mrs. Florence Harriet Davis, Wisconsin 1917, librarian of Bismarck City Library.

MISSOURI

St. Louis. The library in the East St. Louis High School will serve as a station for the East St. Louis Public Library, and will be open to the public from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Mountain

MONTANA

Bozeman. The contract for the excavation for the new chemistry building at the Montana State College has been awarded. The unit being started with this building—57 by 110 feet—will be merely the wing of the main building when the same is completed. This is the first step in the building program proposed, thru which there will be erected several buildings of uniform style, including a

library. The arrangement of a uniform style of architecture for these buildings has been developed at the suggestion of Chancellor Elliott by Architect George Carsley of Helena in association with Cass Gilbert, an architect of New York. The working plans, however, the details of design and construction, together with the superintendence of the work, are to be in the hands of Architect Fred F. Willson of Bozeman.

Pacific

WASHINGTON

Tacoma. The Tacoma Public Library has been granted by the City Council for the year 1918 an appropriation of \$37,000 or .668 mills on the dollar. This is the largest appropriation that the library has received, and follows a year of serious retrenchment, as for 1917 the appropriation had been about 17 per cent. less than the former year, or .55 mills on the dollar. The chief problems before the library for 1918 are rehabilitation of the book collections at the main library and the branches, the gradual re-establishment of some of the stations discontinued during 1917, and the devising of ways and means to meet the increased demands which will come to the library as a result of the establishment of the largest cantonment, Camp Lewis, at Tacoma's door, and the consequent addition to the city of a large population. In addition the past year has seen the development of six shipyards in Tacoma, and other new industries, two of the shipyards being among the largest in the country.

CALIFORNIA

Callexico. The contract for the erection of the new Carnegie Library was awarded to the Darrell Condeley Company of Los Angeles.

Oakland. Contracts for two branch libraries that represent the last of four for which \$35,000 each was donated by the Carnegie Corporation, have been awarded to R. W. Littlefield, of this city.

Foreign

LABRADOR

Despite the ice and snow which make transportation almost impossible, there are libraries on the Labrador at last, as the result of persistent efforts of Miss Marian Cutter, formerly of the Brooklyn Public Library staff, and now a student in Pratt Institute Library School. Following up the survey of possibili-

ties and conditions made last season, Miss Angel, the trained librarian in charge, last summer established three circulating centers at the three principal fur trading posts. At the close of the short fishing season, before the cold weather sets in, the year round dwellers on the Labrador travel inland in order to escape the relentless cold of the coast. They go in their boats up the wide river mouths to the shelter of the woods, and it is about the heads of these deep bays that most of the winter settlements cluster. As the mail boats run but once a month, even when transportation is at its best, Miss Angel's visits at these outposts were either limited to thirty minutes or expanded to thirty days, and very diverse experiences resulted. However, at Northwest River there are now three hundred books located in the reading room of the hospital. Branches of the Hudson Bay Company, Revillon Frères, and other fur dealers are stationed here so that many trappers come and go and all are privileged to borrow books for themselves or their friends for the small fee of one cent a book for six months. At Cartwright, a second fur trading center, where "anything to read" has long been welcomed, two hundred books were placed under the care of the manager of the Hudson Bay Company post, while at Battle Harbor the settlement itself has taken charge of the collection. Books, used or unused, are appreciated, and each year offers opportunities with which it is hard to keep pace.

AUSTRALIA

Sydney. P. L. of New South Wales. W. H. Ifould, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ended Dec. 31, 1916.) Accessions 12,708 volumes and 2585 pamphlets; total 295,342 volumes. In the two library buildings, attendance in the General Reference Library was 154,045, and in the Mitchell Library 16,764. Recataloging and reclassifying made less progress than was expected, due partly to the prolonged illness and ultimate death of the senior cataloger, and partly to the diverting of the catalogers to work in connection with the severe congestion in the General Reference Library. Slow but valuable work was done on the recataloging of 640 sets of periodicals 69,293 cards being added to the catalogs and 83,000 entries made for the card index of manuscripts. The need of a suitable National Library building was again urged, and the trustees asked that plans at least be prepared in the near future. The total receipts for the year were £12,878 7s. 10d.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

BORROWERS—CARDS ABOLISHED

More than two years ago the Public Library at Sioux City, then under Miss Jeannette Drake's charge, abolished its readers' cards entirely, and the Spies Public Library, Menominee, Mich., followed suit. Both libraries have found the system practicable and pleasing both to the public and to the staff, besides effecting a considerable economy in time, money and materials.

In a leaflet issued by the Sioux City Library the method is clearly described.

"We loan one seven-day book, two fourteen-day fiction, as many non-fiction as a patron wishes, at one time," writes the librarian. "We recognize the possibility of a patron taking advantage of us by drawing out more fiction than the number allowed, but we consider this of minor importance when weighed against the advantages of the system.

No. 3904	
Evans, Katherine	
1623 George St.	
<p style="text-align: center;">ioc.</p> <p>(Pencil in Fines)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Guarantor's Pledge</p> <p style="text-align: center;">I, the undersigned, desire that</p> <p style="text-align: center;">.....</p> <p style="text-align: center;">should have the use of the library, and promise to be responsible for (his her) good conduct in the building, and to make good any charges against (him her) for loss, injury or over-detention of books.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Name.....</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">You are cordially invited to visit the library.</p>

3904
ioc.

application blanks are arranged alphabetically in the file where the reader's cards used to be kept. When a book is charged the reader's name is looked up here, his number found, the charge is made on the book card, and the date stamped on the dating slip in the book. The cards are always here and there is no chance for loss as in the other system. They are never removed except to change an address, or to be withdrawn from use.

"When an overdue book is returned, if the fine is paid before the book is discharged, 'Pd.' is penciled under the date and erased when the book card is returned to the book pocket. If the fine is not paid when the book is discharged the reader's number and amount of fine is penciled on a small slip of paper as

and dropped in a small box for the purpose. The next morning the name belonging to 3904, for example, is looked up in the registration record and amount of fine is then penciled on the application blank in the file, as shown above.

"We use the same system in our branches. All applications are filed, as above explained, at the Main Library, whether these are signed at the main or at the branches. A duplicate card with reader's number, name, and address with plain space below is made and kept in alphabetical file at the branch where the reader borrows books. These cards are never removed except to change an address, or to be withdrawn from use. A reader may borrow books from a branch and the main library at the same time."

In the Spies Public Library at Menominee, the application blanks are filed alphabetically as before, but the form has been changed slightly. The parent's guarantee is on the same side with the child's signature and the reverse side of the card carries the number, name and address, while the lower part of the card is left for charging unpaid fines in pencil, which can be erased when paid. As all charging is done at one desk the applications for both adults and children are in one alphabet but the children's numbers have the usual + sign. This eliminates looking in two files

"The regular application blank is used with the printing on the 'Guarantor's Pledge' side so arranged as to give space at one end for the reader's number, name and address. These

when a young person is on the border line between eighth and ninth grades.

As all patrons are allowed to draw any reasonable number of books at one time it is very simple to look for the name of the reader and find the number quickly. The only disadvantage is to the librarian who cannot remember names, as she must then ask the borrower, and that is embarrassing at times—but why should any librarian be expected to remember 4000 names?

BUSINESS LIBRARIANS. See Librarians and assistants; Library schools

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, CO-OPERATION WITH

An article in the *Baltimore Catholic Review* for Nov. 10, by Louise P. Latimer, supervisor of the library work done with schools by the Public Library of Washington, D. C., tells of the closer co-operation established between that library and the parochial schools of Washington. In the LIBRARY JOURNAL for September Miss Latimer described the inauguration of the plan whereby the library secured the services of representative Catholics to review the books in the school collections, with reference to their acceptability to Catholic children.

It was near the end of the school year when a hurry-up meeting was called in order to enlist as many Catholic teachers as possible before vacations took them out of the city. Later a very enthusiastic meeting was held at which about twenty-five Catholic sisters and lay teachers were present; the plan was approved and the teachers volunteered their services to the cause. The librarian welcomed the teachers and assured them of his interest in the work and his appreciation of their willingness to help. It was decided to review the books of the collection, each teacher making herself responsible for a certain number of volumes. These books, with cards for registering their opinions, were sent to the teachers by July 1. The cards read as follows:

	Catholic Review Committee
Author
Title
Name of reviewer
O. K.
Not desirable
Reasons

In all, the sisters of seven Catholic schools and about thirty-five Catholic Public school teachers and librarians lent a hand to the work of reviewing, which was completed early in October. Fifty-three titles were rejected. Letters were sent to the Catholic grade schools telling of the school work of the library, of the very careful work of the committee, and

offering the use of the collection. Printed catalogs of the titles to which additions are made once yearly, were sent to the schools. A permanent committee has been formed to review these yearly additions. A list of all vetoed books has been made and when sets are sent by the library to the Catholic schools, none of these books are included, tho their use in the public schools continues as before.

LECTURES

A series of lectures by officials of the city government is being given in various branches of the St. Louis Public Library in explanation of the work of their departments. The talks are planned especially for children in the public schools, but others, including adults, are also invited. On Nov. 8, at the Barr branch, the series was opened by C. M. Talbert, commissioner of streets and sewers, who explained how streets are paved and cleaned, sewers constructed and garbage collected, illustrating his account with lantern-slides. On Nov. 9, W. E. Roefe, of the Board of Public Service, spoke at the Cabanne branch on the general construction work of the city, dwelling especially on the Free Bridge, the Industrial Home, the new Detention Home for Children, and some of the park structures, such as hand-stands and swimming pools. On Friday, Nov. 16, at 4 p. m., Harland Bartholomew, engineer of the City Plan Commission, talked at the Carondelet branch on "How to make a greater and more beautiful St. Louis." Talks on the police, fire and park departments will follow in due course, and all the lectures will be repeated at the various branch libraries. The series was arranged by Lucius H. Cannon, librarian of the Municipal Reference Branch at the City Hall.

LIBRARIANS AND ASSISTANTS—BUSINESS TRAINING

Business education for business librarians. Ralph L. Power. *Spec. Libs.*, Nov., 1917. p. 135-139.

As business libraries grow in number and importance, their librarianship will approach the status of a separate profession. It seems evident that the training of a business librarian should include instruction in business subjects. To a certain extent, this can be given in library schools, especially those located in a university where electives in history, economics, etc., might be offered.

A business librarian must be a business man or woman and a librarian too. In training for business librarianship a good general insight is necessary, and the classroom contact with

students of business and practical business men is what is needed.

In a special library course it would be possible for the students to study the resources of the city in the special library field, choose two or three along the line they are particularly interested in, and then personally inspect just these two or three. In this way they would avoid the confusion of mind from seeing too many, and at the same time their viewpoint would not be limited to a knowledge of one type only.

The ordinary librarian does not grasp the business man's point of view. Special librarians must not only have a specialized knowledge but the assistants must also be carefully selected. All really "big" firms have an organized library department, as libraries are becoming recognized as an important factor in modern business, and their number is bound to increase. The person in charge must be both a specialist and a librarian, and the best training will be that in which both the business and library training are received at the same time.

In visiting about fifty special libraries in Boston, two facts were impressed on Mr. Power's mind:

"The first is that, if the librarian is a man, he usually makes friends for the firm and when occasion warrants he can fit into nearly any part of the business in an emergency. The second is that women business librarians with whom I came in contact were little more than file clerks. They seemed to lack initiative. Some of them could not loan a book to another library without seeing the president or some such arrangement. Balance of judgment, quickness of perception, discrimination, initiative, all the special knowledge possible, and last but not least, a sense of foresight are all indispensable."

LIBRARIANS AND ASSISTANTS—EVENING TRAINING CLASSES

The class in library training of the Bay Ridge Evening High School for Women, in Brooklyn, completed the two-year course in May, 1917, at the close of the evening high school sessions.

Out of a class of fifteen who passed the final examinations, nine have been acting as substitutes in various libraries in greater New York. Of these nine, one has received appointment as assistant in the Library of the Children's Museum (Brooklyn); one in the New York Public Library; two are under appointment in the New York Public Library; one is indexing and filing with a business

firm; and one is in charge of a small library in a business house.

The students of this evening class deserve credit for hard and conscientious work against great odds. Under difficulties and some opposition, with lack of equipment and facilities for careful work, these nine students have attained positions ranging from \$40 to \$75. In September, 1917, the Harlem Evening High School for Women (the Wadleigh High School) offered a similar course. The class numbers 25, 10 of whom are college, normal or training school graduates.

LIBRARIANS AND ASSISTANTS—QUALIFICATIONS

Personal qualifications of a business librarian. Mrs. Cora H. Farrar. *Spec. Libs.*, Nov., 1917. p. 139-140.

A broad background of general education to supplement the special training is the first requisite of the business librarian. The basis of a broad general culture is first and foremost, and home training, breeding and courtesy are essential. Every type of opportunity plays its part in making a well-balanced personality, for contact with people brings an enlarged knowledge of human nature and the ability to get the other person's point of view—indispensable in a business librarian. A varied experience outside of business hours tends to develop poise in meeting people, and the business librarian must be able to meet with equal tact the president of the company and the sixteen-year-old-typist. Business judgment and common sense are also essential.

It is of vital importance that the special worker accept the business policies of the company with which she is working and not try to impress her business opinions, no matter how valuable, upon her employers, if they are not asked for or gracefully received. In order to succeed, she should make it her business to have some general knowledge of business theory and practice, credit, merchandising, organization, and it is essential that she study the special lines in which her house deals so that she may develop critical judgment and imagination that would make it possible to recognize value of material for her specialty. If she equip herself to shoulder responsibility, she will have little trouble obtaining it.

Health is a necessity for successful careers, and a spirit of research is one of the qualities with which a business librarian must be endowed. She must be able to specialize highly and concentrate upon her special field. Enthusiasm for one's subject and aptitude for the work are likewise essential, and last of all

comes that most important and indefinite qualification, personality—the mark of what a man is, which shows itself on all occasions. Appearance, poise, ability to inspire confidence, and character, with its instructive qualities and its acquired mental habits of initiative, are all essential in the development of a self-reliant personality that will carry the business librarian thru any task.

LIBRARY SCHOOLS—FOR BUSINESS LIBRARIANS

Library school courses as training for business librarians. Josephine A. Rathbone. *Spec. Libs.*, Nov., 1917. p. 133-135.

In this paper Miss Rathbone speaks only for the library schools, leaving out of consideration other means of training—filing schools, summer courses, colleges or schools offering some library subjects, etc.

In so far as business libraries are libraries—organized collections of books and other printed material—the library school trains for the work of collecting and organizing such material. It does not aim to train for the work of a keeper of files, tho the study of cataloging and classification does help.

The work of the business library differs from that of the general library in that its field is narrower and more intensive. Most library schools have in view the needs of the general library, and in a one-year school it does not seem advisable to make many modifications of the course. Its purpose is to offer a broad foundation upon which specialization may be built after the student has tested and been tested in various departments of library work.

In any case, many subjects taught in the general library school curriculum are essential to the business librarian. Such are cataloging, classification, assignment of subject headings, seminar courses providing experience in preparing assigned topics, knowledge of printing processes, and reference work. In short, the library school imparts a technique, a method of work, and gives a kind of mental training that enables its students to assemble and organize and present information in usable form with a minimum loss of time and energy.

Specialization in preparation for the work of business libraries is not possible in existing one-year schools. In some the demand has been scarcely felt, and in all the call for general workers is greater than can be met by the schools. In schools offering a second-year course, however, specialization is possible, but outside of New York City the demand for business training has not been very pressing.

Albany, Illinois, and the school in the New York Public Library have noted a growing call for graduates in business houses, and in these schools some lectures, with substitution of other electives for certain of the regular library courses, are already provided, with a prospect of increasing attention in the future. New York in particular seems likely to make special effort to meet the increasing local demand for file organizers with library training.

MUSEUM MATERIAL

The work of lending material to teachers in the public schools was begun by the Newark Museum in the fall of 1913 with a small collection of charts of industrial processes and about a hundred single specimens of common minerals. This material, purchased for \$25, had formerly been owned and lent by The Newark Free Public Library. The plan was successful. In 1914, 292 objects were lent; in 1916, 4008; in 1917, about 5000, objects being lent for one month, with a fine of two cents a day for those not returned on time.

As the lending has increased, so has the collection of things to lend. These are chiefly industrial charts, geographic models, birds, mammals, costume dolls and models like the Santa Maria and the Log Cabin.

Many useful objects are given to the museum by people who say, "Here are a lot of things that I don't want any longer. Use them if you can, or throw them away." In this way, shells, corals, insects, minerals and curios of travel find their way into use again.

A printed list covering all sorts of objects from birds' nests and dolls to textiles and woods shows the present scope of the work, and has been made the occasion of a special plea to friends of the museum, for other gifts of similar character.

SCHOOLS, WORK WITH

At the meeting of the Minnesota school librarians in Minneapolis Nov. 1 and 2, 1917, one of the features of the program was a symposium on "How I introduce my book."

Miss Cottrell told how she introduced Hardy to her high school students—showing them how human the characters, how vivid the description, how naive the humor, is in "The return of the native."

Miss Olds, of Dawson, told how she got her children to enjoy the "Jungle book." She said that if one could get the leaders in a group to like a book all the others will like it too, as children greatly prefer each other's opinions of books to that of teachers or librarians. Suggestions and hints are more profitable than direct requests.

Ruth Tupper, of Little Falls, spoke next on introducing "The prince and the pauper." She has a bulletin board on which each few days appears a picture of a person, with the name covered. One day it was Mark Twain, who also was Samuel Clemens, to the children's great interest. Then came "The prince and the pauper."

Mrs. Nicolson, of Minnesota, discussed Meadowcroft's "Boys' life of Edison." She said that anything in a boy scout library binding will go out, any time. She reads the most interesting incidents aloud, and it usually creates a demand.

Miss Spence, Winona, discussed John Muir's "Story of my boyhood and youth." She reads or tells incidents, and tries to get her students to read "Stickeen" first. They nearly always are glad to read about the author.

Miss Stewart, of Northfield, told how to deal with inspirational books, like Marden's "Pushing to the front." She reads aloud the titles of the essays, and one of the best essays, as a specimen.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

Presidential address of Dr. C. C. Williamson, Louisville, Ky., June 25, 1917. *Spec. Libs.*, Sept., 1917. p. 100-102.

In this survey of the work of special libraries during the past year, Dr. Williamson spoke of the conference of New England special librarians in New Haven in December, 1916, when steps were taken to form a local organization similar to that in New York city.

The New York Special Libraries Association, with a membership of about a hundred individuals, holds quarterly meetings, well attended, and usually accompanied by exhibits of special methods and activities, afterwards kept on file in a central place. The New York Association has a committee on employment which keeps a registration list of special library workers, and has other committees at work on a union list of serials and on a duplicate exchange system.

There was a great increase in special libraries, especially among business houses, one of the most significant being that of the United States Rubber Company, under Sarah B. Ball's direction. Another noteworthy event was the appointment of a committee on libraries by the American Electric Railway Association, with L. A. Armistead as chairman. The growth in interest in business libraries called attention to the great increase in business literature, and was responsible for the inauguration of the *Business Digest*, a week-

ly review and summary of a wide range of information of great assistance to business librarians and business men.

In this paper Dr. Williamson also presented certain suggestions for the broadening of the association's journal, *Special Libraries*, for the codification and printing of the association's past legislation and constitutional amendments, and for a more businesslike auditing and administration of its finances.

TRAVELING LIBRARIES

Interesting work with traveling libraries is summed up in the 1916 annual report of the Public Library of New South Wales, in Sydney. During the year 147 boxes containing 5830 volumes, were sent to 77 country centers; 63 boxes, containing 2493 volumes, to 27 different lighthouses; 58 boxes, containing 2426 volumes to 31 branches of the Public School Teachers' Association—a total of 268 boxes, containing 10,749 volumes, to 135 groups of readers. 1555 parcels, containing 2704 volumes, were sent from the country reference section to individual borrowers in the country.

The work of remodelling the traveling libraries was completed. This had occupied nearly two years, and necessarily during this period had interfered with the circulation. Notwithstanding the elimination of fiction from all traveling boxes except those for lighthouses the demand was greater than the supply. All metropolitan and many of the country institutes had to be denied entrance to the scheme until new boxes could be equipped.

The increase in the circulation of reference books to individual students in the country was also very satisfactory. Since the section was established the circulation has grown from 1137 volumes in 1913, 1437 volumes in 1914, 1848 volumes in 1915, to 2704 volumes in 1916. All of these books were sent by post in response to a specific request. The system is proving so valuable to country people that every effort is being made to make it more widely known, especially among the farmers.

The circulation of boxes of books amongst branches of the Agricultural Bureau did not come into operation during 1916, but 21 boxes containing about 1100 volumes were equipped and made ready for despatch in the new year. These were planned to circulate like the traveling libraries for Schools of Arts and branches of the Public School Teachers' Association. They contain the best books on all divisions of agriculture, chosen after consultation with the agricultural experts, as well as works on domestic economy and similar subjects.

Bibliographical Notes

"The President's flag day address, with evidence of Germany's plans" is one of the recent pamphlets issued by the Federal Committee on Public Information in the Red, White, and Blue series.

In "Department-store education" Helen Rich Norton has written for the Federal Bureau of Education (Bulletin, 1917, no. 9) an uncommonly interesting and instructive account of the training methods developed at the Boston School of Salesmanship under the direction of Lucinda Wyman Prince.

A new edition of the "Du Pont products" book has been issued. Under each of the various by-products produced, are listed the uses to which it may be put, and the classes of people who may find it of value. An index several pages long makes it possible to locate each item.

The Bureau of Commercial Economics, Washington, has been designated by the Belgian Government to distribute all of its official literature and information in relation to the world's war, and the same may be had for reference and for circulating libraries on application. The express charges are to be paid by those desiring the literature.

Martinus Nijhoff has published the second part of Conrado Haebler's "Bibliografía Ibérica del siglo XV," which supplements the volume printed in 1904. Together they form a valuable bibliography of all the books printed in Spain and in Portugal before the year 1501.

The first semi-annual report of the War Council of the American Red Cross was made public early in December. Its 144 pages are almost equally divided between the work in America and the work in Europe. The first half describes the building up of the greatly augmented organization, its increase of funds and membership, and the various lines of work projected or begun. Relief work in France, both military and civil, is described with considerable detail in the second half of the report, and this is followed by shorter accounts of the work in other countries.

The series of articles on "Boston's special libraries" which Ralph L. Power wrote for the *Boston University News* last winter, have been increased in number and printed in book form. The original articles were twenty-two in number, while the book now includes sixty-six, covering the entire field in the city of Boston. In general the book is

confined to business libraries and the more unusual types of specialized collections, but one law, one medical, and one theological library have been included. A reading list on library economy for business librarians is included, and the book will be very useful for ready reference to all special library workers.

Sarah Louise Arnold, dean of Simmons College, has written a brief account of the Sargent Industrial School, an experiment in home economics which has been successfully conducted by Mrs. Winthrop Sargent for the past twenty-five years in the town of Beacon, N. Y., and is worthy of the attention of home economics experts throuout the country. Thru this work the girls of an entire community for twenty-five years have been given thoughtful and definite instruction in home economics related to a normal and admirable home. The undertaking has many of the attributes of the finer social service, and at the same time has afforded the intimate instruction which the mother provides in a good home.

The Georgia State College of Agriculture at Athens has more than a hundred bulletins and circulars available for free distribution in the state. Among the recent publications are Cotton production under boll weevil conditions; Pecan growing in Georgia; Feeding garbage to hogs; Wheat and rye production; How to make good butter; Common parasites of farm animals; Spray calendar for Georgia; Growing sweet potatoes; Marketing farm woodland products; Every man's silo; Apple culture in Georgia; and Growing Irish potatoes. Plans together with bill of materials in each case may also be secured for hog houses, chicken houses, potato houses, meat-curing houses, barns, silos and other farm buildings from the department of engineering. Specifications can be given for an economical lighting system and home water-works system.

"A book of Carnegie libraries," by Theodore Wesley Koch, has been published by the H. W. Wilson Company of New York City. The illustrations are the same as those issued in his portfolio of Carnegie buildings in 1907. The text adheres to the original plan of the book, and does not touch on the library buildings more recently erected. The brief sketch of the organization and work of the Carnegie Corporation, which now has control of all questions involving the bestowal of Carnegie grants for building purposes, is the only later material introduced. As the first serious at-

tempt to gather together authoritative information on Mr. Carnegie's library benefactions, the book will be of distinct reference value to libraries, and it is to be hoped that a second volume may presently appear and record the many changes and improvements in library planning which have been a feature of the last decade.

Thru the courtesy of James A. Patten, president of the board of trustees, Northwestern University has published the "Mose-tino vocabulary and treatises" written by Benigno Bibolotti, a priest in one of the Franciscan missions in Bolivia. The manuscript was one of those acquired by Dr. Walter Lichtenstein on his trip to South America in 1913-15, and is especially valuable as it contains extensive materials on a relatively little studied Bolivian aboriginal idiom spoken by a tribe of Indians almost extinct. Besides a Spanish-Moseteno vocabulary it gives the elementary methods of calculation, the personal pronouns, conjugation of verbs, formation of plurals, short prayers and panegyrics. The work was not written for scientific purposes but simply as a guide for the young missionaries who in years to come might follow him, and it seems to have been quite adequate for that purpose.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

GENERAL

CATALOG of recent purchases at the Huth, White Kennett and other important sales . . . Quaritch. 81 p. 1s. (No. 350. 705 items.)

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

CHILDREN

Children's books for Christmas gifts. *Bull. of the Grand Rapids P. L.*, Nov., 1917. p. 161-165.

Pratt Institute Free Library. Stories, songs, and pictures for children, by writers and artists of the allied countries in Europe. 8 p.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS

Church Library Association. List of books recommended for Sunday school and parish libraries. Cambridge: The association. 7 p.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ASSYRIA

Pratt, Ida A., *comp.* Assyria and Babylonia; a list of references in the New York Public Library, compiled . . . under the direction of Richard Gottheil. Part I. *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Nov., 1917. p. 748-810.

BRISTOL, ENG.

Mathews, E. R. Norris, *ed.* Bristol bibliography; City and county of Bristol Municipal Public Libraries; a catalog of the books, pamphlets, collectanea, etc., relating to Bristol, contained in the Central Reference Library. Bristol, 1916. 404 p. [No price sent.]

CATHOLIC AUTHORS

Merrill, William Stetson. Catholic authorship in the American colonies before 1784. *Cath. Hist. Rev.*, Vol. III (1917). p. 308-325. (Also separately reprinted.)

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United States Dept. of Agriculture Library. Recent American directories contained in the library. 5 mim. p.

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Skinner, Charles E., *comp.* Professional books. *Jour. of Educ.*, Nov. 29, 1917. p. 545, 550.

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Weeks, Stephen B. History of public school education in Delaware. Govt. Prtg. Off., 1917. 3 p. bibl. (U. S. Dept. of Int.—Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1917, no. 18.)

EDUCATION—MONEY VALUE OF

Ellis, A. Caswell. The money value of education. Govt. Prtg. Off., 1917. 7 p. bibl. 15 c. (U. S. Dept. of the Int.—Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1917, no. 22.)

EUROPEAN WAR

European War; some works recently added to the library. *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Oct., 1917. p. 727-730.

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Jones, Perrie, *comp.* Dehydrated foods; a list of references to material in the New York Public Library. *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Oct., 1917. p. 645-655.

HEALTH

Watkins, Marie O., *comp.* Keeping fit; a selected list of books on health and hygiene; revised by Dr. George Dock. *St. Louis P. L. Mo. Bull.*, Nov., 1917. p. 409-412.

IMMIGRATION

Reading list on immigration. *Mo. Bull.*, Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh, Nov., 1917. p. 733-742.

MINING

Butte Free Public Library. List of books on mining, geology, mineralogy, metallurgy, assaying, etc. Feb., 1917. 33 p. 5 c. (Pocket edition.)

NEW YORK CITY—RAILROADS

The West Side track and terminal problem. *Mun. Ref. L. Notes*, Nov. 28, 1917. p. 97-114.

OPERA

Opera scores, librettos and plots. *Chicago P. L. Book Bull.*, Nov., 1917. p. 145-151.

RAILWAYS, BRITISH

Bureau of Railway Economics Library. A list of references on the relation of British railways to the European war. 20 mim. p.

REFORMATION

La Réforme et le protestantisme dans les Pays-Bas jusque à l'année 1600 (y compris les précurseurs de la Réforme). The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1917. 82 p. (Catalogue no. 429. 955 items.)

SCIENCES

Historical, political, and economic sciences. London: *The Athenaeum*, Nov., 1917. 119 p. 5s. n. (*The Athenaeum* subject index to periodicals: 1916.)

SOCIAL WELFARE

McBride, Christine, and Kingsbury, Susan M. Social welfare in time of war and disaster; a bibliography. *The Survey*, Dec. 8, 1917. p. 287-289, 301. (Supplement to bibl. in *The Survey*, Oct. 27, 1917.)

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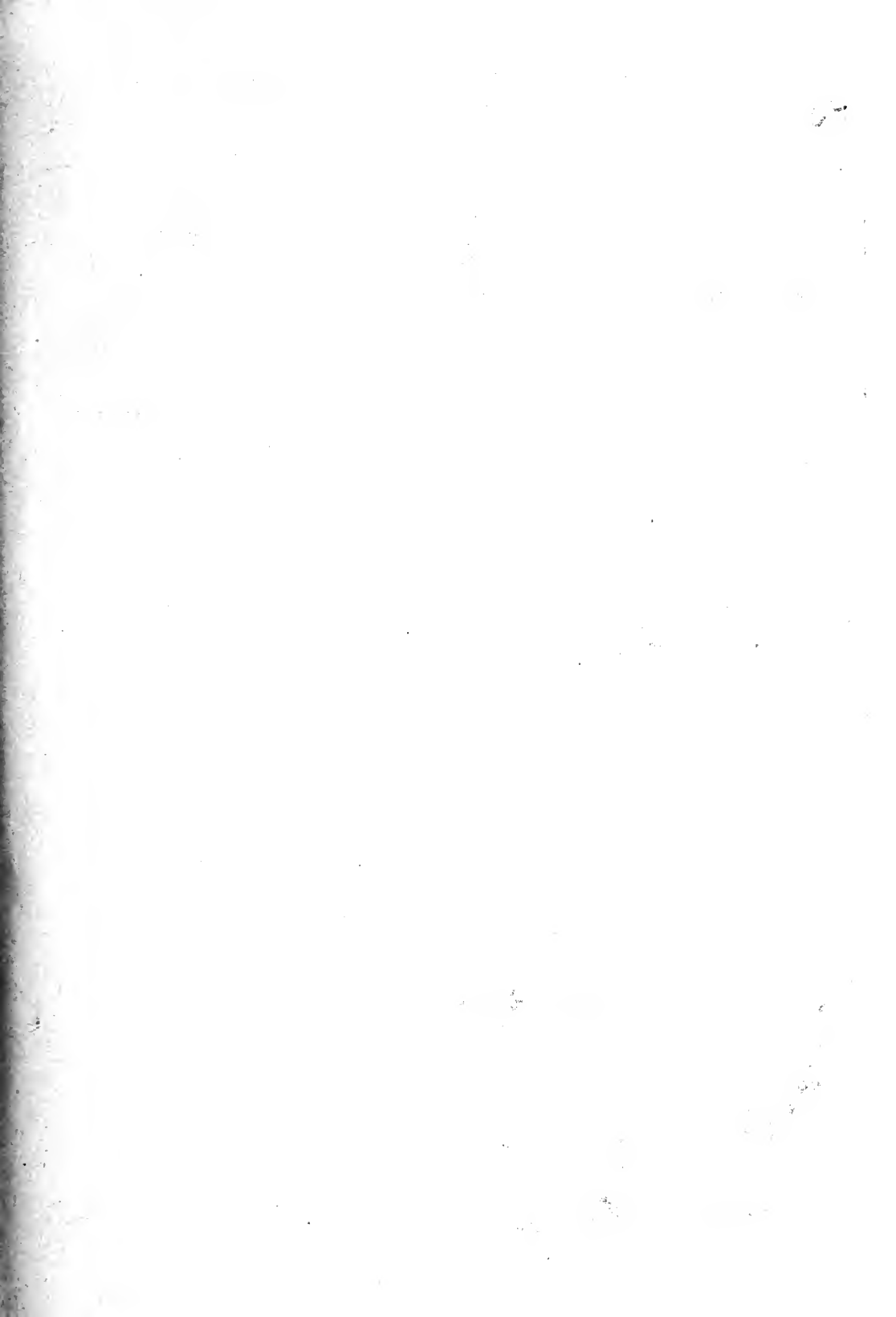
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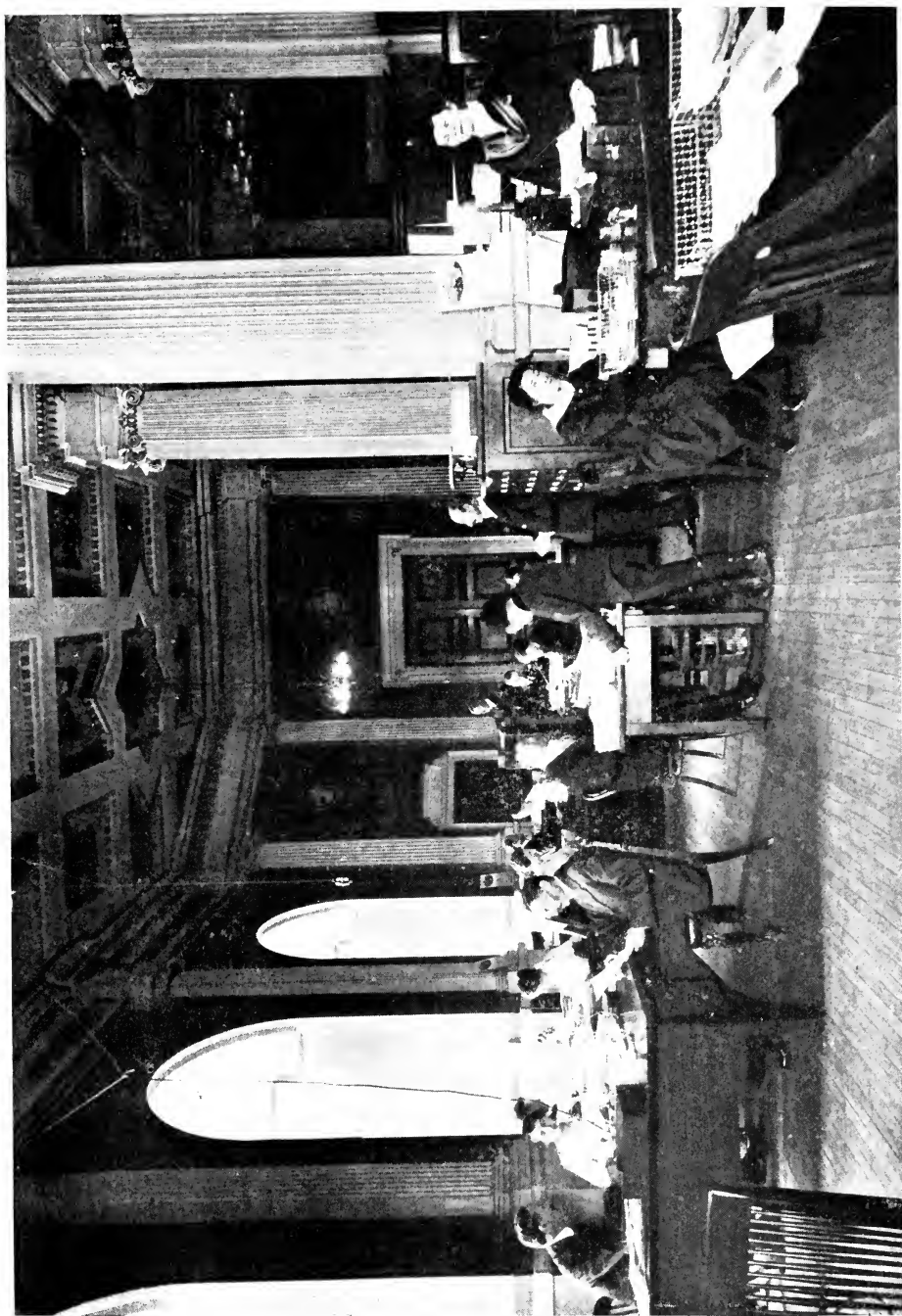
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VOTING

Buffalo Public Library. Why we vote and how we vote; suggestions to new voters. 4 p.





THE STAFF NOW WORKING AT THE LIBRARY WAR SERVICE HEADQUARTERS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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No. 2

LIBRARY war service will be the engrossing work of the library profession for some time to come, and initiated by a book week, there will be an intensive and continuing book campaign, nationally organized by Director General Putnam, to collect books on a large scale from the public. The original scheme "A million dollars for a million books for a million men" has already been more than covered by subscriptions now outreaching \$1,700,000, which will cover buildings, administration expenses and the large purchases of books from publishers already made or under way. These purchases have been liberally supplemented by gifts from the public, which have found their way to the camps thru the main dispatch office in the New York Public Library building or other channels; but many more volumes, possibly millions more, will still be required to supply the evergrowing demands which have already made themselves felt. Last month the stock of purchases and gifts at the main dispatch office was at one time practically exhausted by the demand. The public have responded generously, wherever asked, and have proved very ready to give of their best in books to the boys in camp. Specific plans for the book drive will presently be outlined by the Director General, and then all should lend a hand with a will. Booksellers as well as librarians are ready to help, and much should be accomplished thru this co-operation. The local librarian should be sure to get in touch with the local bookseller to this end. Library war service will be a chief topic at the Atlantic City meeting, which will take place this year in the middle of February, as well as at the A. L. A. Conference at Saratoga from July 1-6, and other meetings of the year.

UNCLE SAM requests us to state that he needs a great many good helpers in various fields of war work, particularly those

skilled in filing and other clerical work. Already the high salaries paid in Washington and elsewhere in Government service have depleted library staffs alarmingly, the Brooklyn Library, as an example, having had changes during the year equivalent to one-third of its whole staff. The movement toward Washington has been slowed down because of the lack of living facilities there; rents have doubled and in some cases trebled and quadrupled, while the expense for food has increased there more than elsewhere. The Government is endeavoring to solve this difficulty thru a welfare bureau, which promises to have a special care for young women, and it may even go so far, as in the shipbuilding localities, as to provide housing for employes. Ordinary salaries are on the \$1100 to \$1200 scale, which is a serious enticement, tho offset in some measure by the problem of employment after the war. Library assistants who wish to venture a change and thus serve their country may apply for information to the Civilian Personnel Division, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. Army, 1333 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., but it must be said on behalf of the libraries that those library assistants also serve their country who only "stand and wait" on readers or help in the provision for the boys at camp.

"THE movies" have of late years been considered the chief rival of the libraries for public attention, but it is now found that the two may act in concert, to their mutual benefit and the common good. This number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL is, therefore, specialized on this topic. Movies more and more find their subjects in great books, as "Quo Vadis" and "Les Miserables," and many managers are quite glad to preface or append to the film a word that the book may be borrowed for reading from the local library. Conversely, when a book

film is to be presented, the local library may well advertise that fact by displaying the movie poster and with it copies of the book in question or of cognate books and periodical articles. One library in Indiana has arranged with local managers to share in net returns where the library advertises the book films in this way. As a feature of this issue we print a list of recent book films approved by the National Board of Review, which will be supplemented from time to time, if libraries prove sufficiently interested. Where library auditoriums are equipped with movie apparatus, as is increasingly the case, book films may be purchased from the film companies or hired in a circuit, and made a feature of library entertainment, perhaps in connection with the story-telling hour. In turn a picture of the children's hour at the library might interestingly introduce at the movie theater the film story itself.

ANOTHER field for movie films is in direct library promotion. A local library may well procure films, which movie photographers are ready to supply at reasonable prices, showing the building in exterior, the busy rooms within, the course of the reader in taking out a book, the story-telling hour and other special features of the library's work. These presented in the local movie theater, with an effective invitation for the theater-goer to be a reader, too, may enlarge the clientele of the library. Even more may be done in extending the library where, as in North Carolina, there is a scheme on foot for peripatetic movies. In that state a traveling moving-picture show visits small communities or exhibits at a place central to outlying villages, and performs the double function of entertaining the populace and developing state knowledge and pride by showing its resources or its methods. A state official is sometimes assigned to accompany these movie shows and explain the sanitation and like work of the state, and as North Carolina has for its

motto "A library in every town by 1920," it would seem that the library organizer for the state might find this one of the best opportunities for spreading the library gospel.

INCREASING co-operation among the distributors of books in an endeavor to make this a nation of book readers as well as newspaper readers, is greatly to be desired. A generation ago the library school was unknown, and when it was suggested there was no little scepticism and much asking of questions as to who might come to it, what it could teach, and what good it could do. The answer is found in the scores of library schools and classes to which additions are made every year, and in the fact that the technical education of librarians has given them better standing in the community, enabling them to do the community better service, and secured for them better salaries than of old. And now it is the turn of the bookseller to be educated. A bookselling class was started in New York three years ago, and in Philadelphia Miss Bessie Graham, following the earlier work of Miss Wilson, has conducted for the last two years a very successful bookselling school with an attendance of a score of women and some men. She has now instituted a sort of "home correspondence school" for booksellers in the *Publishers' Weekly*, from which librarians may also learn something new as to the books on their shelves and the best way in which to present their attractions to readers as well as buyers. And now rightly enough there is talk of uniting the two interests at the beginning by establishing bookselling classes at library schools, Western Reserve University and other schools having the matter under consideration. The ideal development in every town should include both a good public library and a wide-awake bookstore and in this field as well as in others librarians and booksellers should co-operate from beginning to end.

MOTION PICTURES AND READING HABITS

BY ORRIN G. COCKS, *Advisory Secretary, National Board of Review of Motion Pictures*

THIS article is a study of the effects of motion pictures on the reading habits of the American people. It is based on questionnaires sent out to ninety-six librarians in all the states, to which fifty-six answers were received from the head librarians and children's departments, with their associates.

It is, of course, already recognized that in every community there are not only the adult readers of serious literature and of fiction as well as young people and children who are forming their reading habits, but a vast public who have little or nothing to do with libraries, own no books of their own, and have but little intimate knowledge of current events thru the reading of newspapers and periodicals. In any discussion of the effects of motion pictures on the public these two distinct groups must be borne in mind.

The motion picture is more vivid in its impressions than fiction. It not only presents the characters in strong relief, but it paints an actual picture of the surroundings and backgrounds which even a master of English would be unable to convey by the written word. Descriptions and settings are therefore ignored and the story rushed thru to its conclusion with a maximum of action and a minimum of written dialog. It is possible therefore in the course of an hour and a half to present all the human situations occurring in the book and with real people.

While it should be remembered that the motion picture now illustrates the actual news of the day and carries people with its scenic films on short journeys to various parts of the world, and while it presents superficial glimpses of history, scenery, science and industries, its main function is that of presenting dramatic ideas for entertainment. In their search

for themes which will be entertaining and thrilling oftentimes the directors of pictures have used melodrama and have presented situations which are too vivid, intimate, lurid, or shocking for cultured or literary people.

These more mature, intellectual people attend the motion pictures in large numbers and enjoy such stories as passing entertainment in the same way that they enjoy the short story, the illustrated weekly, or the spoken play. The permanent influence on this group is small. On the other hand, the effects produced upon that great mass of the public who are not patrons of the libraries, as well as upon the young and impressionable, are much more powerful. The motion picture has become for them something more than entertainment. Unconsciously great masses of persons not now patrons of the libraries are having their tastes developed and are receiving suggestions along social and ethical lines nightly. For such impressionable minds the influence is far-reaching and lasting.

One of the important questions to be considered by the libraries of the country is this: Can the masses of the people who do not now read be led to the libraries and the world literature from the motion picture houses? The answers to one of the questions would seem to imply that many of the librarians felt that this connection should be established. It is unquestionably true that people who have received a taste of literature, travel, science, and fiction thru the motion picture will follow here the same course which is manifested in all the rest of life. The problem, therefore, which confronts the librarian is to show these beginners that there are still finer things and still larger vistas behind the doors of libraries.

In response to the question: "Have the

motion pictures changed the reading habits of your townspeople?"—the majority seemed to feel that the influence upon library readers had not been appreciable, but that with the group of non-readers there was a decided change. Among those who frequented the libraries evenings there was a falling off of requests for books and also of readers within the buildings because of the attractiveness of the motion pictures. There was also an increased desire to read popular fiction, some of it not up to the standard of the books on the shelves of the libraries. Some few readers had been stimulated to request books of travel, and another small group to demand the standard works of fiction and the classics as a result of pictures discussing these themes in the commercial motion picture houses.

One direct result of the motion pictures exhibited in given centers is an increased demand for fiction dealing with the stories exhibited. In a majority of cases this was *after* the film had been shown; proving conclusively that people are not satisfied with the film story but desire to learn of the author's presentation and to sample the literary rendering of the theme.

In response to the inquiry: "Do new readers request books which have been made into motion pictures?"—twenty-six answered unqualifiedly in the affirmative. Nineteen stated that requests came to a limited extent and six answered in the negative. It is, of course, impossible to decide just what causes a new reader to request a certain book of fiction unless he makes a positive statement. There is apparently a drift on the part of motion picture habitués to the libraries without a very decided attempt being made by either the motion picture exhibitors or the librarians to accelerate it.

The answers given to the question: "Are the readers affected by motion pictures, adults or young boys and girls?" are interesting. Many of us supposed that the melodramatic character of the film stories would be primarily stimulating to the young people. Fully one-half

of those answering say that the groups are drawn from all ages. If one can judge also by the answers there would appear to be a larger number of women who are thus affected than young people, and more girls than boys.

It is difficult to express any satisfactory summary to the question: "What wholesome or unwholesome effects have you noticed since the general introduction of motion pictures?" The following are some of the answers: some replied that there was an abnormal craving for motion pictures on the part of readers. Eight said there was an increase in their communities of a desire for passive entertainment as over against the development of ingenuity. Seven felt that the influence was wholesome — depending upon the pictures shown. Five recognized an increased demand for stories dealing with problems of sex, sometimes in books which were not carried in the libraries. Thirteen answered that there was an increased demand for stories which emphasized action as against literary form, most often found in books which might be regarded as thrilling and melodramatic. On the other hand, seven stated that there was an increased call for classics, including such books as Dickens, Victor Hugo, Goldsmith, etc. Four replied that there was less interest in lectures, literary entertainments, stereopticon slides, etc. Here again it is to be recognized that the motion pictures are influential, but that the great variety of themes which are presented from night to night have the influence which one might expect from such a diverse program.

The practical questions which followed drew out some interesting answers. To the question: "Would it be valuable for you and your readers to have some monthly disinterested statement of the screen versions of fiction?"—thirty-nine were in the affirmative while nine answered with qualifications. It is entirely possible for such statements to be prepared if further investigations demonstrate that the demand is widespread.

Such statements could readily be utilized in the various departments of the libraries, if proper connections were made between the commercial exhibitor and the library acquainted in advance of the public showing of films dealing with literature.

The following suggestions were made in response to the question: "Can you suggest any methods by which motion pictures may stimulate a larger use of libraries?" Those which can be immediately used are as follows: Slides could be shown in the motion picture theaters calling attention to the fact that the books can be found in the neighboring library. Exhibitors could be encouraged to give advance information to librarians. Bulletins could be posted in the high schools to attract young motion picture patrons to the libraries. The other suggestions are more general and require action on the part of the producers of motion picture stories rather than the exhibitors. The suggestion is made that attractive subjects could be made illustrating the departments of the modern library and the methods of work. A larger number of educational subjects could be shown in the theaters. This suggestion would not be welcomed particularly by the producers of entertainment because they have already learned by bitter experience that the audiences in the theaters are not particularly interested in this class of film. It is also suggested by twenty or more that a larger number of the standard books of fiction be filmed. The steady trend of the motion picture business is toward a larger use of just this class of story. The requirements of the motion picture are such that some fiction of undoubted literary value is so devoid of incident and action that it does not lend itself readily to filming. The public seems to be little interested also in the classical tale and the costume story. Moreover, some fiction is built upon such broad lines that the cost of producing the story is prohibitive. On careful examination, however, of the total production of motion pictures thruout the year, there is revealed a surprising number of novels of

the first or second class. From the standpoint of the casual observer oftentimes these stories are missed in the mass of other material used by the producers of motion pictures. Sometimes also the technique displayed by the actors and the directors is not on a par with that used by the writer and dramatic license has been used to modify the story somewhat for the sake of accomplishing effects not originally intended by the writer.

An effort was also made to determine whether any attempt had been made to separate young people under fourteen from the general motion picture audiences. In twelve instances such children's entertainments had been started or were running regularly. In five cases they had been attempted but were abandoned. In eight cities there was some regulation regarding the admission of such children to the regular motion picture entertainments. In quite one-half of the cities represented by the answers apparently nothing had been done. This subject deserves the thoughtful attention of the librarians in charge of the children's departments.

Those of us who have studied this subject of the effects of motion pictures on young people are practically agreed on the following conclusions: (1) That the regular motion picture entertainment is unsatisfactory for little children under nine or ten. Their leisure time should be spent almost exclusively out-of-doors. (2) The problem is different for boys and girls between the ages of ten or eleven and fifteen. In this period of ever-increasing physical and mental activity, selected motion pictures have messages to deliver which are almost beyond expression by parents, teachers, or librarians. The films start discussions on life problems in a natural way and can easily be utilized by those who sincerely desire to guide young people. The same wisdom in selection, however, should be used which is characteristic of well-organized children's departments in libraries. (3) Few constructive results can be obtained until parents recognize that entertainment pic-

tures for adults are poor mental and emotional food for their young people. This requires the same slow process of general education which has been characteristic in our treatment of the spoken drama. Complaints will be general until these three propositions are enforced.

The motion picture for entertainment is here to stay. Its growth during the past fifteen years has been phenomenal. The time is too short for it to assume stable and settled forms. No one is now able to prophesy what will be accomplished during the next ten years.

The motion picture, moreover, is not an enemy of the library or of the school. To be sure it has a distinct place of its own, but it can be used as a handmaid of both institutions. Its function as an instrument in the development of knowledge and character is unquestioned. It adds to the sum of knowledge largely by indirection. In the course of the discussion of dramatic themes a great mass of facts flows into the mind on the crest of the tide of interest. Having the whole world as its background and setting, it inevitably will play a part in the culture of the American people.

It follows that the attitude of the librarian should not be destructively critical. Where there are undoubted evils, these should be recognized and done away with. Fortunately writers are awake to the potency of the motion picture; the producers now see that they have a large part to play in the cultural development of masses of people; the exhibitors are quick to note that they are more than professional entertainers, and both teachers and librarians are thinking seriously about methods of utilizing this great agency for the welfare of the people.

While the technical and educational development of the motion picture is inevitable, this must come outside the motion picture theater. Here the people come to be entertained during their leisure hours. They resent those things which are too openly instructional. Despite opposition, we may look for the extensive use of the proper kind of pictures

in churches, schools, and libraries. No one can stop it. But always there will be a demand on the part of the people for this cheap, artistic, and vivid entertainment. The slogan should be: "Intelligent Co-operation."

EDUCATIVE MOTION PICTURES

MANY libraries whose auditoriums are equipped with motion picture machines have found difficulty in getting anything except the regular commercial films for exhibition. The following short list of sources may be useful in helping them to secure a wider variety in their pictures by introducing these pictures of government and patriotic activities. Fuller information as to kinds of pictures available may be obtained from the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures at 70 Fifth avenue, New York City.

1. The Committee on Public Information, 10 Jackson place, Washington, D. C., maintains a Motion Picture Department under the direction of Mr. Mack. Pictures dealing with the activities of the government in the different departments can be obtained by correspondence with him.

2. The American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., has some motion pictures dealing with its activities. Information will be furnished on request.

3. The Commission on Food Administration, Washington, D. C., can give information about films dealing with its work.

4. Industrial and Economic Films—Henry Disston & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., issue a list of manufacturers having motion picture films of educational value. Correspond with the Educational Department for this list. Some of the films are valuable for such entertainments.

5. The Bureau of Commercial Economics, Washington, D. C., has a list of industrial, economic and government films which are loaned directly from Washington or thru exchanges which they have established in other cities. Write the director for complete information.

THE man who says it can't be done is often interrupted by somebody doing it.

PUTTING YOUR LIBRARY IN THE MOVIES

BY ERNEST A. DENCH, *Author of "Advertising by Motion-Pictures," and "Motion-Picture Education"*

THE other day I received a letter from a librarian who wanted a result-producing photoplay scheme for advertising the local library and community house. I replied that there were several methods by which to stimulate the use of libraries by motion-pictures, and as the main difference between these plans was the expense, it was up to the library to adopt the method which came nearest to its appropriation.

The motion-picture, appealing as it does to the eye, presents an appeal that cannot be ignored. It comes on the screen with nothing else to detract one's attention, consequently it is more effective than other publicity channels, and the presentment is so subtle that the spectator is unconsciously aroused to action by the message which the film gives.

THE STOCK ADVERTISING FILM

Unless it is done on an extensive scale, motion-picture producing is costly. The more theaters a film can be shown in, the less is the cost of production. But the library is necessarily limited to the local theaters.

You want a film that will occupy the screen for the same duration as the slide, and from forty to sixty feet is just about right. To have a subject of this length produced to conform with your individual requirements would cost you about fifty cents a foot. The outlay is enough to scare you, but the stock advertising film has been made a practical possibility, bringing the advertising motion-picture within reach of every library, large or small.

Those motion-picture producing concerns which are making a specialty of this effective form of advertising have not confined themselves to one particular kind of production—they have taken their cues from the regular photoplay manufacturers, aiming at variety and novelty and adopting their method on a miniature scale. The average stock film costs between \$4 and \$5.

Perhaps the most popular and the least expensive kind is the animated cartoon. A subject employed by one library shows

an ocean liner which is chased by a submarine and finally torpedoed. The explosion sends letters scattering in all directions, after which they arrange themselves into the advertisement. Then the steamer disappears below the surface.

YOUR OWN "NEWS" FILM

The live photoplay exhibitor is deeply conscious of the fact that the national animated newspaper has its shortcomings, especially if he is located in a small town. Folks in Clayville are not as interested in seeing Van Troopen lay a foundation stone in New York City, as they are in John Brown's opening the Clayville Library. Maybe they saw the latter event performed, but that does not decrease their interest. Rather, it increases it, since the motion picture camera presents the event from a new viewpoint. Another thing—they are among the crowd, and who does not like seeing himself on the magic, white screen?

Maybe the dollars for your Soldiers' Book Fund are not coming in as freely as they should. Here you have an event with a legitimate news interest. Or, Mrs. Brown, the well-known local suffragist leader, sends you a letter in regard to the pains you took to secure her some important data. The first thing that would occur to you would be to have the letter flashed upon the screen. That is far too crude. Film an interview with your patron and introduce some intimate scenes, not forgetting the visualized testimonial. Blend entertainment and advertising.

All in all, it is action by which you have to tell your story. A whole mass of explanatory matter flashed on to the film hinders it instead of adding further enlightenment, as is intended. The fewer and shorter the sub-titles are, the better the picture will be. It is what the spectator sees, not what he reads, that leaves the lasting impression, the paramount point to be reached in advertising by motion-pictures. Moreover, each word consumes one foot of film.

The motion-picture photographer usually charges fifty cents a foot for producing

films along the foregoing lines. The exhibitor who is offered a news-event film will gladly snap it up as a special attraction. And such publicity as your library will receive will not be easily forgotten in a day.

WHY NOT A MINIATURE PHOToplay?

The advertising film writer has arrived, and none too soon. He brings with him the training acquired in writing photoplays for purely entertainment purposes. To this he has added the knack of injecting the right proportion of selling talk into an interesting story, a combination which ably equips him for his job.

Suppose you have a short photoplay written around your library. You either leave all the details in the hands of an industrial producer, paying him accordingly, or else hire a regular photoplay author. In the latter event you only pay for the story in synopsis form, because only the producer can prepare a perfect technical scenario, unless, of course, the writer is attached to the staff and is acquainted with the studio facilities.

Anyone who has had a scenario produced can tell of the liberties taken with it. Some of these alterations are justified; some are not. It depends entirely on the director. So whenever you have a local photoplay produced, agree on the story and then if it is necessary to alter it afterward, ask the director his reasons for so doing. If they are sound ones, he will be able to give them, in which event you may allow him to go ahead. I have seen the publicity properties of many a commercial film impaired because of unnecessary changes on the part of the director, so giving him a free hand without personal supervision is not to be recommended.

The cost of producing a photoplay varies from \$1.00 to \$3.00 a foot. Steer clear of interior scenes, as they are expensive. A photoplay may seem a costly article to produce, but it is a worth-while investment, in that it is at all times available and possesses exceptional business-pulling properties.

ARRANGING THE FILM DETAILS

To produce a good local library film means much more than merely arranging

for a series of explanatory photographs. The first step is to get in touch with a reputable motion-picture producer. I repeat reputable because there are some none too scrupulous, who make it a regular practice to charge for superfluous footage, which is designated as padding in the motion-picture industry. The extra cost of this is nothing compared with the harm it does to your film. Success depends on snappy action, and if the film is unduly drawn out the spectators are liable to lose interest. I have seen material for a one-reel subject extended to two reels, boring an audience for thirty minutes instead of entertaining it for fifteen minutes. But even the cleverest motion-picture producer cannot avoid some waste footage. Like many a story or article, it has to be trimmed before it leaves the producer's laboratory, so arrange for its projection beforehand and try to place yourself in the position of the spectator who is seeing the picture for the first time.

Your best plan would be to have the representative of a reputable industrial motion-picture producer, or a local cinematographer who knows his business, call on you. He will then draft out a scenario, in which he will allow one or more scenes for each detail, according to the area it covers. If it is only a minor detail, he will perhaps plan to "shoot" a five-foot flash, but to cover an important detail he may run up to fifty feet for a single scene. (A scene, by the way, is a portion of action which can be taken without moving the camera.) He then has to allow for sub-titles, for each detail must be tersely explained beforehand. Each word is reckoned as one foot of film. A competent camera man figures his time at from \$10 to \$20 a day, and somebody must pay for that time even if weather conditions should delay the work of production. The producer will probably make an allowance for this in his estimate.

Lighting conditions within the library may be unsuitable for photographic purposes, and the producer will probably have to figure on installing a portable lighting outfit, charging you fifty cents a film foot for the scenes in which it is used.

GETTING THE CIRCULATION

Motion-picture advertising has presented its crop of new problems and probably none so involved as that of circulation. Let us, first of all, compare the film with printer's ink. To my mind, a motion-picture is like a press agent's story syndicated to a chain of newspapers thruout the country, yet it is different in some respects. A write-up may be released for simultaneous circulation and published in several thousand newspapers on the same day, but this would not be practicable in the case of the motion-picture.

The regular photoplay producers have specified release dates for their productions, and altho several thousand exhibitors may book the same production, their dates will be spread over about six months. Each print supplied by the film manufacturer to the exchange costs at least \$100. The leading theaters are in a position to pay the high rental demanded for first-run, but the exchange has to keep the print working overtime in order to make a profit, so it is rented out to other exhibitors at proportionately reduced rates.

Now, suppose you have a one-reel motion-picture produced. The negative, we will say, costs \$500, but for every print you need the charge is \$100. If you are going to have your library film shown simultaneously at every theater, it means that you will have to supply a separate print for each theater. As the picture will only be retained for several days at the most, it is extremely doubtful whether the expense will be justified, so it is best to utilize but one print over a given territory. The life of a print depends on the care taken by the operator—it may only last three weeks in a serviceable condition, or it may be in excellent condition after six months of wear and tear. A motion film has to survive so much wear and tear at the hands of different theater operators, that, in order to preserve a perfect appearance as long as possible, it should be printed upon a reliable stock. Most of the regular producers use Eastman, so it is best to specify this particular kind.

Allowing an average audience of 1000 at each of the two evening performances,

and assuming the print takes six months to go the rounds of the local theaters, the film will be seen by possibly 312,000 people. There is more in these figures than appears on the surface, for altho a publication may guarantee such a circulation, you have to allow for those readers who skip the advertisements. In the motion-picture theater this cannot be done, as only one thing can be shown on the screen at a time, and in the darkened hall a spectator cannot turn his attention elsewhere.

The film must be charged to the copy writer's account, for an exhibitor charges from \$12.50 to \$50 per week for renting out his screen for advertising purposes.

If desired, the film manufacturer will undertake the circulation of your film. He will outline for you an advantageous circulation plan, arrange with a chain of theaters for the presentation of your film and obtain the best terms and dates. He will ship the film to the first theater on the circuit. When the theater is thru with it, the reel will be dispatched to the next theater, and so on, until the whole circuit is covered.

TRAVELING MOTION PICTURES IN MONTANA

THE University of Montana has purchased a complete motion picture equipment for use in the institution and for extension work thruout the state. Reels of educational value will be shown in the lumber camps with the double object of giving instruction in lumbering and logging methods in various sections of the country and of furnishing a pleasant break in the monotony of the camp life. The move is in accordance with the policy of the lumber companies which have installed recreation and reading rooms and showers in the camps. Pictures were exhibited for the first time before the Forestry Club of the University in December.

The chancellor of the university has authorized the showing of pictures of students at work in the different departments of the greater University of Montana: the University of Montana, the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, the State Normal School and the School of Mines. These films will be shown in high schools.

LIBRARY LEGISLATION DURING 1917

BY LEROY J. BURLINGAME

REGULAR sessions of the state legislatures were held in forty-two states of the United States in 1917. The states which did not hold any sessions were Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Virginia. Kentucky and Maryland had no regular sessions but both had special sessions. Georgia had both a regular and a special session. West Virginia had two extraordinary sessions besides her regular session. An examination of the session laws of the various states show that there was much library legislation during the past year. The material used in the following article was obtained directly from the session laws in most cases. It was not found possible to correspond with all the states to verify the facts. However, it is believed that the following review is practically complete. No effort was made to determine the number of bills introduced which failed of passage.

There was a general tendency to extend the scope of library work into new fields, and to provide more generously for the maintenance of such work. Legislatures continued to regulate minutely the affairs of libraries supported by state funds. There were a great many amendments to the existing library law. Not only did the states provide more liberally for the maintenance of libraries, but in many instances there were substantial increases in the salaries paid to librarians. County libraries, legislative reference bureaus, and co-ordination of the work of county and city libraries appeared to be the favorite subjects of legislation. Indiana enacted the most important and most complete county library law. Montana, North Carolina, Oregon, South Dakota, Michigan, and Texas also had important county library laws. Maine and Arkansas established Legislative Reference Bureaus. Indiana abolished her Bureau of Legislative Information. Pennsylvania rewrote her general library law. Massachusetts was the only state to provide for use of library books by soldiers within the state. Following is a minute survey of the legislation enacted in each state. It was thought best that the material for

each state be kept together. Subjects covered by the legislation in the various states include appropriations, general library laws; county, town, and state libraries; law and historical libraries, legislative bureaus; documents, establishment, maintenance, and functions of libraries. The states are listed in alphabetical order. Wherever the states have biennial sessions, the appropriations are for two years.

Alabama: No session.

Arizona: A total appropriation of \$14,085 was made for library purposes in Arizona. Of this amount, \$4335 was appropriated to pay the deficit of the State Law Library for the years 1913 to 1915 inclusive. In addition \$12,000 was appropriated for extension division work at the State University. The appropriation act provided that the claims of all creditors against the library fund must be verified by the law librarian and the legislative reference librarian.

Arkansas: Arkansas added to the work of the Historical Commission the work usually performed by a separate legislative reference bureau. A branch department of the Historical Commission will collect all data, documents, and other material useful to legislators in their work. However, when they made the appropriation for the Historical Commission, they omitted the appropriation for the legislative reference department and the law establishing this department did not go into effect.

Arkansas did not report as to library appropriations.

California: In California, \$250,000 was appropriated for the support and maintenance of the State Library. In addition \$10,000 was appropriated for the salary of the state librarian. This was a decided increase. The salary of county librarians of the thirty-third class was raised to \$1800 per annum.

The county boards of education were authorized to adopt a list of books and supplies for district school libraries. However, no pupil can be required to purchase any of the said books.

A new law provided that no librarian

shall be employed for more than two hours a day in any high school unless holding a certificate in library craft granted according to the provisions of the California code, and then such a librarian ranks as a teacher and is entitled to all the benefits of public school teachers.

The clerks of all precincts were instructed to prepare an index for all registration books and supply the state librarian with such index.

Colorado: Session laws not available.

Connecticut: Connecticut appropriated \$119,700 for her State Library, in addition to a deficiency appropriation of \$13,000. An appropriation of \$10,000 was made to improve the Capitol grounds and the State Library grounds.

Delaware: Delaware appropriated for library purposes a total of \$8700 of which \$3200 went to the State Library Commission. The librarian was allowed \$500 for current incidental expenses.

The publication of all public archives was put in the hands of the state librarian who is to be held responsible for them, and who has authority to sell them.

Florida: A Florida State Museum was established at the State University at Gainesville, with authority to undertake a survey, make collections, and maintain a library of the natural history and resources of the state. The library and exhibits of the museum are open to the public. The board of control is given authority to make duplicate specimens for use as traveling exhibits. Direct management of the museum is put in the hands of a director who also must make an annual report to the board of control, and publish the activities and findings of the museum. The state board of control has charge of the expenditures in behalf of the newly organized work.

Georgia: Twenty thousand, two hundred dollars was appropriated for library purposes in Georgia. Of this, \$18,000 went to the State Library. Georgia also provided for the compiling, publishing, and reporting of all early state records and reports. The State Library was put in charge of the distribution of Park's "Annotated code of Georgia."

The Georgia extra session enacted no library legislation.

Idaho: Idaho appropriated \$14,875 for library purposes.

A State Law Library at Pocatello, Bannock county, was created, and the Supreme Court was authorized to expend \$5000 out of the State Library fund for the establishment and maintenance of this new library. The clerk of the District Court was made librarian, and the county of Bannock was to provide for the housing of the library. It was also provided that all fees received by the state of Idaho from notary publics and attorneys-at-law in fourteen counties of southern Idaho should go toward the "South Idaho Library Fund," and be expended under the direction of the Supreme Court.

The librarian of the Traveling Library was instructed to make a report to the legislature.

Illinois: Illinois appropriated \$115,437 for library purposes, \$69,600 of which went to the Legislative Reference Bureau, and \$2000 was appropriated to make up a past deficit.

The legislature provided that commission governed cities could establish and maintain libraries according to the general legal provisions for all cities.

The authorities in a park district may permit the erection of a library building in a park if the library is for public purposes, and if the people of the district by referendum express approval of the proposal.

Indiana: Indiana appropriated \$49,300 for library purposes. The Library Commission received \$12,500, and the State Library \$23,100.

In an act providing for the constitutional convention, the Bureau of Legislative Information was instructed to collect, compile, and to prepare all information and data which might be useful to the delegates at the convention and to the public. It was also instructed to print the state constitution, and an Indiana Year Book, which should include reports, facts, data, and statistics of the state, its people, resources, and government. In Indiana we have the novel situation of the state legislature

burdening the Bureau of Legislative Information with many more duties, and then providing that it should be abolished from and after Oct. 1, 1917. It could not possibly have finished its work.

Indiana passed an important law in reference to town and township libraries and the organization of public library boards. The library board is to be made up in the following way: Three residents of the city or town shall be appointed by the judge of the circuit court—one for one year, one for two years, and one for three years from the date of their appointment. After the first appointment all tenures shall be for a period of two years. If any township advisory board shall levy and collect a tax for library purposes, the total amount of which is greater than the amount collected by the town or city, and turn it into the city or town treasury where a library is located, then the judge in making his appointments thereafter may appoint people who are residents of such city or town or such township outside the city. The common council or town board and the board of school trustees each shall appoint one member to the library board. The board of school trustees may appoint from its own body. These appointees must be residents of the city or town. If the township advisory board levies and collects for library purposes a tax of five-tenths of one mill on each dollar of all taxable property assessed in the township, exclusive of the property of the city or town taxed for library purposes, and pays the same to the treasurer of the city or town where the library is located, then the township trustee shall *ex-officio* become a member of the library board, and he shall appoint one person, a resident of the township, as a member of the public library board. Women are eligible for the board, and not less than three members of the board shall be women. Those appointed shall be persons of well known integrity and ability, they shall be fitted for the work, and must be twenty-five years of age. All shall serve without compensation.

Indiana's county library law was the most important one passed during 1917. It provided for the establishment and main-

tenance of county libraries in counties in which there are no free public tax supported libraries in any city or town: for aid to be granted by the county to the library of any city or town in return for which the residents of the county are entitled to the use of the library and to representation on the board; for a combination of city, town, or township, and county libraries in which case the county library board shall control the city, town, or township library as a branch of the county library. The tax levy for the support of a county library is limited to not less than five-tenths of a mill nor more than one mill on each dollar of taxable property. The main provisions of the law are as follows:

Maintenance and Control: The county commissioners of any county upon petition of twenty-five resident freeholders of each township in the county, not already taxed for library purposes, may establish a county public library open and free to all inhabitants of the county, and may levy a tax for this purpose. Within five days after such tax is levied or such petition is filed with the clerk of the circuit court, the following bodies shall be notified by the clerk, and within ten days they shall make appointments to the library board. The county commissioners shall appoint two members for a term of one year—one of whom shall be a woman. The county superintendent of schools shall appoint two members for terms of two years—one of whom shall be a woman. The circuit court judge shall appoint three members, one for one year, one for two years, and one for three years. One of his appointments also shall be a woman.

Organization, Powers, Duties: The county library board shall have the control and disbursement of all public funds for library use, the custody of all books and property of every description, power to purchase books, periodicals, all necessary equipment and supplies, and direct all the affairs of such county public library. They are empowered to receive donations, bequests, and hold and convey realty and personal property for and on behalf of such library. They may make and enforce rules and

regulations, employ the necessary aid, and establish branches at their discretion. All county library money is held by the county treasurer as a separate fund, and is paid out on warrant of the board president, countersigned by the secretary. In any county where there is now a library fund, it now becomes available for library purposes.

County Aid to City Libraries: If the city board gives to the county commissioners notice of willingness to allow their library to be freely used by residents of the county on the condition that the county aid in its support, the county commissioners upon petition of twenty-five residents of each township may vote a tax of between one-tenth of one mill to one mill on each dollar of taxable property, and turn the same into the city library fund—to be continued as long as ten per cent. of the county inhabitants outside the city use the library, or otherwise at the discretion of the county commissioners.

Appointments and Qualifications of Board: If the county takes advantage of a city offer, it shall be represented on the public library board. The county commissioners shall appoint two members, one a woman, for a two year term, and the county superintendent of schools shall appoint two members, one a woman, and one for a one year term and one for three years. These persons are to have the same qualifications and equal authority with the other members of the library board.

Combination of City and County Libraries: If both exist within the county, the city board with the consent of the county board may pay to the county fund its income, and thereupon the county library board shall maintain the city or town library as a branch of the county library. Such library shall remain part of the county library as long as ten per cent of the inhabitants of the city or town shall be users of the county library thru such branch.

This is the most important county library law passed during the year. Indiana leads in library legislation for 1917.

Iowa: Iowa had no library legislation during 1917. She appropriated for library

purposes \$100,840, of which \$51,560 went to the state historical department.

Kansas: The only 1917 legislation affecting libraries was a law authorizing the erection of library buildings by cities of the second and third class.

The total appropriations in Kansas for library purposes were \$33,450. Of this sum \$19,550 went to the State Library, and the remainder to the State Historical Society Library.

Kentucky: Kentucky held a special session, but enacted no library legislation.

Louisiana: No session of the legislature was held in 1917.

Maine: Maine appropriated \$62,500 for libraries.

The most important act in regard to libraries was that authorizing the establishment of a Legislative Reference Bureau. The state librarian was instructed to establish in the State Library a Legislative Reference Bureau which shall collect, arrange, and place on file books, pamphlets, documents and other material relating to legislation, and which shall prepare abstracts of laws of other states and present such other information as may be necessary for the legislature in the performance of its duties.

Library Instruction: On application to the state librarian or the State Library Commission, the librarian or trustee of any free library may have instruction at the State Library or at their home library in cataloging and any other matter pertaining to the maintenance and administration of libraries.

Town Libraries: If the legal voters at a regularly called town meeting appropriate not less than one hundred dollars for the purchase of books, and provide for the care, custody, and distribution of its books, and those donated to it by the state, it is entitled to the following benefits. The Maine Library Commission shall donate to any town having no free public library books purchased for that purpose, not exceeding in value fifty per cent. of the books and documents purchased for the said town to found a free public library therein. The donation in no case shall exceed \$100.

Use of Adjoining Town Libraries: Any town may appropriate a sum of money, not exceeding the legal limit for maintaining free libraries, to secure for its inhabitants the free use of a library located in an adjoining town, and it shall be entitled to state aid of not less than seven nor more than ten per cent. of the amount so raised annually; provided that no town shall receive more than \$500.

The stipulation as to the amount to be assessed for the establishment of free public libraries by village corporations was eliminated. Formerly it was two dollars for each ratable poll within the village limits. The law now provides for the assessment of a corporate tax and the appropriation therefrom for the maintenance and annual increase of libraries a sum not to exceed one dollar for each ratable poll within the village limits for the preceding year.

Maryland: Maryland held a special session, but enacted no library legislation.

Massachusetts: Massachusetts appropriated \$53,040 for libraries in 1917. Nineteen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars went to the Library Commission, and the remainder to the State Library.

Books for Soldiers: Massachusetts took the lead among states in providing books for soldiers. The public library commissioners were authorized to expend one thousand dollars per year until the end of the war in supplying books for the use of the United States army, the navy, national or home guard which may be located within the commonwealth. The commission may place the books in charge of a military officer or any other person or corporation and provide for their distribution and collection as it deems proper.

Michigan: Michigan appropriated \$10,000 each for the State Library, the Travelling Library, and the Board of Library Commissioners. Besides this, they provided for an annual appropriation of \$15,000 for the Michigan Historical Commission.

An amendment provided for the appointment of an assistant law librarian at a salary of \$1500. A person to be qualified must be an attorney-at-law legally ad-

mitted to the bar of the state. The state librarian was given authority to appoint an assistant to be put in charge of the legislative reference work at a salary of \$2500.

In each school district of the third class (population between twelve thousand and seventy thousand) the board of education was authorized to establish and maintain a library or art museum for the schools of the district if it deems it advisable. They also have power to appoint a board of library commissioners to govern such libraries or museums.

County Libraries: The 1917 session at Michigan authorized the creation of county libraries. In any county the board of supervisors are given the power to establish a public library free for the use of its inhabitants of such county or to contract for the use of a public library already established within the county to furnish library privileges to the people of the county according to the terms of the contract agreed upon. For these purposes an annual tax of not more than one half mill on the dollar may be levied. In case the county library is established, there shall be a library board consisting of five members, the county commissioner of schools and four other members to be appointed by the board of supervisors, the commissioner to hold ex-officio during his term of office, the other members to be appointed for four year terms, except that the first members are to be appointed for one, two, three, and four years respectively. In case the county contracts with an existing library, the board having control of such library shall administer the library fund, but there shall be an advisory board, consisting of three members, the county superintendent of schools and two additional members to be appointed by the board of supervisors for two year terms. The duty of the advisory board shall be to consult with the board administering the library fund in regard to the purchase of books, the location of branches and any other matter pertaining to the proper management of the county library and its fund. This was one of the important library laws of 1917.

Minnesota: Minnesota appropriated \$51,150 for libraries, of which \$25,000 went to the State Historical Society. The State Library received \$14,150.

The school board of any independent school district of the first class was authorized to establish library stations, and maintain them along with any other social center activities. They are empowered to levy a tax within such district for this purpose. If possible, the library station is to be maintained in a school building.

Mississippi: Mississippi held no session in 1917.

Missouri: Missouri's library legislation in 1917 was limited to appropriations. Her total appropriations for libraries approximate \$46,935. The Library Commission received \$18,160 and the State Historical Society \$16,840. Small deficiency appropriations were made for both of these institutions.

Montana: Montana appropriated \$38,800 for libraries. She provided for the preservation, collection, and publication of all historical facts on the early settlement of Montana, and appropriated \$9000 to carry out the provisions of the act. This is included in the total appropriation quoted above. The salary of the state historian was fixed at \$3000 per year, and that of his secretary at \$125 per month.

A new law provided that all moneys of the attorney's license tax fund, not expended or disbursed in the ways specified, should be turned into the law library fund to be used for the purchase of books and other library supplies. All expenditures must be approved by at least one justice of the supreme court.

Montana freely amended her county library law so that the main provisions are as follows: The county free library is to be under the general supervision of the Board of County Commissioners who are to make the necessary rules and regulations. It is the duty of the county librarian to build up and manage the library, establish branches, buy books and equipment, and take proper care of the library building. The county commissioners are authorized to audit and allow the necessary expenses and compensation for the

performance of these duties. All employees must pass a graded examination to determine their qualifications for the work. The county librarian is appointed by the Board of County Commissioners, and must be a graduate of a library school or have two years' experience in a library of more than two thousand volumes. After the creation and organization of the state board of library examiners, no one shall be eligible unless he receives a certificate of qualification from such board. Upon petition of at least twenty per cent. of the resident tax payers, the county commissioners shall appoint a public hearing for such petition, and at their discretion they may establish at the county seat a county free library.

Nebraska: Nebraska appropriated \$69,230 for libraries. The largest sum, \$16,500 went to the legislative reference bureau.

Nebraska granted to all library boards the right of eminent domain.

Nevada: Nevada appropriated \$36,000 for libraries. Provision was made for the printing of the papers of the Nevada Historical Society.

A large extension in the use of the State Library was made by the state. A new law provided that residents of the state may borrow books by writing in to the library by mail and having books sent to them prepaid, to be returned prepaid within four weeks. If the book is kept longer, a fine of ten cents a day will be levied, and if kept twenty days over time the privileges of the delinquent will be forfeited. Any school district may borrow twelve books at a time, and if any penalty is incurred, it is against the library fund of the district. Two thousand five hundred dollars was appropriated to carry out the provisions of this law. The state librarian is also instructed to prepare an author and subject catalog, and send it to all the school districts with a copy of the state library rules.

New Hampshire: New Hampshire appropriated \$36,060 for her state library.

The New Hampshire general library law was considerably amended by the 1917 legislature. The organization and func-

tions of the State Library were outlined in detail. The library is maintained for the use of the members of departments of state government and as a reference library for the use of citizens of the state. It is to be governed and controlled by a board of three trustees appointed by the governor of the state. They shall serve without compensation and no more than two of the trustees shall be of the same political faith. The trustees shall appoint a state librarian for a term of three years and specify the duties of the librarian. Legislative reference service is to be maintained by the State Library. The law provides for the exchange of publications, and the delivery to the State Library of all documents of public interest. The trustees are made custodians of the State Library building and the library property.

A board, consisting of four residents of the state and the state librarian, *ex officio*, is established under the name of the Public Library Commission of New Hampshire. Two members of the commission shall be appointed from each of the two leading political parties. The purpose of the commission is to aid in providing library instruction to librarians throughout the state, and to provide financial aid (not exceeding one hundred dollars) to towns wishing to establish a library, and to free public libraries whenever they conform to the provisions specified. The commission may establish travelling libraries to be loaned to schools, libraries, and literary associations that obey the rules and regulations. The commission shall make a biennial report to the governor.

The selectmen in each town must maintain a tax for the support of a library, and if the town has no library, the money so raised shall be held by the library trustees and allowed to accumulate until such time as the town may vote to establish a library. Unless a town obtained its library by bequest, a board of library trustees shall be elected at a duly called town meeting to govern the library. The board may consist of any number of persons divisible by three which the town may decide to elect. Penalty is provided for violation of any parts of the act.

New Jersey: New Jersey appropriated \$37,200 for libraries. Outside of appropriations there was no library legislation of any kind in New Jersey. Two minor bills were introduced but failed of passage.

New Mexico: New Mexico appropriated \$3400 for her State Library. The sale and conveyance of land occupied by the library building of the Woman's Board of Trade and Library Association for the nominal sum of fifty dollars was authorized.

New York: New York appropriated \$109,170 for the State Library, \$102,160 for the State Museum, \$22,820 for the Superior Court Law Libraries, \$20,470 for the Judicial Libraries of the Court of Appeals, and \$5000 for the Legislative Library. Besides these large sums, about \$75,000 more was appropriated for school libraries, departmental libraries, and district court libraries.

The law libraries of the Superior Court of New York and of the Court of Common Pleas of the city and county of New York were consolidated to form the Law Library of the Superior Court of the First District. The Supreme Court Library at Buffalo was put in charge of trustees who are appointed by the justices.

The city of Glen Cove was incorporated and empowered to form a public library district. The library is under the control of a board of trustees of five members—three appointed by the city council and two by the board of education. All the rights, powers, privileges, and obligations of the library are vested in the board of trustees. The library is entitled to all the benefits of the public library laws of New York. The trustees shall prepare an annual budget, and submit it to the mayor. If he disapproves of it, it must be resubmitted by a four to one vote and a new one presented. When it is finally approved, it is filed with the commissioner of finance, and the council will provide for the same. The library funds are appropriated by the council or received from any source, and disbursed by the trustees.

North Carolina: North Carolina raised the appropriation for the Historical Commission from six to seven thousand dollars, that of the legislative reference library

from five to six thousand dollars, and that for the travelling library from four to eight thousand dollars.

The county commissioners and the county board of education were authorized and empowered to co-operate with the trustees of any public or town library in counties where such exist in extending library service to the rural communities, and to appropriate out of the funds in their control an amount sufficient to pay the expenses of such extension.

Any city or town is authorized to make continuing appropriations to any library associations or corporations whose books are available to the residents without charge and according to the regulations of the associations or corporation which have been approved by the city. Such appropriation shall not exceed one-fortieth of one per cent of the taxable value of the city or town.

North Dakota: North Dakota had no legislation affecting libraries. Appropriations for library purposes amounted to \$38,726.

Ohio: Ohio passed no library legislation in 1917, the Marker bill providing county district library service being unexpectedly vetoed by the governor after having passed the General Assembly. Total appropriations for library purposes were \$155,464. Of this sum \$33,000 was appropriated for the Archaeological and Historical Society.

Oklahoma: Approximately \$48,000 was appropriated for library interests in Oklahoma. There was no further library legislation.

Oregon: Oregon appropriated \$72,500 for libraries in 1917. The State Library received \$40,000 of this sum.

In counties of fifty thousand population or more the county court was authorized to contract with any law library association or corporation owning and maintaining a law library convenient to the court house for use by the judges, the city commissioners, the district attorney, and all other attorneys duly admitted to practice law in Oregon.

Pennsylvania: Pennsylvania appropriated \$222,640 for libraries. The largest

amount, \$98,340 went to the State Library. In addition \$15,000 was appropriated to enable the Legislative Reference Bureau to continue the work of codifying the general laws of Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania enacted an important general library law. Its chief provisions are as follows: Any municipality (includes county, city, borough, town, or township) may make appropriations to establish and maintain a free, public, non-sectarian library for the use of the residents. Such appropriation shall not exceed two mills on each dollar of taxable property. The municipal authorities may submit the question to the voters voluntarily or upon petition of three per cent. of the voters. The question of establishing an annual tax shall be voted upon at the same time. If by popular subscription a sum equal to or more than the two mill tax is raised, it shall be accepted for library purposes, provided that not more than two per cent. of the said sum is subscribed by one person or firm. The library fund and the maintenance and control of the library is in the hands of the board of library directors (between five and seven members) which is appointed by the municipal authorities. Two or more municipalities may unite in joint written agreement in maintaining a free library. A municipality may contract with any existing non-sectarian library for the free use of such library by the residents.

Whenever any county commissioners take advantage of this act, and levy a tax for library purposes, they must exempt from such a tax all property already taxed for the purpose of maintaining a free library, unless the municipality may wish to join with the county in the library project. The board of directors may establish branches, deposit stations, or traveling libraries, and the right of eminent domain is granted for library interests. Where a free library exists in a municipality, no new library shall be established, but all the library aid provided by this act shall be given to the existing library. If five per cent. of the voters petition the municipal authorities, the latter must submit to the voters the question of creating a bonded indebtedness for the

purpose of purchasing grounds or erecting library buildings.

All library property is exempt from taxation.

Rhode Island: Ninety-five thousand, one hundred dollars was appropriated for libraries in Rhode Island in 1917. The salary of the law librarian was increased from \$1600 to \$2400, and that of the state librarian from \$1600 to \$1800. This was all the library legislation in Rhode Island.

South Carolina: Twenty thousand nine hundred dollars was appropriated by South Carolina.

A special law was enacted providing for the establishment and maintenance of a library in the Rock Hill school district.

South Dakota: South Dakota appropriated \$36,600 for the support of libraries.

An important county library law was enacted during 1917. Upon petition of at least twenty per cent of the legal voters of the county, and signed in at least a majority of the taxing districts, the board of county commissioners at their discretion may establish a free library in such county. In that event the provisions of the law become effective.

If there is no free public library in such county suitable or available for use as a central library of a county system, the county commissioners shall appoint a board of county library trustees of five members, two of whom are to be women, who shall establish, regulate, and maintain a free public library. By August the first of each year, the county library trustees shall certify to the county commissioners an amount necessary for the maintenance and extension of the library, and thereupon the county commissioners shall levy a tax not to exceed one-half of one mill on each dollar of taxable property. This shall constitute the library fund. Any district which is maintaining a free public library by taxation shall be omitted from this levy.

In any county where there are free libraries, the board of county commissioners is empowered to take over the care and control upon terms agreed upon with the trustees of such library or libraries, and to contract for free service to all the residents of the county. The first contract shall run

for five years, and thereafter, if agreed upon, the contract shall run for a period of between five and ten years. If a joint agreement is not possible, the county commissioners shall proceed as hereinbefore provided.

Tennessee: Tennessee appropriated \$29,500 for libraries. The Law Library received four thousand dollars, the department of History and Archives three thousand six hundred, and the remainder went to the State Library and the Library Commission.

Texas: Texas appropriated \$42,760 for libraries in 1917.

Texas passed an act rewriting their county library law. The county commissioners have the power to establish and maintain county free libraries or to establish in co-operation with other free libraries a joint library for the use of the co-operating counties. The library shall be established for that part of the county lying outside incorporated territory having free libraries. Upon their own initiative or upon petition of one hundred signers the question of whether or not one is to be established will be put to the people.

No person shall be eligible to be county librarian unless he has received a certificate from the state board of library examiners, which shall consist of the university librarian and three other librarians. Such county libraries are to be supported by a tax not to exceed five-tenths of a mill on each dollar of taxable property. The county may co-operate with a city library or with an adjacent county if it is more practicable. Instead of establishing a separate free library, the county commissioners shall order an election to determine whether library privileges shall be obtained from existing libraries. Upon petition of five hundred residents in that part of the county voting to have a county free library, the county commissioners shall call an election to see if it shall be disestablished.

Utah: Utah's appropriations for libraries amounted to \$6000. The legislature recognized the Historical Society of Utah as a state institution. The said society shall hold all of its present and future collections of property for the state, and shall

maintain them in suitable rooms to be provided by the secretary of state or the board of regents of the state university. The society shall be the custodian of all records, documents, relics, and other material of historic value.

Vermont: Vermont appropriated \$25,000 for libraries. Of this sum the State Library received \$13,000.

The state librarian was authorized to employ and pay assistants, subject to the approval of the trustees. The salary of the librarian is to be determined by the trustees.

Virginia: Virginia held no legislative session in 1917.

Washington: Washington appropriated \$58,605 for libraries. The largest amount, \$28,400, went to the State Law Library. Outside of this, there was no library legislation.

West Virginia: West Virginia had two extraordinary sessions of her legislature in 1917. During the second special session, the following appropriations were made. A total appropriation of \$30,700 was made for libraries, of which the State Library received \$9000, and the Department of Archives and History \$9100.

Wisconsin: In Wisconsin the appropriation to the State Historical Society for general operation was increased from \$50,000 to \$52,000 annually. The appropriation to the State Library for general operation was increased from \$7125 to \$9200 annually; appropriation for books was increased from three to four thousand dollars for each of the next two fiscal years. This latter is not made a continuing appropriation. An emergency appropriation of \$6000 was made for the Legislative Reference Library, available in preparing for the legislative sessions and during their continuance.

The appropriation for the Free Library Commission, formerly a single lump sum, was divided into a fund for general operation and a fund for capital expenditure. The total amount is not changed.

The librarian of any library in a town, village, or city shall be notified by the local health officer of the appearance of any dangerous communicable disease. Library

books shall not be taken into a home where such disease exists, and shall not be returned to the library from such a home unless disinfected. Infected books shall be burned unless thoroly disinfected under the direction of the health officer.

In any county having a county library under the provisions of chapter 296 of the laws of 1913, the cost to the county shall be divided in proportion to the expenditure in each town, village, or city, and each such town, village, or city shall raise by tax and pay back to the county the amount so expended.

Wyoming: Eighteen thousand nine hundred dollars was appropriated for libraries in Wyoming. All public libraries become exempt from taxation.

This completes the library legislation in the states in 1917.

LIAUTARD VETERINARY LIBRARY OPENED IN NEW YORK CITY

THE opening of the Alexander Liautard Library at the New York State Veterinary College of New York University, 338 East Twenty-sixth street, New York City, on Dec. 5, has given to the city the use of what is claimed to rank as the most valuable veterinary collection of books, journals, pathological and anatomical specimens in this country. Dr. Liautard, who is now in Paris, has spent a lifetime collecting the books and specimens. Of the books there are some 3000 volumes in practically every tongue, those in the English language comprising every work of any note written on the subject. There are complete sets of current journals in French and German. The pathological and anatomical collection comprises several thousand specimens, which Dr. Liautard hopes may become the nucleus for a veterinary museum.

The library is not be confined to members of the New York University but is open to any member of the profession or any one interested in the study of comparative medicines. Books may be borrowed for two weeks at a time with the privilege of renewal, on the same basis as from the public libraries. The library is located on the second floor of the main building.

THE RURAL LIBRARY IN PRACTICE

BY H. N. W. MAGILL, of *Pleasant Valley, N. Y.*

ANY review of the work of the Pleasant Valley Free Library must be made in relation to the conditions existing in the community in which the library was established.

The village has less than 500 inhabitants. This population is largely composed of farmers who have retired from active work. These people during their whole life have had to be self-dependent in every way, and consequently it was difficult to get them to see *why* the use of a library should be *free*. One of our initial difficulties was to persuade those who had not joined the association to take advantage of library privileges.

The township has a population of 1,500 and covers 32 square miles. When we organized in 1903, feeling ambitious, and being ignorant of conditions, we selected the township as our field of action, but in a few years we had learned to concentrate our work on the village, devoting most of our efforts to cultivating the "library habit" in the school children, and trying to make the library popular.

Most of the farmers of the township live in a radius of two to five miles away from the village. There was no means of reaching them by a book wagon, and it was difficult to interest them, as they had not the reading habit—except in the case of some who had more than a district school experience. They had, to a man, lost faith in "book farming," for the simple reason that up to twenty or twenty-five years ago the farmer was finding by experience that most books on agricultural topics were not to be relied upon. To-day, of course, conditions are quite different. Thanks to Cornell and similar institutions, "book farming" is coming into its own.

Three years ago a well known farm paper went out of business, and the editor presented our library with nearly 300 volumes on farm topics, all of recent issue and by writers of acknowledged ability.

In our neighborhood there are at least a dozen men who have been to some agricultural school, with the result that they make frequent demands on the library.

In 1907 we had a Corn Exhibition in the local hall, under the direction of L. H. Bailey, and supervised by Prof. Warren, of Cornell. This was in the days before Corn Clubs, and was the first Corn Exhibition held in the state. It was thus an excellent advertisement of our library. The campaign began in the spring and the exhibition was held in the fall. Pessimists and doubters were numerous, but notwithstanding we had seventy-five exhibits of corn and sixty-four of potatoes.

We began business with 297 volumes, in a building 12 feet by 15 feet. In October, 1909, we laid the cornerstone for a new building. There were present about 200 citizens and 125 school children. The principal speaker was Lieutenant Governor Chanler. The stone was laid by a thirty-third degree Master Mason. In 1910 we moved into our new quarters, 24 feet by 40 feet, with an extension, 12 feet by 20 feet.

The figures of our circulation during these years are of interest as showing the effect of publicity. Up to 1908, when the campaign for the building fund was started, the circulation was less than 6000. That year it was 6190. In 1909, when the cornerstone was laid, it was 7659. In 1910, when the building was occupied, it rose to 8019. In 1911, the novelty still lasting, there was a circulation of 7162; while in 1912, the novelty having somewhat worn off, the normal figure of 6408 was reached.

The building has exceptionally good furniture; two oak tables, desk and six corner chairs. There are also six dozen camp chairs for use at lectures, etc. We have a fine lantern with special lens, and also a radiopticon.

There are from six to eight lectures each season. Some of the subjects have been: "Glaciers," "West Indies," "Boxer uprising," "Russia," all by people who had

*Read before the New York Library Association at Roscoe, Sept. 21, 1917.

actually been on the scene of their lecture. There have also been illustrated readings from Cooper, Longfellow, Dickens and Shakespeare by home talent. All lectures are free, but we have to compete with card parties. The average attendance is from sixty to seventy-five. A peculiar fact about the lectures is that local talent draws better than the best professor from Vassar College.

Classes have been conducted by the library in ancient history, English literature, stenography, mathematics, French and domestic science.

The following societies have been organized in the library: Junior Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Equal Suffrage League, Village Improvement Society, and Community Christmas Tree. In 1914 we made an effort to form a local history club. At the third meeting several gentlemen from Poughkeepsie attended, among them J. C. Sickley, of the Memorial Library there. At their earnest solicitation we extended our organization into the "Dutchess County Historical Society" which now has some 250 members, has issued two "Year Books" and one "Monograph," and in August of this year had a "pilgrimage" to a few of the historical sites, of which the county has many, with an attendance exceeding 200.

The daily weather map comes to the library, and is posted in the post office. We also use picture bulletins for birthdays—Washington, Lincoln, etc., and also for Arbor Day, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, etc. On Flag Day we exhibited a flag made in 1850, in the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

We have frequently borrowed from Pratt Institute pictures, bulletins and photos of celebrated paintings.

We loan twenty-five or thirty books at a time to two rural schools about four or five miles from the village, for supplementary reading, also bulletins, the teachers coming into the library to make their selection. These loans are made with the understanding that the fact that they are made by the library shall be impressed upon the scholars.

For three years we had school contests in recitations, offering gold and silver prizes, the trustees naming the authors. Prizes were awarded for two years to the scholar who wrote the best sketch of books read from the library, the course being two books a month for five months.

Last season we had one "story hour" a month, and one lecture a month in the afternoon, for school children. The subjects were Franklin, Washington, Lincoln, Coal, Brushmaking. The average attendance at school was sixty, at lectures, forty-five.

We use the State Traveling Library, having during last year as many as seventy-five volumes at one time. We also borrowed twenty-five or thirty volumes from Poughkeepsie, several from the New York Public Library, and twenty-seven from the State Library.

Our expenses average \$225 a year. This includes heat, light, interest, insurance and janitor service; all other service is volunteer. Our fixed income is \$100 a year from the village for five years. Food sales, entertainments, etc., provide the rest.

There are now some 4350 volumes in the library, and for several years past the circulation has exceeded 6000. We make a strong point of supplying any patron with the book or books asked for, being able to procure them either from Albany or Poughkeepsie within four days.

For several years we have maintained a branch at a small hamlet four miles from the library. Here we keep 100 books in circulation at a farm house where the neighbors have access to them at any time thru the courtesy of the farmer's wife.

The trustees have recently taken over the care of two triangular plots where formerly nothing but rubbish collected. One of these plots is in front of the library, and is known now as "Library square."

At the Dutchess County Fair of 1912, we had an exhibit consisting of bulletins, photographs of the building, charter, and traveling library. Attendants distributed to visitors "Goop" book-markers and a leaflet, "Don't be a quitter." The space occupied was 8 x 16 x 8.

We keep posters in two of the local grocery stores, the post office and railway station. They are home-made affairs, and are frequently changed.

These are some of the means we have found effective in what is of vital importance—keeping the library in the minds of the people.

* * *

SOME RESULTS

"By their fruits, ye shall know them," declares the Word. This short statement concerning the work of the Pleasant Valley Library is not an appreciation, the rather, a declaration of accomplishment by a friend of the institution.

As to visible results, the building with its complete and up-to-date equipment for all departments of library work is remarkable for a village of the size of Pleasant Valley. Furnace-heated in winter, with its beautiful fire-place for added warmth in extreme weather; electrically lighted and equipped for stereopticon work, ample shelving for its increasing number of volumes; furnished with folding chairs for lectures and meetings; tastefully fitted with necessary furniture and its walls adorned with good pictures, it is a credit to the generosity and labor of those who have helped to make the "library" in this direction a material asset to the village, an asset whose real value cannot be estimated.

It has encouraged the reading of the best books by older readers. It has furnished reference works for those who have turned hither to help them in their labors with hand, heart or mind. It has taught the children, with its close and sympathetic touch with the schools, to turn toward the real things of life, by directing and encouraging their reading in right directions.

By the addresses, lectures, readings and various gatherings it has kept the little village in touch with the world. Its many "bulletins," illustrated and otherwise, have brought before those who visit the building, the living topics of the times.

Perhaps the most noted result of these years of work is seen in the community spirit, which it has fostered. While not so advertised, it has been the one real

thing at work in this village toward that very end. When the use of the building has been asked for by any organization or group of people whose object was right and true, it has always been freely granted. Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Woman's Suffrage, Camp-Fire Girls, Red Cross, and other organizations have made use of the building and this community spirit therein declared. It is *the community center* of the village. The strongest testimony to this statement was seen in the gathering on Christmas Eve, 1916, when hundreds of people from far and near gathered to sing the old songs of Christmas, and to see the lights of the beautiful tree, as they sparkled across the snow in the frosty air of the "night before Christmas."

Nor must we pass by a certain civic pride, which has been engendered, tho perhaps unconsciously, in many of the people. The building itself, the flower-beds in front and below the bridge, have only been a part of the truly large work, for which the institution and its friends have labored with unceasing diligence.

And last, but not least, is its deserved reputation, not at all confined to the locality in which it finds its tasks and accomplishes its results.

LIBRARY PROGRESS IN RUSSIA

In a letter to the New York State Library School dated August 15, 1917, Mme. L. Haffkin-Hamburger writes: "Our library movement is rapidly progressing. We now have a number of new libraries. All the restrictions are abolished. The library courses (at the Shaniawsky University) had 217 students this year and during the five years of their existence the whole number of students was 1252. Lectures on library economy are now given in several cities. I have just lectured for a fortnight at Kharkoff. . . . The Russian Library Association at the end of the first year numbered 500 members. The association already has four branches."

Shaniawsky University has just issued a revised and enlarged edition of Mme. Hamburger's handbook for small libraries.

RECENT MOTION PICTURES DRAWN FROM STANDARD OR CURRENT LITERATURE

WE are printing below a list of recent photoplays based on standard and current literature, with the hope that the information contained therein may serve as a connecting link between the library and the motion picture theater, and enable librarians to be of assistance to motion picture patrons. Those believing in the social value of the motion picture look upon it as a means of lifting the desires of persons whose reading is confined largely to newspapers into a closer acquaintance with the printed literature of the world. This list, which is supplied by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, may serve as a point of contact, and will probably be supplemented by other lists in later issues.

Aladdin and His Wonderful Lamp, 8 reels. Fox.

One of the Fox series of dramatic pictures based on the world's famous folk tales. The original story is found in the Arabian Nights.

Bab's Diary, Bab's Burglar, Bab's Matinee Idol, each 5 reels, Paramount. Star—Marguerite Clark. By Mary Roberts Rinehart. Adaptations of the well-known "Sub-Deb" tales which appeared in the *Saturday Evening Post*.

Cinderella and the Magic Slipper, 4 reels, Wholesome.

A fine picturization of the well-known fairy tale.

Hansel and Gretel, 7 reels, Fox.

One of a series of dramatizations of well-known folk tales. It is based on one of Grimm's fairy tales and has become more widely known in this country thru the opera of the same name.

Stories by O. Henry: Hiding of Black Bill, The count and the wedding guest, The clarion call, The fifth wheel, The thing's the play, The last leaf, The Fourth in Salvador, Whistling Dick's Christmas stocking, Two renegades, Law and order, The enchanted kiss (2 reels each), and The Renaissance at Charleroi, The skylight room (each 4 reels), General Film Co.

For the past six months this company has been running an excellent series of screen interpretations of O. Henry stories ranging from 2 to 4 reels in length. Practically all of them are worthy of mention as being filled with the same wholesomeness and clear-cut interpretation of life as are found in the original short stories.

"K.," 7 reels, Universal. Star—True Boardman. By Mary Roberts Rinehart.

The story of a doctor who won his way thru his fine acts to the hearts of a small community where he was living incognito. It is based on Mrs. Rinehart's book of the same name.

Les Miserables, 12 reels, Fox. Star—William Farnum. By Victor Hugo.

One of the most important photoplays of the year 1917. Great care was taken to reproduce the spirit of the famous book on which it is based. Its dramatic quality is fine.

Madame du Barry, 6 reels, Fox. Star—Theda Bara.

A picturization of incidents in the life of Mme. Du Barry, who played an important part in the creation of conditions in France which led to the outbreak of the French Revolution.

Mother, 6 reels, McClure's. Star—Elizabeth Risdon.

Based on Eden Phillpott's novel of the English moors, "The mother of the man," it is particularly worthy for it was made on its native heath and all the rugged beauty of the region and the quaint character types of the book have been reproduced.

Stella Maris, 6 reels, Paramount. Star—Mary Pickford. By William J. Locke.

In this picturization of the well-known story Mary Pickford plays the rôles of both Stella Maris and Unity.

Thais, 7 reel, Goldwyn. Star—Mary Garden. Novel by Anatole France, opera by Massenet.

This picturization of the famous opera, including as its star the equally well-known impersonator of the chief character in the opera, has been done in lavish style, and illustrates the great progress which has been made in the production of photoplays.

The Door Between, 5 reels, Universal. Star—Monroe Salisbury.

Adapted from Samuel Merwin's "Anthony the Absolute." An interesting picturization of this book, excellently directed and well acted.

The Judgment House, 6 reels, Paramount. Star—Violet Heming. By Sir Gilbert Parker. Based on the novel of the same name.

The Little Princess, 5 reels, Paramount. Star—Mary Pickford. By Frances H. Burnett. Based on Mrs. Burnett's story "A little princess," re-worked from the better story "Sara Crewe."

The Man Without a Country, 6 reels, Universal. Star—Florence La Badie. By Edward Everett Hale.

A particularly good representation of the famous story by Dr. Hale.

The Naulahka, 8 reels, Pathé. Star—Doralina. By Rudyard Kipling. The scenes are laid in America and in India.

The Seven Swans, 5 reels, Paramount. Star—Marguerite Clark.

From the fairy tale of the same name. A fine creation of fairyland and undoubtedly one of the best things of its kind in which Marguerite Clark has starred.

Tom Sawyer, 5 reels, Paramount. Star—Jack Pickford. By Mark Twain.

The care with which the scenes from this famous boy's story have been filmed goes far to recreate the atmosphere of the account of Tom Sawyer's adventures. It follows very faithfully the dramatic incidents of the book which forms the subject.

THERE is one voice in books, and yet they teach not all men equally.—THOMAS A KEMPIS.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS

IN his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, Dr. Herbert Putnam, the Librarian of Congress, has incorporated little new matter, in view of the fact that the economic situation requires mere administrative reports of Government establishments to be kept at a minimum.

The call for military service and the demands of newly established bureaus and commissions have caused numerous withdrawals from the staff—no fewer than forty having joined the colors since the first of January.

The war has naturally continued to keep down the number of accessions received from abroad thru purchase and international exchange. In spite of this, the net accessions last year comprised 85,948 books, 4280 maps, 25,501 music (volumes and pieces), 5040 prints—making the total contents of the library 2,537,922 books, 158,480 maps and charts, 795,749 music (volumes and pieces), 397,945 prints.

The collection of Whistleriana presented by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pennell, the authorized biographers of James McNeil Whistler, was the most important gift of the year. It includes not only all the books by and about Whistler, but a very complete representation of books in which Whistler is mentioned or his art discussed, as well as several hundred unpublished letters and manuscripts, the press cuttings and magazine clippings alone filling some sixty folio volumes. This collection is contained in fourteen cases stored in London until less risk will be entailed in its transfer to this country.

Total appropriations for the library and copyright office for 1917, including both salaries and care of building and grounds, were \$682,157.68, and the expenditures were \$676,714.20. Appropriations for 1918 are \$696,765 for the same purpose.

A serious loss to the library was sustained in the resignation of O. G. Sonneck, chief of the music division, who left the service on Sept. 5 (1917) to accept a position with the music-publishing house of G. Schirmer, in New York City. In his parting estimate of the music collection, the

retiring chief says that tho in certain fields it is inferior to the British Museum and to the institutions at Berlin, Vienna, Munich, Paris, and Brussels, it is surpassed as a general international collection perhaps by Berlin alone. When he took charge, in 1902, the collection contained about 250,000 compositions and a few thousand books, largely obtained thru copyright. Sympathizing with the purpose of building up in the library a music collection that should advance the cause of music in America, he laid a systematic plan, emphasizing particular sections during five-year periods. As a result of this plan the division now has an organic and well-balanced collection, which includes 740,000 musical compositions, 35,000 items in the literature of music, and 20,000 in musical instruction.

In the documents division the total number of volumes and pamphlets handled was 45,918, as compared with 53,123 in 1915-16. In addition, 884 maps and charts were received by official donation. The demands for the official publications of the various belligerent countries have been so great that the division practically conducted a reading room for research work.

In the law library the accessions were 5048, making a total of 180,608. Dr. Borchard completed the manuscript of his "Guide to the law and legal literature of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile," before his resignation, Nov. 1, 1916. The index was prepared by Miss Love of the division, and the publication sent to press. A subject index to foreign law accessions has been made currently for some time, and the books having printed cards made before the beginning of this catalog, are now being included. The index of comparative legislation was considerably developed, and the compilations and digests of law prepared for legislative reference use now constitute an important file for quick reference work.

The periodical division received 7712 current periodicals, including second copies from the copyright office and 927 deposited by the Smithsonian Institution. The total number of pieces received was 108,528 (less than in recent years because of the cessation of receipts from the Central Pow-

ers). Of the 882 newspapers received 792 are American and 90 foreign.

A noteworthy accession to the Hebrew collections was a group of 2300 items, mainly Hebrew and Yiddish literature, brought together by Ephraim Deinard, which forms part of a larger collection still detained in Palestine.

It may safely be said that the Library of Congress Chinese collection is the largest, most readily accessible, best cataloged, and most used of any in America. A greatly increased use of this collection during the past year by Government bureaus and Chinese investigators is reported. Ten native Chinese students have studied in the library, some of them for several months—one from Columbia University at work on his doctorate thesis. The Bureau of Plant Industry has drawn heavily on the collection in the preparation of abstracts and the translation of Chinese authorities on the varieties, uses, and geographical distribution of Chinese food plants. The library added 106 Tibetan works, most of which were printed in Peking. These supplement the collection secured thru the late W. W. Rockhill, ambassador to China, and, together with the monumental "Kanjur," now constitute a good working library of books in the Tibetan language.

The number of volumes cataloged was 105,305, of which 80,277 were new accessions and 25,028 recataloged. Besides continuing the recataloging of English, German, and Italian literature, Scandinavian literature was taken up. Danish and Norwegian were completed and about half the Swedish literature done. Preparation of the Library of Congress contribution to the union list of incunabula in American libraries is in progress. The number of volumes classified was 100,325, and the number shelflisted 89,560.

The number of subscribers to the printed cards increased from 2370 to 2559. The cash sale of cards, including subscriptions to proofsheets, amounted to \$69,587.78. Cards for about 38,000 different titles were added to the stock during the year, the whole number represented being approximately 735,000.

A most successful publication was a man-

ual on "The United States at war," describing particularly the many organizations for war-time service national in scope.

Of the estimated 15,000 readers of raised type in the United States, the Library of Congress serves about four per cent. In June the American Association of Workers for the Blind unanimously voted to adopt a form of revised English Braille for universal use, and printing presses, schools and libraries are urged to adopt the type as soon as details are formulated.

The report of the legislative reference service is divided into three parts. The first relates to the work of the service as a whole, and contains comparative statistical tables for the past three years, showing the general disposition of inquiries received from members of Congress. The second part relates to the work done under the supervision of the administrative assistant, and gives a résumé under subject headings, alphabetically arranged, of the more important inquiries involving economic, statistical, and historical questions; the third part deals with legal inquiries, for which material was prepared under the direction of the law librarian.

The report of the copyright office shows receipts from fees amounting to \$110,077.40, while the total expenses, including \$4680 chargeable to arrears, were \$104,767.20. The total number of deposits received, including duplicates, was 195,627, and the total number of registrations 111,438. During the past twenty years the total number of entries was 2,162,979; of articles deposited 3,838,483; fees received and applied \$1,759,853.55; expenditure for service \$1,512,795.84; and net receipts above expenses for service \$245,998.40. In the 46 years of the existence of the copyright work as a function of the Library of Congress the total number of entries has been 3,043,835.

A TRADE journal exhibition, showing about a thousand different publications, is now in progress at the Newark Public Library. The collection is based on that prepared by Miss Hasse for the A. L. A. conference at Louisville last June. The exhibition closes Feb. 12.

A LIST OF BOOKS BY AMERICAN TWENTIETH-CENTURY POETS

THE annual list of twentieth century poets of America, selected by a committee of the Poetry Society of America, is herewith presented. The selection is by no means designed to be definitive but is intended to represent what the average reader should become acquainted with if he wishes to know what is happening in the world poetic. At the present time the papers and periodicals are the best touchstone for the poetic mood of the country—things fall out of date in so very short a time. Nevertheless, the volumes of the year contain many poems that have sprung out of the year's immediate necessity and these register the mind and heart of our people in the midst of the great crisis. The long range and the wider hope are, however, not pictured this year—we are occupied to the full with the present need. The poets are doing a glorious bit to keep the morale of the country up to the line.

The committee constantly meet the difficulty of the frequently obscure printing of volumes of value. They would be grateful therefore for suggestions from any source. Address the chairman of the committee, Mrs. Martha Foote Crow, 30 East 128th street, New York City.

Adams, Franklyn P. Weight and measures. Doubleday.
 Bradley, William Aspenwall. Garlands and wayfarings. Mosher.
 Brown, Alice. The road to Castalay. New and enlarged edition. Macmillan.
 Burton, Richard. Poems of earth's meaning. Holt.
 Bynner, Witter. Grenstone poems. Stokes.
 Cleghorn, Sarah N. Portraits and protests. Holt.
 Erskine, John. The shadowed hour. Lyric Publishing Co.
 Fisher, Mahlon Leonard. Sonnets. Published by author.
 Fuller, Henry B. Lines long and short. Houghton.
 Garrison, Theodosia. The dreamers, and other poems. Doran.
 Johns, Orrick. Asphalt. Knopf.
 Kilmer, Joyce. Main street, and other poems. Doran.
 Leamy, Edward. My ship. Lane.
 Lindsay, Vachel. The Chinese nightingale. Macmillan.
 Millay, Edna St. Vincent. Renaissance, and other poems. Kennerley.
 Oppenheim, James. Book of self. Knopf.
 Piper, Edwin Ford. Barbed wire, and other poems. The Midland Press.
 Peterson, Frederick. Ta-Shun. Scribners.
 Robinson, Edwin Arlington. Merlin: a poem. Macmillan.
 Shepard, Odell. A lonely flute. Houghton.
 Sherman, Frank Dempster. Poems. Houghton.
 Smith, Marion Couthoy. The final star. White.
 Stoddard, S. W. Poems: collected by Ina Coolbrith. Lane.
 Teasdale, Sara. Love songs. Macmillan.
 Untermyer, Louis. These times. Holt.

Underwood, John Curtis. War flames. Macmillan.
 Van Dyke, Henry. The red flower. Scribners.
 Walsh, Thomas. Gardens overseas, and other poems. Lane.
 Watts, Harvey. "Over there." Winston.
 Wood, Clement. Glad of earth. Gomme.
 Woodberry, George Edward. Ideal passion. The Woodberry Society.

A GROUP OF ANTHOLOGIES

Braithwaite, W. S. Anthology of magazine verse for 1917. Gomme.
 Clarke, G. H. Treasury of war poetry. Houghton.
 Crow, Martha Foote. Christ in the poetry of to-day: an anthology from American poets. The Woman's Press (Y. W. C. A.).
 Cunliffe, J. W. Poems of the Great War. Macmillan.
 Hagedorn, Herman. Fifes and drums by the Vigilantes. Doran.
 Haynes, W., and Harrison, J. L. Campfire verse. Duffield.
 Some imagist poets: 1917. Houghton.
 Teasdale, Sara. The answering voice: an anthology of love poetry by women. Houghton.
 Wattles, Willard. Sunflowers: a book of Kansas verse. McClurg.
 Wilkinson, Marguerite. Golden songs of the Golden State. McClurg.

THE COLLECTION OF BOOKS FOR TROOPS IN INDIA

THE collection of books for the use of troops at the front and in hospital is not confined to Europe and America. Since the latter part of 1915 the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund, with its depot in Bombay, has been collecting reading material for the use of men in the army.

Up to the spring of 1917, when a report of work was prepared for printing in the *Library Miscellany*, about 11,000 books had been forwarded from this depot. Of these all except about 650 had been donated by the public. These were sent to hospital ships and transports and troop-trains.

English papers and magazines, especially illustrated papers, are also gladly received. Bundles of them are sent twice a week to five local hospitals and at regular intervals to posts up-country.

The depot also has a newspaper room, where papers published in India are made up into parcels and sent off every week to the front. This work has been so well organized that every unit at the front is pretty sure of getting a bundle of papers in every mail. In fourteen months 176,682 papers were so forwarded. The public is urged to save its papers, bringing them in regularly once a week, but the number so furnished is entirely inadequate, and the Women's Branch is spending 1200 rupees a month on papers alone.

LIBRARIES IN ALASKA

At the annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest Library Association, in Portland, Ore., in September, the committee on libraries for Alaska presented the following report:

This committee was appointed in April, 1917, by the president, Cornelia Marvin, acting under authority given at the last annual meeting. The personnel of the committee is as follows: Lucia Haley, librarian, Public Library, La Grande, Ore.; John B. Kaiser, librarian, Public Library, Tacoma, Wash.; J. T. Jennings, librarian, Seattle Public Library, chairman.

This report is merely a report of progress, as no definite results have been achieved. It seemed to your committee that the first thing to do was to gather information regarding the distribution of population and the present library facilities in Alaska.

Taking first the population, the 1910 Federal Census credits Alaska with a population of 64,356, of whom 36,400 were white, 25,331 were Indians, and the remaining 2635 were Chinese, Japanese, Negro, and other. The Federal Census Bureau estimate for 1916 gives the total as 64,834, showing a very slight increase.

There were in 1910 eleven incorporated towns as follows:

<i>Town</i>	<i>Population</i>
Cordova	1152
Douglas	1722
Fairbanks	3541
Juneau	1644
Ketchikan	1613
Nome	2600
Petersburg	585
Skagway	872
Treadwell	1222
Valdez	810
Wrangell	743
Total	16,504

Only one-fourth of the population then is in the eleven towns. Less than sixty per cent of the total population is white. Skagway shows a drop in population from 3177 in 1900 to 872 in 1910, while Nome dropped from 12,488 to 2600 in the same period.

Our next effort was to make a hasty

survey of the present library facilities in Alaska.

In a search thru the library literature the following item was discovered in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for January, 1906. This is from a report of a meeting of the League of Library Commissions at Indianapolis on Dec. 13, 1906:

The business transacted at the meeting included the passage of a resolution urging the library commissions represented in the League to ask their senators and congressmen to cooperate with the Governor of Alaska in taking the necessary steps to secure for Alaska a library commission whose first efforts should be directed toward establishing a system of traveling libraries.

Correspondence conducted by Miss Haley with Miss Alice Tyler and Mr. Henry Sanborn, officers of the League of Library Commissions, would indicate that nothing ever came of this resolution.

At the Portland Library conference in 1905, speaking of libraries in the Northwest, C. W. Smith said, "Alaska, I believe, has none."

From the Alaska Bureau of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, from the Alaska-Yukon directory, and from other sources we have secured the following items:

Anchorage—A part of lot 5 seems to have been reserved by the government for library purposes.

Cordova—There is some kind of a library at the Red Dragon club house.

Douglas—The Treadwell club has a library.

Fairbanks—There is a Christian Science Reading Room; also the Geo. C. Thomas Memorial Library endowed by Episcopal Church, Mrs. J. A. Cambridge, librarian. Contributors are allowed books according to the amount of their subscriptions.

Juneau—Alaska Historical Library and Museum. As far as practical use is concerned the Alaska Historical Library and Museum is a name only for the reason that the collection of books, maps, pamphlets, and ethnological and other objects, the accumulations of many years, are not wholly available for public use. This library is first mentioned in a law of June 6, 1900, which states that fees for legal certificates collected by secretary of the dis-

tract shall be kept in a fund known as "district historical library fund" and shall be spent on order of the governor, to establish "district historical library and museum"; this institution shall embrace all laws, papers, etc., published in the district and all historical material in general as well as curios, native relics, etc. It is a designated depository for United States documents. The expenditures from this fund during the year 1914-15 were only \$689.05. On June 30, 1916, the fund had on hand \$10,205.94.

Ever since 1910 efforts have been made by Representative Wickersham and others to secure an appropriation for a federal building in Juneau. So far as we have been able to ascertain these efforts have not yet been successful. This building if secured would house the Alaska Historical Library and Museum and would enable them to make their collections available to the public.

In a letter to Miss Marvin Governor Strong says:

The Alaska Historical Library and Museum is a Territorial institution located at Juneau, the capital. This library contains a large and varied assortment of books, etc., but we have not as yet any library building such as is needed to make them available for public use. As you have noted in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, for 1915, the need of such building is pressing, inasmuch as, if we had such building, constant additions could be made to the library shelves. I am hopeful that a library building will be constructed in the near future.

At Juneau there is also a Public Library of which Margaret D. Green is librarian. This library was started by the Draper Club in 1914. It was taken over by the city in August, 1916. The city appropriation for 1917 was \$2100. There are 2600 volumes and the circulation in 1916 is reported as 70,906. This circulation seems almost incredible since it would mean according to the federal census 43 loans per inhabitant. However, the federal census credits Juneau with only 1644 persons while Miss Green, the librarian, claims 4000 souls. Even so the circulation would be more than 17 per inhabitant, a very remarkable record.

Ketchikan—There is a Public Library of 2000 volumes in addition to their reference books and government documents. This is maintained mostly by the ladies of Ketchikan, tho the city treasurer records disbursements of \$330. Mrs. Julia Thompson is librarian.

Nome—The Arctic Brotherhood has a library and there is also an institution called the St. Joseph's Library Club.

Seward—According to vol. 40 of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, page 289, Robert Ashland offered four lots for a site for the public library which Mrs. J. B. Harriman proposed to give to the city.

Valdez—There is some kind of a public library.

Wainwright—The LIBRARY JOURNAL for March, 1916, p. 211, gives a short article about a "school and village library" at Wainwright and "library books sent last summer" to school at Igloo, Seward Peninsula.

The Seattle Public Library has for several years been sending partly worn books to various places in Alaska. Miss Gracie, who has charge of this work, gives me the following list of places: Anchorage, Chichagof, Council, Nome (Arctic Brotherhood), Katalla, Petersburg, U. S. Educational Bureau (St. Paul, Pribilof Islands), Unalaska. Also many books were sent to U. S. Coast Guard and U. S. Revenue Cutter Service. These books are left at small places in Alaska on the return trip. We are unable to supply the demands that come from Alaska begging us to send them our worn-out books.

These brief notes are very incomplete and unsatisfactory, but they are sufficient to show that the present library facilities in Alaska are very inadequate.

Other evidences of that fact are numerous and strong. In a letter dated May 24, 1917, to the chairman of this committee, Miss Green of the Juneau Library says:

Mr. Thomas spoke of your plan for traveling libraries in Alaska. It does seem that something should be done in that respect. Many pathetic stories have been told me by prospectors who had no reading matter and no place accessible to which they could send for literature of any kind. One member of the Legislature told me of his difficulty in

getting anything to read when in camp, and how much he appreciated any scrap of paper with reading matter on it. The long winter nights here make reading more than a necessity, than a pleasure. It is a vocation. If I can help you in any way in this matter I hope you will call upon me.

In an earlier letter sent to Miss Martin, Miss Green said:

Our library's ability for extension work outside of Juneau is very limited at present. The best we can do is to send newspapers and magazines to camps in South Eastern Alaska. There is a wide field for this branch of library work here. As soon as we are able, it is our intention to establish a traveling library. Any suggestions or help you can give us will be appreciated.

There is a library in Ketchikan, one in Fairbanks, and a private one at Thane and Treadwell. In Juneau, aside from the Juneau Public Library there is a court library and the Historical Library connected with the Governor's office.

Miss Marvin states that "many teachers have gone to Alaska who have previously borrowed books from our State Library in Oregon, and we have occasionally sent them books after they have gone to Alaska, but we have heard from them of the great need."

I also wish to quote from a letter recently received from the superintendent of schools at Anchorage where we sent discarded books:

Mr. J. T. Jennings, Librarian,
Seattle, Washington.

Dear Sir: The boxes of books shipped by you have been received and placed on the shelves in the assembly room of the Anchorage High School. We desire to thank you in a few well-chosen words for your kindness but the trouble is we don't know what words to choose. Immediately after installing the books there was a general run on the librarian and now the cupboard is bare. Wish you could send us some more. We shall always think very kindly of the Seattle Public Library and its librarian. If it were permitted you to see the smile on the youngsters' faces as they get their books you would feel right glad about it I am sure. With all good wishes,

Yours very truly,
(Signed) C. H. SHEETS,
Supt. Anchorage Schools.

In the opinion of your committee, what Alaska needs first of all is legislation that

will firmly establish its present territorial library (at Juneau), place it in the hands of a competent librarian, and give it an appropriation sufficient to make its resources available to the public and to start a traveling library system in Alaska.

Whether such legislation should be secured thru the federal Congress or thru the territorial legislature is a point that we have endeavored to ascertain. We believe that the library maintenance appropriation and the library law would properly originate in and be passed by the territorial legislature while a federal building to house the library and other departments would be provided by an appropriation by Congress. In response to our request for information on this point the following letter was received from Hon. Charles A. Sulzer, Congressional delegate from Alaska:

Thank you for your letter of August 18, which has received my careful attention. I am in hearty sympathy with such a measure as you suggest, for the people of Alaska have too few library facilities as it is. Those that we have, have been carried out thru the public spirit of loyal citizens, and have been upheld largely thru private donations.

I think it would be advisable for this law to originate in the territorial legislature, for it is a matter affecting the people of the Territory and should originate in their own legislative body. The next session of the legislature meets in 1919, by which time matters could be pretty well organized for pushing such a law thru.

Thanking you for your interest in this matter and with best wishes for its success, I beg to remain,

Sincerely,
(Signed) CHAS. A. SULZER,
Delegate from Alaska.

Governor Strong does not seem to think that the traveling library is feasible in Alaska. In a letter to Miss Marvin, dated May 16, 1917, Governor Strong says:

In view of the vast extent of this territory and the great distances between the various towns and settlements, together with the lack of adequate transportation facilities in many instances, I do not believe that traveling libraries, such as are found in a number of the States, would be practicable. The expense entailed, in my opinion, would render the maintenance of such a system impossible.

We think that Governor Strong probably does not understand how traveling

libraries are operated. It seems to us that where men can go and supplies can be transported, books may be taken. The libraries would necessarily be small, and the cases light, and changes infrequent. The population of the territory is unduly scattered, its towns are few and small, and three-fourths of the people live outside of these small towns.

How are they to have access to books unless thru traveling libraries? The ordinary system of traveling libraries might need changing to fit Alaska's needs. Small package libraries sent by book post might be the solution and all postmasters might be drafted into the service to act as branch librarians. Some plan could certainly be devised.

Regarding Governor Strong's objection to the traveling library as not feasible, Herbert Killam, head of Traveling Libraries, British Columbia, writes:

I can quite understand Governor Strong's doubts regarding the feasibility of a traveling library system in Alaska, but think that in spite of the great distances and inadequate transportation facilities something might be done. In this province we have the same obstacles, but overcome them to some extent. When the distance is great, and transportation expenses heavy, I have made the packing boxes as light as possible consistent with strength, and as small as possible. Then, sometimes, we find that individuals or companies will carry boxes some distance without any charge. This happens up-country when the big ranchers send down-country semi-annually or quarterly for their supplies. Then again, there are places, such as Atlin, where we ship only once a year. To tell the truth, I sometimes grudge the large amounts for freight which come out of my appropriation. But I am certain that Alaska could, with a Territorial Library as headquarters, do a great deal toward a satisfactory system of traveling libraries.

We would recommend that a new committee be appointed to carry on this work. Miss Marvin and Mr. Killam, who are familiar with present conditions, should be members, and the committee should include in its membership some man or woman who has traveled extensively in Alaska and who is familiar with its geography and its postal and transportation facilities.

EASTERN COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

THE annual meeting of the Eastern College Librarians held at Columbia University Saturday, Dec. 1, was opened by Provost Carpenter, the acting librarian, who spoke of his ever increasing realization of library problems, commenting that those of each large library are to some extent its own. Touching on the problems created by the war he told of the restrictions which Columbia had thought best to put upon the lending of books likely to be impossible of replacement, citing particularly German chemical and engineering works, and Belgian and Polish books, the latter probably to a large extent wiped out by the devastation of their respective countries.

Frederick C. Hicks, secretary of the association, then took the chair and introduced Professor Shotwell, who gave an account of the war work of historians. At first there was apparently no need for their special training, then began desultory writing of letters to the papers, next came a call thru the Carnegie Institution for co-ordination and organized work, followed by a conference in Washington, of which the National Board of Historical Service, formed in May, was the outcome. Over and above the presentation of historical background for a study of the war, Prof. Shotwell attributed the creation of the board to the need for collection of material for the future. The first move in this direction has been the compilation of a manual bearing upon the problem, which is nearly ready for publication. Professor Shotwell invited librarians to urge the board to finish this work, to show their interest in the problems of collecting, and to help co-ordinate the efforts to collect. He thought it time for colleges to realize that they should be centers of social forces, and that they should collect material for the student of local history. In this connection he mentioned the invaluable contemporary material of the French Revolution which had seemed of so little value when it could be obtained. He urged that pressure be brought to bear to secure some way for rendering permanent transitory materials, by photography and other methods that could be worked out. Guides and bulletins

have largely failed to reach the student and perhaps also the casual reader, and here he suggested a field for co-operation between the librarian and the specialist to get out lists with comments, sorting them out, and shortening the lists. The History Board has already prepared one or more lists of the sort. A bibliography submitted to the Bureau of Education has been declined because it seemed to favor certain publishers, but its publication is being considered by the Library of Congress. Guides to current material in the magazines are important, as some of the most significant contributions have appeared there, and the board has arranged a topical guide which will soon appear, a mimeographed copy being already obtainable from the Library of Congress.

Dr. Richardson, in opening the discussion, stated his opinion that it might happen that the setting right of historical questions might easily be the determining factor in the whole future of the world, of greater significance than all the armies. He also noted the progress of photographic processes, and the possibility of inter-library lending as opposed to too extensive collecting, and suggested that the librarians digest the information from out-of-the-way periodicals, etc., so that it would be at the service of the historian, and suggested also that the board make recommendations to the librarians.

Professor Shotwell in responding acknowledged the importance of having material gathered in strategic centers, and added that a college might perhaps specialize in some "line of work that is of rather peculiar interest, not justified on logical grounds." He emphasized again his protest against the idea that the study of social data should cease with the war.

Mr. Tyson, the alumni secretary of Columbia, told of the work of his office in attempting to follow the war work of Columbia graduates, and Dr. Koopman mentioned that of Brown University, where especial emphasis is being put upon service other than military, a phase which was entirely ignored in the compilation of the Civil War records. Local history, he said, was being left entirely to the Rhode Island

Historical Society, which was making a very exhaustive collection.

Miss Greenhalgh opened the discussion of matters financial with a detailed description of the accounting system of Columbia University Library. In the discussion of the budget which followed, Princeton was the only library which reported an actual reduction of funds, tho the increased costs had somewhat the same effect on all the others reported. Mr. Keogh said that the library at Yale had borrowed to make up in part for the great reduction in the tuition fees, a stated per cent. of which go to the library budget. Provost Carpenter reported some extra funds at Columbia, for Chinese literature, International law, etc. He also noted that the library had in the case of the members of its staff who had enlisted, made up to them the difference between their pay and their library salary, as had the university in the cases of all employes.

Mr. Barr opened the afternoon session with a report on the vacation and sick leave regulations at Yale; 26 working days vacation for all who had been in the employ of the library for a year, proportionally for those who had been there over six months but less than a year. Sick leave of two weeks was granted, more extended leave given on the merits of the individual case. The question of increased vacations, without pay, was discussed, with the very obvious conclusion that the library usually paid indirectly for them, in eleven months' pay for ten months work, the employment of outside people who were less familiar with work, etc. Dr. Estes of Colgate allows fifty-two days a year, two weeks at Christmas, and one at Easter, with occasional days off, and the remainder as a summer vacation. Mr. Raney spoke of a scheme which seemed to be working itself out at Johns Hopkins of giving double vacation in sabbatical years. He also mentioned half-day work during the months of July and August. The question of Jewish holidays was referred to by Mr. Bowker as being a problem peculiar to New York.

The cost of binding was discussed by Mr. Green who quoted comparisons of costs: thread \$2 a pound instead of \$1.30; glue advanced from 13 to 25 cents. paper from

4¾ to 10 cents a pound, and other materials in proportion. This has led the Massachusetts Agricultural College Library to bind two or three volumes of a periodical in one cover, and to the substitution of "stabbed" for complete binding in the case of thinner books. Princeton reported newspapers sewed and temporarily covered with red cloth, minus boards, at a cost of 50 cents each. Mr. Bliss urged the greater economy of flexibly bound books, and the advantage of a careful opening of new books.

In his report as secretary of the A. L. A. committee on the importation of books, Mr. Raney had a tale of official red tape that was far more entertaining in the telling than it could have been in actual experience. The full report was printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for January (p. 30-31). In answer to questions, Mr. Raney said that the dealings of the agent will be with the government, which transmits the order to Germany, the agent to be paid upon delivery of the material.

A resolution, copied from that of the Association of American Universities, was passed, declaring, on the part of the Eastern College Librarians, their support of efforts to secure license for the importation of publications from enemy countries or countries allied with the enemy, only so far as such action assists important work of research and is consistent with the safety of the United States or the successful prosecution of the war.

Miss Reed of Vassar discussed the special training of staff members for university and college libraries, with a view also to their ranking in the institution where the library is "not an administrative office but an organic teaching unit." A university demands at A.B. of all instructors, and she felt that it was only right that the library should do likewise with its staff. The college library teaches by means of its collection and selection of books, by classification and by its catalog, as well as by the teaching of the reference librarian. It can do little without the co-operation of the professors, therefore there is the need of common educational background. Library schools, she felt, fail in too exclusive attention to technical methods, apart from

general ideas: *e. g.* book selection needs adequate critical theory. Library workers should be specialists in order to be an integral part of the university life; they must deal with specialists and need to know their point of view. She suggested the possibility of a year of graduate work rather than the second year of the library schools, or the substitution of graduate courses for technical.

Miss Borden, also of Vassar, took up the question whether a knowledge of books and libraries should be required for entrance to college. She felt that college catalogs might offer suggestions as to desirable preparation of students in the use of catalogs and bibliographical tools, before entering college.

Dr. Koopman considered that Miss Reed's paper opened the most important subject ever brought before this group, and urged that it be the principal one for the next meeting.

Mr. Reece of the New York Public Library School spoke of the tendency of the schools at Albany and at Wisconsin to specialize in the social sciences. Advanced courses, he said, were accepted by some of the schools in lieu of the technical work, but he felt that until the library offered opportunities commensurate with other branches of specialization there would be little likelihood of getting specialists to go into it. Positions have not seemed sure enough for the specialist. Mr. Stevens of Pratt Institute said that their school was a starting point only, and could not attempt to give university work.

Dr. Koopman suggested the requirement of college courses for library school students fitting for college positions.

Mr. Keogh felt that the technical training was a question for library schools, and that the library should have specialists for classification and assigning of subject headings. This brought up a discussion of the provision for advanced study offered to library assistants. Columbia and Yale each give half the time spent in the classroom for one course. Columbia requires no tuition, and Yale, since the University has required it, pays it for the assistant.

Laura R. Gibbs, *Secretary pro tem.*



VIEWS FROM CAMP
LEWIS LIBRARY, AMER-
ICAN LAKE, WASH.



A TOUCH OF HOME BY
THE OPEN FIRE



WASTEFUL DUPLICATION IN CATALOGING

WITH the Library of Congress ready to supply analytical cards for over 3000 series and collections and the A. L. A. Publishing Board attempting to cover nearly 250 more, it would seem that the most pressing demands for such catalog entries, not only by American, but also by foreign libraries using standard sized cards, have been met. Nevertheless, the large libraries, particularly those engaged in recataloging their collections, and also small institutions desiring to analyze quite closely, are still occasionally confronted by important series of monographs and other composite collections not yet touched by any agency.

The undersigned ventures in this connection to address a plea to institutions which print, multigraph, or otherwise manifold their catalog entries so as to permit of their distribution to other libraries, that on analyzing a set, series, or other publication likely to be of general interest, they advertise this fact, either by sending out circulars or by inserting notices in the A. L. A. *Bulletin* and the library periodicals. The notice should contain the necessary information in regard to the publication or publications covered, the number of entries and an estimate of the cost of a full set of cards. It is perhaps unnecessary to point out that care should be taken not to duplicate entries already available, or in process of preparation by institutions engaged in distribution of catalog cards, particularly the Library of Congress, the A. L. A. Publishing Board, and the John Crerar Library.

Should a library decide to make its analytical entries available after the manner here indicated and see its way clear to provide, in addition to the number of entries required for its own use and to fill orders received up to the time of printing, a small stock in anticipation of future orders, so much the better.

There is not likely to be any financial profit to speak of in the sale of these cards. The saving to any given institution would be an indirect one, resulting from the increased number of analytical entries obtainable thru extension of the present co-operative system.

To continue, especially under present conditions, the wasteful duplication of cataloging which still persists in spite of years of missionary effort on the part of the A. L. A. and the Library of Congress, when a little good-will and foresight, with perhaps a slight initial expense for administration, would eliminate a large part of the waste, seems almost criminal. One might almost be justified in labeling it as sabotage.

It goes without saying that one condition of successful and efficient participation in the co-operation here referred to, would be an ability to follow and abide by standard cataloging practice as accepted by most of the leading libraries of America and the British Empire, and as laid down in the Cataloging Rules of 1908, the A. L. A. and the Library of Congress lists of subject headings.

J. C. M. HANSON.

* * *

To Mr. Hanson's practical suggestion we append the following letter of endorsement from Mr. Bishop of the University of Michigan Library:

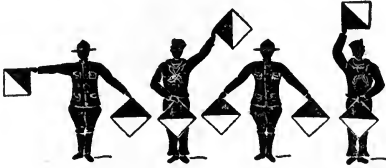
Mr. Hanson has kindly shown me his note about analytical cards. I trust this may meet with a favorable and immediate response. There are in every library of any size certain important sets which have not been analyzed by means of printed or multigraphed cards. If each of the libraries not printing cards at present would analyze one of these sets and multigraph the entries so that they could be sold and used in the catalogs of other libraries, we should at once have available an extremely valuable contribution to practical bibliography.

It seems almost incredible that any library which undertakes to analyze a set of any length at the present time should not be willing to place its product in the way of analytical cards at the disposal of other libraries. A mere notice that such a set had been analyzed and that cards could be had at a given price, would at once result in a large number of orders. The University of Michigan General Library will buy without hesitation such analytical cards for any set in its possession, or which it is likely to acquire in the near future. I presume that there are numerous other libraries which will do the same thing. I suppose that every one of the library papers, and certainly the *Bulletin* of the American Library Association, will be glad to give publicity to the announcement of analytical cards for sale or exchange.

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE

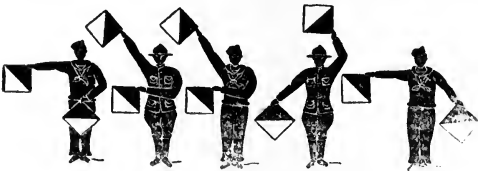
INTENSIVE BOOK CAMPAIGN PLANNED

Books, books, books! The steady, continuing appeal for books and the collection of them must go on and not await the intensive book campaign which will take place probably about the last week of March. It cannot well come earlier without conflicting with other national campaigns, which would be unfortunate. The need for books for immediate use remains.



They Signal “SEND BOOKS”

Good Books left at The Public Library will be sent “Over There” and to Our Men in Camp Everywhere



Every camp in the country has made extensive and urgent requests for books on military science, engineering, electricity, mechanical books, history, travel, poetry, war narratives, aviation, and other topics connected with the war itself. Most of these have had to be purchased, as gift books have been largely fiction. If the giving of these books, as well as good up-to-date textbooks in science, English, and mathematics, could be stimulated, the work in the camps would be greatly benefited.

There is also an increasing demand for

books on transports and on ships in the navy, and the stock at some of the dispatch offices is often exhausted before the desired number of volumes can be supplied, and the ship sails away but half provided with reading matter. It seems a pity that the men who risk so much for us should be denied the use of the volumes lying idle in our homes. The poster reproduced here has been displayed both outside and inside the New York Public Library, and has been successful in attracting many volumes for the use of our boys “over there.”

The *War Library Bulletin* no. 4, issued as we go to press, prepares the way for the intensive book campaign, and no. 5, to follow in February, will be practically devoted to it. Thru the influence of the artists' subcommittee of the Committee on Public Information, Charles Fall is designing a book campaign poster which will be distributed to all the libraries of the country. A Washington newspaper correspondent is helping the A. L. A. to get a record of its accomplishments into the newspapers of the country, and John K. Allen, of Boston, is helping plan the book campaign. A large part of the magazine publicity work is being handled by Burton E. Stevenson, of Chillicothe.

MAGAZINES

In the coming campaign for books it will be desirable to work for magazine subscriptions also. These may be either popular magazines or technical. If the latter they should be given only after consulting either the Library War Service Headquarters at Washington or the camp librarian of the camp to which it is desired to have the periodicals go. A vote was recently taken at Camp Sherman as to the most popular magazine. Of the thirty-one receiving more than 25 votes, *Life* led all the rest with 120 points. Of the first ten, the *Saturday Evening Post* came next, with 97; *Judge*, 88; *American*, 69; *Literary Digest*, 68; *Puck*, 63; *Collier's Weekly*, 60; *Scientific American*, 59; *Physical Culture*, 58; and *Metropolitan*, 57.

The so-called “Burlison” magazines furnish much of the reading matter supplied without formality to barracks, hospitals,

and other buildings, and are also put on troop-trains and transports in large quantities.

The publishers of *Forest and Stream*, *Field and Stream*, *Collier's* and *Baseball* are sending the copies returned from the newsstands each month, often as many as a thousand issues, to the dispatch office in New York, to be put on the transports and sent abroad. Fifteen copies of *Baseball* are also sent direct to each camp monthly.

CAMP LIBRARY BUILDINGS COMPLETED AND OPENED

All the National Army (Cantonment) library buildings are completed and occupied except Jackson, which will be ready for occupancy about the second week of February. Of the National Guard buildings the following are completed: Greene, Bowie, Sheridan, Kearny, MacArthur, Cody and Shelby. Of the others the following will probably be completed by the time this reaches our readers: Hancock, Wheeler, Sevier, Logan and McClellan. Wadsworth, Doniphan and Frémont will be finished some time in February. Beauregard is still in quarantine and all work there necessarily in abeyance. Library buildings at Camp Johnston and Fort Oglethorpe are in progress and will also be finished some time in February.

The new library at Camp Devens, in Ayer, Mass., was informally opened Dec. 28. J. Randolph Coolidge of Boston, a member of the national Library War Council, was present for the opening.

At Camp Sherman the new building was formally opened on the evening of Jan. 4, with a notable company present. Burton E. Stevenson, the camp librarian, presided. He said that the A. L. A., like every other organization represented in camp, was working for the sole purpose of helping to win the war, and pointed on the three ways in which the library could do this: by supplying interesting reading matter to tide over the inevitable moments of loneliness; by instructing the men in the causes and purposes of the war; and by providing the latest and best technical and military books, thus helping them to become better soldiers. John R. Prosser, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., told of the close co-operation exist-

ing between his men and the library staff, till circulation from the nine Y branches was now about 7000 volumes a month. C. B. Galbreath, state librarian, responded to Mr. Stevenson's tribute to Ohio libraries for their unselfish and ungrudging help; and Division Chaplain Howell commented on the great work of the librarians in introducing the men to their "friends on the shelf." In accepting the building General Glenn spoke most warmly of the library work which had been accomplished at the camp in the face of many obstacles and discouragements, and said that from the first he had realized the importance of this work in maintaining the morale of the men.

The central library building at Camp Zachary Taylor was to be opened Wednesday evening, Jan. 16, at 7:30 o'clock, with ceremonies in charge of Camp Librarian George T. Settle. Brig. Gen. Wilber E. Wilder and other officers and men at the camp were invited, and the program called for speeches by Gen. Wilder, representing the soldiers, Gov. A. O. Stanley, representing Kentucky, Mayor George Weissinger Smith, representing Louisville; Gen. Bennett H. Young, representing the Louisville Free Public Library; General Secretary Philo C. Dix, representing the Y. M. C. A., and former Lieut. Gov. E. J. McDermott, representing the Knights of Columbus. Because of a blizzard of several days' duration, the public exercises had to be deferred till Jan. 22. The Governor, who had been in the city on the 16th, could not attend on the 22nd, and the mayor also was unable to be present. Otherwise the original program was followed. A special opening for the enlisted men, with some of the same speakers, will be held within a few days.

At Camp Gordon the building was opened Jan. 17, without formal exercises. The library is open weekdays from 8:30 a. m. to 9:30 p. m., and on Sundays from 1 to 9:30 p. m.

The opening of the library at Camp Funston Jan. 5 was very successful. There was an attendance of 150 officers and men, including 30 librarians from different cities. Purd B. Wright, librarian of the Kansas City Public Library, spoke on behalf of the

A. L. A., and turned the key of the building over to Lieut. Richard B. Foster, chief of the department of camp activities and amusements. William Allen White of Emporia who had planned to be present and who is much interested in the library, was prevented from attending. Tea was served, and many expressed the hope that this might be made a custom on the first Saturday and Sunday of each month (the monthly "visiting days" for women). Mrs. Willis Kerr and other ladies of Emporia gave generous assistance in preparations for the opening.

The Puget Sound Library Club met at Camp Lewis Dec. 28. A talk was given by Judson T. Jennings on the work of organizing the library, and the librarians had an opportunity to inspect the library and make a tour of the camp.

PERSONNEL

In addition to George B. Utley, as executive secretary, the staff at headquarters

has been further augmented by the addition of Carl H. Milam, of the Birmingham (Ala.) Public Library, Joseph L. Wheeler, of the Reuben McMillan Library of Youngstown, Ohio, Phineas L. Windsor, director of the University of Illinois Library School, William A. Slade, of the Library of Congress, and Caroline F. Webster, library organizer in New York state.

M. L. Raney, librarian of Johns Hopkins University, has been sent abroad to supervise the forwarding to American soldiers at the front of the books now going over on the transports under charge of the Y. M. C. A.

In the library soon to be installed at Camp Merritt, at Tenafly, N. J., Lewis B. Trauer will take charge.

Asa Don Dickinson, of Doubleday Page's, has been put in charge of the new dispatch station at Hoboken.

Recent appointments for camp library work, not hitherto recorded in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, are the following:

National Guard Camps

Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Tex.	Herbert E. Richie, librarian
Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Calif.	W. E. Henry, librarian
Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.	C. F. Cochran, assistant
Camp MacArthur, Waco, Tex.	I. A. Pace, assistant
Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.	{ G. F. Griffin, acting librarian
	{ C. R. Bickham, assistant
Camp Sheridan Montgomery, Ala.	{ Louis J. Bailey, librarian
	{ D. J. Ambrose, assistant
Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.	T. A. Gallagher, assistant
Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.	T. L. Holman, assistant

National Army

Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Ia.	{ Carl A. Klumb, assistant
	{ J. A. Hayes, assistant
Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.	Basil B. Wood, assistant
Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.	J. C. Barbee, Jr., assistant
Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.	Wharton Miller, librarian
Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.	J. M. Karper, assistant
Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.	Winthrop H. Chenery, librarian
Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio	{ Carl P. P. Vitz, assistant for January
	{ Charles G. Matthews, assistant for January
Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.	Paul Rusch, assistant
Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I., N. Y.	{ Raymond, N. Brown, assistant
	{ E. C. Harper, assistant

Naval Station

Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.	{ H. E. Roelke, librarian
	{ Morris M. Smith, assistant

Other Camps

Fort Oglethorpe, Chickamauga, Ga.	{ Charles D. Johnston, organizer
	{ W. B. Johnson, assistant
Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.	Lloyd W. Josselyn, organizer
Camp Merritt, Tenafly, N. J.	Lewis B. Trauer

WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE HOLDS MEETING

A meeting of the War Service Committee of the American Library Association was held at the New York Public Library, at 10 a. m., Dec. 29, 1917, with the following members present, being a quorum of the committee: J. I. Wyer, Jr., E. H. Anderson, F. P. Hill, Gratia A. Countryman, C. F. D. Belden and W. H. Brett; also Herbert Putnam, general director of the Library War Service and G. B. Utley, executive secretary.

The General Director submitted an informal statement on the progress of the library war work.

On the recommendation of the Library War Council it was voted that, subject to the approval of the A. L. A. Executive Board, \$500,000 from the funds deposited with the American Security and Trust Company be invested in 4 per cent. U. S. Treasury certificates at par with interest.

The employment of a high grade publicity man or a publicity bureau was discussed and without taking formal action it was the unanimous feeling of the committee that a capable publicity man should be employed at headquarters. The general director emphasized his conviction of the need for expert and prompt publicity and expressed his satisfaction that the committee favored the employment of adequate service.

Dr. Hill, chairman, presented a statement of receipts and expenditures in connection with the Library War Fund to Dec. 28, 1917, in which it appeared that the total cash receipts aggregated \$1,666,799.93.

The subject of a book campaign, discussed at the Chillicothe meeting on Nov. 17, was taken under consideration and treated at some length and from various viewpoints, and with several proposals made. It was at length voted that the general director be asked to undertake an intensive but continuing campaign for books. (Dr. Hill wished to be recorded in the negative.)

LETTERS FROM THE CAMPS

Camp Travis

At the request of J. F. Marron, camp librarian, E. W. Winkler, reference librarian

in the University of Texas, has written a story of the work as he found it during a week's visit in December. Camp Travis adjoins Fort Sam Houston at San Antonio, Texas, and is a National Army Camp.

The librarian had been on the ground one month. When he arrived, the library building was not complete, and large shipments of books were at the depots piling up storage charges. Soon after the completion of the building, a "norther" ripped off the ventilating ridge, and deposited large quantities of dust in the building. Repairs were made before any rain fell; and the ventilating ridge was eliminated. The location of the building on Sixth street appears to be satisfactory; the K. C. Hall, postoffice, and a large Y. M. C. A. are on one side, and a large theater is being constructed on the other side. The lighting system is good.

The shelving was placed during the first two days of my visit. It consists of thirty-nine sections of double faced L. B. wood shelving; each section contains seven shelves, three feet long. About 12,000 books and a large quantity of magazines had to be piled on the floor temporarily. The books were mostly gifts, tho some shipments of purchased books had arrived. The gift books are from ninety to ninety-five per cent fiction.

The authorities at Camp Travis have cooperated cheerfully with the camp librarian in everything necessary to facilitate the work of the library. Four men were detailed to assist in the library, but while I was there only two had reported. The work first undertaken was to alphabetize the fiction and to plate, stamp, pocket, and place a book card in each volume to prepare it for circulation. Non-fiction is to receive in addition a brief class number and a catalog card. With the help at his command, it will take the librarian a good while to prepare all the books for circulation.

The library building was constantly being visited by men and officers, and wherever the librarian went he was asked about the progress of his work. Books have begun to circulate from the library building, and collections of books have been placed at several points in the camp. It is the plan of the librarian to increase the number of deposit stations so as to include every place where soldiers congregate during leisure or enforced idle hours. To facilitate this extra-mural work, A. L. A. Headquarters authorized the purchase of an automobile. I was commissioned to make this purchase, and gave the librarian his first lesson in its operation.

Fifteen miles distant from Camp Travis is Kelly Field with about 40,000 men. About thirty miles distant is Camp Stanley, where the reserve officers are trained. Experience will have to determine whether it will be

practicable to serve these camps from the Camp Travis library.

For this enormous task the Camp Librarian is to have one assistant. No one had been appointed when I was there. Clearly it is of the very greatest importance that proper men be secured for these places. The Camp Librarian provides the library organization of the United States with an opportunity such as has never occurred before, to introduce the young men of America to modern library service. The use made of this opportunity lies in the hands of the librarian in charge and his assistant. These men deserve every assistance from the profession in general that can be given them in the prosecution of their tremendous task.

Camps Beauregard and Bowie

In a long letter George F. Strong describes his work in Camps Beauregard and Bowie. Going to the first-named camp Oct. 1, he found about 5000 men and 2000 books, mainly from the New Orleans Public Library. A company mess-hall was assigned as the library's temporary headquarters, and proved easily adapted to the work. In the next six weeks the camp increased to 20,000 men, and 8000 donated books and many thousand donated magazines were received. The work of sorting and distributing these books and magazines among the library's stations was well organized, and a beginning had been made toward a reference collection at the main library, when on Nov. 12 the camp was quarantined for measles and pneumonia. On the division surgeon's order, the books were recalled to the main library and stations, except those deposited in hospitals and soldiers' clubs, and the library was ordered closed. The medical department consented to the non-returnable distribution of magazines among infected organizations, and this was handled by the Y. M. C. A.

On Nov. 20 Mr. Strong was transferred to Camp Bowie, where the library work had been started in July under the direction of Mrs. Charles Scheuber, librarian of the Carnegie Public Library at Fort Worth. Here again, on Nov. 28, quarantine orders were issued confining enlisted men to camp, owing to the spread of measles and pneumonia, and the quarantine lasted until Dec. 17. The library co-operated with the Y. M. C. A. and the

post office in collecting and distributing all the magazines available, and here, as in Camp Beauregard, the demand under quarantine far exceeded the supply, no matter how undesirable these back numbers might have seemed in other days.

The library at Camp Bowie has about 12,000 books, distributed between the main collection, and nine stations, including an aviation camp ten miles away and two soldiers' clubs in the city. Libraries for the base hospital and Y. M. C. A. headquarters are being organized and 200 books on the war and military science have been bought for a station at Division Headquarters.

Mr. Strong's experience in two camps under quarantine leads to the suggestion that a general policy be outlined, to be approved by the Surgeon General, with respect to the circulation of reading matter during quarantine and also with respect to the destruction, storage, or disinfection of reading matter used after quarantine is established.

Camp Funston, Kansas

From the library at Camp Funston Willis H. Kerr sends the following answer to the unceasing question, Do soldiers read?

On the evening of January 2, two men in the Engineers' Camp had, between them, Hall's "Kitchener's mob" and Victor Chapman's Letters, both books from the Camp Library. Each man read his book thru, then exchanged with his friend. They read in the barracks till lights were out, then went to the company bath-house, where lights burn all night, and read till 11:30 p. m. and 1:00 a. m., respectively. Both men read both books thru.

Ian Hay Beith's "First hundred thousand" was read at one sitting by a man comfortably tipped back in a Windsor arm-chair against the book shelves. He read right thru the formal speeches at the library "opening."

The six copies of Mr. Gerard's book, "My four years in Germany," are in constant use. Empey's "Over the top" (14 copies) is always "out." At least 20 additional copies are needed for the branch libraries in Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus buildings.

These requests, received within one week, could not be supplied because nothing was on hand. Wireless telegraphy (repeated requests), explosives, veterinary medicine and surgery, Oscar Wilde, geography (especially maps and atlases for circulation), cipher codes and de-ciphering manuals, equitation, steam engines, how to make and read maps, trigonometry, calculus.

On January 10, 11, and 12, Camp Funston

was visited by a Kansas "blizzard," with intense cold. The library was kept quite comfortably warm both days, and had an average attendance of readers, including many officers. Following are a few notes from those days:

Maeterlinck's "Wisdom and destiny" was asked for and searched for in vain (since then, received from A. L. A. headquarters). The man had read it in part at home, and wanted to finish it in camp. He is being notified that the book is now available.

A dozen or fifteen pages of concise, up-to-date (1917) information on meningitis in its various forms was furnished another inquirer, thanks to a good lady of Manhattan, Kansas, who had given us a relative's medical library.

Another man, a drafting designer in civil life, wanted something on his specialty, because "a fellow forgets all he knows." Thanks to someone in Kansas City, the library furnished him with a book from the I. C. S. series, exactly on his subject. He had never seen it before, and went away happy.

The educational secretary from Y. M. C. A. no. 5 came in on one of these days to get all possible textbooks in grammar, spelling, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, physical geography, civics, and history. The library was able to give him something on every subject. He has classes in many of these, but rather more individual students pursuing their own studies. He has thirty barracks-classes in current history; the officers of his vicinity are very much interested and co-operating; the library furnishes him several copies each of magazines like *World's Work*, *Current History*, *Review of Reviews*, *Collier's Weekly*, *Scientific American*; he clips out important articles, binds them, and circulates them à la Chautauqua circuit from company to company for intensive class study; at the "Y" he has a series of bulletin boards, with cleverly drawn headings, for current pictures and charts on aviation, military events, the navy, prominent men, inventions, etc. The library furnishes most of the material.

Another Y. M. C. A. educational secretary was in during the blizzard, asking for help in organizing a class in Decimal filing of government correspondence, for the Quartermaster and other departments.

Another 15° below zero visitor brought a friend with him, seeking a Pitman or Graham shorthand instruction book. "He can pick it up right off with a little help from me and a book." But the library didn't have Pitman or Graham. It had Eclectic and Gregg.

Robert Service's poems were the quest of the educational secretary of "Y" no. 7 on this cold day, for some of his men. He has had a steady demand for poetry. He carried the books back with him.

On the morning of January 12, with the thermometer at 20° below, the camp was further frozen with horror at the bank robbery and murder of four men the night be-

fore. One of the first visitors at the library was an officer, a member of the investigating commission. He wanted a book to read, "not too heavy, but something to occupy my mind." He took away a Rex Beach.

On one of these mornings the librarian prepared and served coffee to the six soldier assistants. "Say, boy! this sure ruins what they call coffee at our mess!" was one reward.

The new building was completed by the contractors on Wednesday, December 19. Work at the former library headquarters (in the Y. M. C. A. Headquarters store-room) had been suspended since Dec. 1, all magazines and books being delivered to the library building. By December 20 there was an accumulation of more than sixty cases of books and twenty tons of magazines. Between December 20 and January 4, the librarian and assistant (Messrs. Kerr and Clayton), assisted by Floyd McNeil and Glenn McPherson, student assistants from Emporia Normal Library, and several soldiers "detailed" by the camp authorities for library, opened and sorted the books, sorted and bundled and distributed or stored the magazines, installed the living room equipment, received and put into daily use the library's Ford truck, received and unpacked the building equipment of chairs and office desks, washed the windows, and put up the window draperies. Misses Irene Gentry and Helen Read and Mrs. Gentry, of the Kansas City Public Library, gave prompt and generous help in making up the eighty yards of cretonne for the windows. The draperies add an attractive bit of color (rose and tan) and a reminder of home very much appreciated.

The building has been in hourly use by officers and men, and books and magazines issued, since December 19. The attendance grows daily, being especially good on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and evenings and all day Sunday. Hours of opening have been fixed from nine a. m. to nine-thirty p. m., daily.

Approximately 20,000 volumes are on hand at the central building and branches. Probably 3000 of these are either worn out or otherwise useless. The remainder is a strong collection of good all-round non-fiction and fiction, including a remarkable number of late publications in all lines. The purchases from the A. L. A. War Library fund are arriving almost daily, and go into immediate circulation, as the selection is exactly what is needed.

Further donations of books from citizens, thru their public libraries, are needed. Any sound, clean book is useful. Text-books of all grades, from primers and spellers up to university texts, are in great demand, so long as they are whole and clean and fairly recent in publication. Old religious books cannot be used. Magazines of date before 1918 cannot be used, except certain sets.

Twenty-one branches are now in operation,

each with from 200 to 1500 books. These branches are in the 12 Y. M. C. A. buildings, 4 Y. W. C. A. hostess houses, 3 Knights of Columbus buildings, Kansas regimental (353rd Infantry) building, and the Junction City Community building. There will be additional branches and distributing stations soon, served from the central building by the library automobile truck. Magazines and newspapers are delivered several times each week to branches and to the hospitals, infirmaries, and detention camp.

Willis H. Kerr, camp librarian, is loaned to this work for part of each week by the Kansas State Normal School, Emporia, where he is librarian. Herbert V. Clayton, assistant camp librarian, is loaned for part of his time by the Kansas State Library, Topeka, where he is the law librarian. Floyd McNeil, of Emporia, will be the permanent paid assistant, beginning January 28 (Messrs. Kerr and Clayton receiving only traveling expense and subsistence). Other valued help is being given by soldiers detailed to the library, including two men of long experience in the St. Louis Public Library (Ferdinand Henke, Co. D, 314th Engineers, and Clifford Keller, Co. K, 354th Infantry).

An occasional hour of reading aloud is being tried. The first of these hours was on Sunday afternoon, January 6, by Mrs. Willis Kerr, of Emporia. No effort was made to advertise the reading, a group of men voluntarily gathering at one corner of the reading room upon announcement. Mrs. Kerr read from Coningsby Dawson's "Carry on," Robert Service's "Rhymes of a Red Cross man," and some of Vachel Lindsay. One testimony was, "Mrs. Kerr, that was just like home."

REFERENCE WORK AT CAMP SHERMAN

With the main library at Camp Sherman actually open more intensive reference work has been made possible and Carl P. P. Vitz, the assistant librarian, wrote as follows regarding it, under date of Jan. 17:

Work with the men of Camp Sherman thru the Camp Sherman Library began on December 31. We have had now a little over two weeks' experience and are beginning to get an idea of the nature of the demands made upon us. With this I am sending a record of books issued. This is complete for January 13, a Sunday. . . . It should be noted that Sunday is our busiest day, both for the withdrawal of books and for reading-room use.

As these records show, over one-half of the withdrawals are of non-fiction, tho the collection from which they are taken is much over one-half fiction. As was anticipated, the fiction in favor is chiefly stories of adventure, such as come from the pens of Zane Grey, Rex Beach, Jack London, Bower and McCutcheon. Zane Grey is so far easily our best

seller. Harold Bell Wright is also very popular. For recent fiction as such there is no call. It is interesting to see how well this collection of fiction, given out of the homes of Ohio, meets the wants of the men from these same homes.

In regard to non-fiction, there is first of all the very considerable demand for war books. "Over the top," "Private Peat," Gerard's "My four years in Germany," and other books of this type are in great demand. Likewise books having to do with the business of war are wanted. Our books on aeronautics, trench warfare, the bayonet, artillery, sanitation, motors, as well as on telephony, telegraphy and wireless for the Signal Corps and Telegraph Battalion have been entirely inadequate. It has been necessary to send in orders for additional books to help meet this demand. The calls for books that have no relation to the war have been most varied. Almost the very first call was for the Discourses of Epictetus. Poetry, history and natural science are wanted probably in the order named. That many soldiers are taking this opportunity for study is shown by the steady demand for books on algebra, geometry, physics, chemistry, shorthand, law, business, grammar, etc. There is also a fair demand for French books.

A gratifying development is the increasing amount of reference work. This is chiefly with officers. In fact the use of the library is in proportion to their number, greatest on the part of officers, while of the enlisted men almost one-half are non-commissioned officers. The reference work is chiefly in connection with the preparation of talks to the men or of lectures in the Officers Training Corps or other classes for officers. Requests taken care of, have been for material on the state of the war at the beginning of each calendar year, comparisons of the Lee-Enfield and Springfield rifles, the origin and history of uniforms, the relation of discipline to patriotism, incidents and information on artillery warfare to make lectures on this subject of greater interest to the men, explosives and the like. Y. M. C. A. men have used the collection in the preparation of religious and other talks. Quotations have been identified, poems located and wagers settled. Much of the interest of the work comes from seeing what can be done with the meager and haphazard collection at our disposal. Our present equipment consists of the New International Encyclopedia, the Britannica, ninth edition, the World Almanac, Statesman's Yearbook, a few handbooks of various kinds, some wall maps, a good atlas and most important the Reader's Guide, 1914 to date. Files of Reader's Guide and of technical periodicals, tho as yet very incomplete, are proving useful. Some thirty indexed titles are represented and also many aeronautical, automobile, engineering and other technical magazines. These have been secured as gifts from libraries or have come to

us from individuals. Recent magazines, dropped into the mails after a one cent stamp had been affixed, are turned over to us by the Post Office and have been a fruitful source for the filling in of recent issues. The addition of the *International Military Digest* and the journals devoted to the various branches of the service should do much in the improvement of our reference service.

A CHILD'S ESSAY ON SOLDIERS' LIBRARIES

During the campaign for the soldiers' library fund last fall, the pupils in one of the public schools in Kelleys Island, Ohio, wrote essays on the topic. The following, written by a pupil in the sixth grade, is selected for reprinting here:

The subject which I am going to write about has already been done in other schools and our school is "next." That is the "Soldiers' Library."

Mr. White told us about it a few days ago, and all the children in our room were willing to do as asked.

So Mr. White appointed three children in our grade, and three from the seventh grade to go around to the houses on the Island to collect money for the Soldiers' Library, and also at school there is a can for each grade and the children that have money for the Soldiers' Library put it into the cans, and that money also goes to the Soldiers' Library.

The reason we are doing this is because when the soldiers come from a long journey they want to sit down and have a rest, when they do this they have only a few magazines to read, but after this I think they will have some good books to read, so I think every boy or girl ought to be glad to put a nickel or a dime into the can for the Soldiers' Library, and also the people whom the collectors ask ought to give some too. Because the soldiers are going to lick the kaiser for us, and I think after a bit the kaiser will be willing to say, "Uncle Sam is a friend of mine."

ALFIE MARTIN.

IN THE DISPATCH OFFICES

An additional dispatch office has been opened at 119 Hudson street, Hoboken, under the supervision of Asa Don Dickinson. He will receive, sort, prepare for use, and ship to France both gift books and purchased books. It is expected that he will draw largely upon the libraries for such quantities of books as he will need.

At the New York dispatch office R. W. G. Vail, of the New York Public Library, has succeeded Mr. Hodgson, and he is to be further assisted by H. N. W. Magill,

for many years the enthusiastic promoter of library interests and community welfare in Pleasant Valley, N. Y. From this latter station it is estimated that 200,000 volumes have been plated and dispatched to the soldiers in camp and post, on the seas and in the overseas forces.

INSTRUCTION FOR ILLITERATE SOLDIERS

With the organization of the National Army, when the United States entered the World War, the usual condition of "no illiterate soldiers" was suspended. This was a signal to Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, whose "moonlight schools" in Kentucky have achieved such marvelous results, to extend to soldiers the work of the Kentucky Illiteracy Commission, of which she is president. Beginning at once with the work of giving instruction in reading and writing to all illiterate soldiers in Kentucky camps, the work is being extended to camps the country over. Mrs. Stewart is to prepare a "Soldier's first book," in which each sentence will be adapted to camp life. One-half the book is to be devoted to patriotic songs.

GAYLORD BROS.' CO-OPERATION

Acknowledgment should be made of the work of Gaylord Bros., Syracuse, N. Y., in behalf of the War Service campaign. At the request of the A. L. A. committee on library publicity, who provided the copy, book lists on subjects made timely by the war were printed by the above mentioned firm for circulation thru local libraries. That the original plans of the A. L. A. War Service Committee were changed, should not prevent hearty thanks to the publishers for their co-operation. The only regret of Gaylord Bros. in this undertaking is that they could not always live up to their ideal of prompt service, by filling all orders on the day received. It is to be hoped that library customers will not count this lapse against them.

OTHER FORMS OF LIBRARY WAR SERVICE

Having emphasized the work of the camp libraries for several months in this department, we are giving some space this month to the other forms of war service to which the public libraries of the country have been giving equal attention. In response to

a special query a number of libraries have sent us most interesting summaries of these other phases of their many-sided work.

The City Library Association, Springfield, Mass.

More than \$8000 was raised for the camp library fund. Appeals for books for the soldiers' libraries have already resulted in 2000 volumes. The use of the hall and rooms of the Library Association has been granted for patriotic and war-work organizations. Successful entertainments have been held for soldiers from the local camps. Books and periodicals have been sent to the Hostess House near the U. S. Arsenal and to neighboring camps and guard stations. Library cards have been issued to soldiers stationed in the vicinity, and the library is constantly used by them. Large numbers of drill manuals, works on military art and science, etc., have been procured for them, and especially for officers. Much information and many technological books have been furnished to munition makers. To the public, printed lists on thrift and food conservation, gardening, war books, foreign trade, explosives, and Red Cross work, and manuals and guides for soldiers have been distributed. Thousands of hand bills advertising the Liberty Loan were sent out in library books. An opportunity was given a solicitor to address the staff, who subscribed to the utmost limit of their resources. A booth was installed at the library to collect funds for the Red Triangle work. The library hall is soon to house an exhibition to raise money for Red Cross purposes. The librarian and other members of the staff have taken part in numerous campaigns to raise money for war work purposes. The staff contributed \$125 for Belgian relief, \$80 for Red Triangle work, \$160 for the camp library fund, some \$85 to other relief funds, and more than \$150 for Red Cross work, including 100% membership. The members of the staff have outside of hours prepared scrap books for the entertainment of the wounded and have conducted this work among the public; have organized among themselves a group for Red Cross sewing; and the librarian and various members have

served as representatives of the library in organizations connected with the war. The library has co-operated with the food and fuel conservation committees, the council of national defense, and similar bodies; and has brought their publications to the attention of the public. Hundreds of leaflets on food conservation, diet, canning, gardening, thrift, etc., have been distributed; numbers of pamphlets on the war issued by the British publicity committee have been given away; and exhibitions on the screens, with posters, notices, pictures, lists, etc., displayed on the bulletin boards, have constantly been used to stimulate food conservation, war saving, and similar measures.

Providence Public Library

For the first few months after the declaration of war, there was a steady demand, from men who were about to enter war service, for such publications as would aid them in preparing for their specific duties, and this of course led to a decided strengthening of the library's resources in those fields. It is one of the pleasures of these later months, that some of these same men are occasionally heard from, either beyond seas, or in some one of the training camps.

A little later books about the war were in exceptional demand. These "war books" were brought together, in one place, where they could be seen and handled by the readers. As the interest of readers in the causes of the war has deepened, and especially as it relates to the United States, another phase of the library's work is about to be undertaken. This plan is to make up a number of "sets" of books, for deposit, to be sent around to clubs, schools, etc., each set being selected with a view to making plain the position of the United States in this conflict. The President's War Message, and his "Flag Day" address, and other similar publications, have been utilized in this way.

In the camp library movement of last autumn, this library took an active part; and later placed the services of the assistant librarian, Albert R. Nichols, at the disposal of the A. L. A. War Service Committee, who appointed Mr. Nichols camp

librarian at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Up to the end of 1917, the total number of books shipped to the camps was 2613, with more than twice as many periodicals. These books were sent to Camp Devens, in Massachusetts, Camp Gordon, in Georgia, Camp Greene, in North Carolina, and to the various forts, camps, and stations here in Rhode Island. Following the appeal of Miss Jones, a nurse of exceptional experience, who made plain the needs of the men in the hospitals on the other side, and of the physicians and nurses there, as well, the library followed the admirable example of the New York Public Library, and a notice was put up near the entrance, reading as follows: "Leave your books here for over there." The appeal met with an instant response; and a part of the constant stream of books will henceforward flow to Europe, as well as to the camps in this country.

It was early seen that the library's bulletin-boards were quite inadequate, and a 15-foot space in the Main Hall, on the ground floor, was set apart for that purpose. It has done good service in securing the attention of the visitors to all the various appeals whether for books for the camps, the Liberty Loan, food conservation, fuel conservation, the Red Cross, and all the other forms of war activities. Various lectures, including those on food conservation, have been given in the building.

The Red Cross has a peculiarly warm place in the affections of those who are in charge of the library; and one of its organizations, made up from the membership of the day force at the library, meets once a week, in the evening, for the preparation of surgical dressings. A sewing-machine has been brought into one of the second-story rooms, which, until now had had no concern with anything but books.

The Buffalo Public Library

The Public Library is doing considerable war work in addition to what it is able to do in helping the camp libraries, and in addition to much which is being done by the members of the staff outside of the library.

Before the war, it was the policy of the Buffalo Public Library to permit no adver-

tising of any kind within the library or any of its branches. Solicitation of funds and of memberships, the posting of advertising bulletins and the distribution of handbills within the library, were all forbidden. This policy has been forgotten, and it now takes an active part in advertising and in otherwise helping all movements of the Government and of all organizations affiliated with the Government for the advancement of war measures.

For food conservation it has co-operated in many ways with the Food Administrator and his staff. It is displaying food bulletins; distributing advertising matter and pamphlets issued by the Government; it has an open shelf collection of books upon food conservation, which is being constantly renewed; and it has issued special book lists to help the movement.

The full force of all advertising possibilities of the library has also been put to use in helping the Liberty Bond sale, the Red Cross drives and the sale of Thrift Stamps. The library had a booth for the sale of Liberty Bonds; it received subscriptions for the Red Cross, and it is now soliciting Red Cross memberships. The library is also taking part in the sale of Thrift Stamps.

Practically every book now leaving any of the library agencies contains some advertising matter for a patriotic cause.

As important as any of this new work, however, is the supplying of the needed books to furnish the knowledge which makes the war work effective. There certainly is proof that there is real need in the extension of regular library work in the fact that the usual slump of circulation which we look for in times of industrial activity has not only failed to take place, but there is a marked increase in the circulation of books, and a still greater increase in the number of library book borrowers. Another increase in the use of the library has come with the greatly enlarged force of night workers, many of whom use the library by day.

The New York Public Library

Surgical dressings instructions were begun in April, 1917, and 604 dressings completed and sent to the Red Cross.

The American Fund for French Wounded, Overseas Division, appointed Tuesday evenings as "library night" for cutting out and making of garments. From May to December, 1917, 1725 garments were assembled, 644 garments sewed, 136 garments knitted and 5274 surgical dressings made.

A Red Cross Auxiliary was formed in the New York Public Library on Oct. 30, 1917, being Auxiliary No. 256 of the New York County Chapter. Sixty-six knitted garments have been made and returned to the Red Cross Headquarters. Aside from this 58 knitted garments were made by members of the staff and distributed among the library's men in the service and knitting is being done continuously. Red Cross Auxiliary No. 234 was started in October, 1917, in the Library School and 63 knitted garments have been made and returned. Red Cross Auxiliaries have also been started in the 135th Street and Washington Heights branches.

The staff worked on the State Military Registration and took an active part in the work of the Liberty Loan and U. S. Food Administration. Each branch is a sales agent for War Savings Stamps. The Draft Boards have a number of permanent offices in the branch libraries as well as the Legal Advisory Board. For the national government we have distributed an enormous amount of literature. In one case over 100,000 circulars were distributed to adults with books.

A Christmas sale and tea under the auspices of the New York Public Library Staff Association, Welfare Committee, was held on Dec. 15, 1917, at the Staff Rooms, 26 West 40th street. Generous contributions of materials were made by the staff, and all help needed for preparation and for assistance at the sale and tea was freely offered. Over \$375 was cleared, to be devoted to war service work, and particularly for the benefit of the members in active service from the library.

Thirty Christmas boxes were sent to the members of the staff in the camps of this country and "over seas."

There are thirty-one members of the staff, who have either received commissions, enlisted, been drafted or volunteered

for service with the armed forces of the U. S.

The men of the library held weekly drills as members of the Home Defense League, during the spring, summer and fall of 1917, in the library court. A number of the members enlisted in war service. Drills will be resumed in the spring of 1918.

Many staff members have given generously of their time in working on books for the camp libraries.

The National Surgical Dressings Committee have opened a station in the lobby of the Fifth avenue entrance of the Central Building and the staff have the privilege of working there also.

The Free Library of Philadelphia

The Main Library and all its branches have been distributing for some time both Liberty Loan and U. S. Government War-Saving Stamps literature.

The entire bulletin board space at the Main Library is devoted to giving publicity to war projects. In addition to the regular recruiting posters, from all branches of the Government service, posters calling for war relief, food conservation, control of transportation facilities, the increase of industrial output, etc., are exhibited.

Men in any branch of the Government service are permitted to borrow books without the necessity of securing a guarantor.

The Library League clubs for girls, managed by the department for children, are engaged in knitting and other Red Cross work, and in addition are assisting the Patriotic League to extend its work.

The Haddington branch, on Christmas Eve, celebrated a Community Christmas, in honor of the men in the service. A large Christmas tree, illuminated with colored lights, was decorated with metal tags, each bearing the name of one of the five hundred and forty-seven young men of Haddington now in the service of the United States. The president of the Haddington Citizens' Association presided, and choirs from the neighboring churches and children from the schools of the neighborhood took part in singing carols and patri-

otic songs. Music was furnished by the Overbrook Military Band.

The Public Library of the District of Columbia

The Public Library of Washington, as is the case with the Library of Congress and the libraries of the various federal bureaus, is being constantly used by the government departments and especially by the new war service commissions for the obtaining of information along every line that affects the prosecution of the war. The pamphlet and clippings collections of the reference department have repeatedly afforded data not readily obtainable elsewhere. This use is, however, incidental to the library's location in the nation's capital.

Aside from service to the government the library has a number of war activities. Two classes of young women on the staff have taken a Red Cross training course. The Red Cross membership campaign was vigorously carried on both among the staff members and from a booth in the lobby where visitors were enrolled. The children's department has aimed at being a clearing house for all information in regard to patriotic service for children, and it has been active in encouraging such service among its young readers. Reading lists and suggestion slips of possible war service have been issued. Scrapbooks and picture puzzles have been made by the children. Knitting classes with instruction and wool distribution appealed to the older girls. The boys have been interested in home gardening projects, and the "Working Boys Reserve."

The librarian obtained the aid of a section of one of the strongest of Washington's women's clubs to co-operate with the U. S. Food Administration and to install and take charge of exhibits on food conservation. These have been very well planned and well attended. Pamphlets and recipes are distributed. A special case of war recipes is kept for consultation, and in the industrial division an effort is made to meet all demands for help and information concerning cookery problems relating to the present crisis.

The latest activity has been the conver-

sion of the library's lecture hall into a recreation room for men in uniform. Writing materials, billiard tables, a victrola, live story books and French study texts, friendly club women as hostesses and occasionally tea, have made the room inviting and it is becoming steadily more popular with the soldiers and sailors, of whom there are many thousands in camps in and about Washington.

Detroit Public Library

The Red Cross campaign in April, 1917, netted \$2292.74, representing contributions and memberships, while the Christmas campaign, in December, brought in \$839.50, representing 747 memberships. Continued assistance is given to Red Cross work by staff members at headquarters and branch libraries are used as workrooms and for classes in the making of surgical dressings.

For the first Liberty Loan 163 subscriptions amounting to \$11,700 were secured, and in the second 77 subscriptions for \$7600. For the Y. M. C. A. fund \$442.89 was raised.

In the food pledge campaign, 6900 cards were secured in a house to house canvass by staff members. For the cause of food conservation, exhibits of books and pamphlets were prepared in the various library agencies, an article on "Detroit's food problem" was published in *Library Service*, and "Thrift" book marks were distributed.

In conducting the selective draft the library contributed clerical work, regular assistance being given by staff members on library time and as volunteer work, to Local Draft Board Division No. 1, in addressing and mailing questionnaires and other forms. For a period of two weeks, staff members averaging in number twenty-five per day, helped with this work and are continuing. Advice was given in library agencies, to registrants.

Scrapbooks for soldiers have been made by staff members, assisted by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, Y. W. C. A., and high school classes of art and design.

Distribution has been made thru library agencies of circulars such as those on War Savings Stamps, and also civil service circulars about government positions.

St. Louis Public Library

The library has received about 24,000 books for camp libraries, of which 23,000 have been sent to libraries of eight different camps. It has also handled 60,000 magazines and has either sent these or sold them for the benefit of the War Library Fund. Scrap-books are sold at 5c. each, to be filled and returned for distribution. The library has also done some work on its own account with nearby camps and detachments and at Jefferson Barracks, especially in furnishing magazines for use on departing recruit trains.

The assistant librarian, Mr. Blackwelder, has been lent by the board for the organization of a library at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark., for two months.

An effort has been made to meet the demands for literature on military organization and instruction.

The library has assisted in collections for the War Library Fund, for which the sum raised in St. Louis to date is \$12,-896.30. About \$3000 of this was raised directly by the Library. The Carondelet branch alone collected over \$1000.

Work connected with conscription is being carried on at three different branch libraries. In the Crunden branch the Exemption Board with Legal Advisory for Division No. 4, is occupying a large part of the ground floor of the building.

Publicity was freely given by the library to the Liberty Bond sale and at present Thrift Stamps are for sale at all libraries, the board having authorized the investment of a sum for this purpose. A member of the library staff has been detailed to superintend an educational campaign thru the library.

During the Red Cross membership campaign, the library and its branches served as stations for the registration of new members.

The library calls attention by bulletins, posters and exhibits to Government and other literature on Food Conservation. Stations for the signing of the Hoover pledge were installed in the libraries and in some of the branches there has been systematic instruction in canning and allied subjects. In addition, the library is making large col-

lections of books on all phases of the war and of foreign war posters.

A service flag with ten stars hangs over the front entrance to the Central Building.

Denver Public Library

In addition to acting as the book collecting and distributing center for this Rocky Mountain region, the Denver Public Library prepared the specifications for soldiers' scrap books which have been widely adopted elsewhere. It supervised the preparation of these books until this work was turned over to the Junior Red Cross. It is the central bureau in Denver for the patriotic story campaign which is being conducted in schools, foreign settlements, etc. It is providing quarters and facilities for eight free French classes of large membership, which meet at the library eight times a week. It is the library representative in Colorado of the publicity committee of the State Council of Defense; it is also the official library headquarters in Colorado for library co-operation with the U. S. Food Administration. It has prepared various special lists of books for use in the Thrift and Red Cross campaigns, and has printed for public distribution two short lists, "Ladders of interesting books on the war." It has a special bulletin board of twelve hinged leaves containing official government bulletins and publications on food conservation, etc. It has furnished reports, under instructions from the U. S. Department of Justice, of the investigations of designated library readers as shown by their use of library material.

The Library Association of Portland, Oregon

The war has added greatly to the Library's responsibilities during the past few months. All sorts of patriotic meetings have been held, and sewing machines and cutting tables are in active use several times a week in the branch auditoriums. The library assistants, with all the other women of the land, have been sewing, knitting, gardening, and attending first aid classes. An effective knitting campaign was conducted in the playgrounds last summer by the children's librarian, and as a result 150 Serbian squares were made.

Knitting clubs are bulletined at the Central Library building and at several of the branches, affording opportunity for reading aloud. Library assistants gave effective aid in the Red Cross and the Soldiers' Library fund campaigns and also secured names for the National Registration of Women. Their sympathies were aroused by some letters written by a young lieutenant in France to his mother in Portland, so, in addition to a contribution to the general fund, sixty Christmas boxes were gathered together and shipped.

From the beginning of the war every soldier on guard duty in Multnomah County has been supplied with books and magazines from the Multnomah County Library. The first of August, as soon as there were shelves to put them on, books were sent to the Y. M. C. A. houses at Vancouver Barracks, and following hard upon these volumes, Bremerton, Forts Stevens, Columbia, Canby, Worden, Casey, Flagler, George Wright, and Whitman have all been provided for, as well as many thousands of volumes sent to American Lake.

Not the least valuable bit of war service was the foresight shown by the technical department in purchasing every modern book on shipbuilding that the market has offered, and many copies of the most important are in constant use by the new workers in this new industry. The library is now promoting the food conservation campaign with books, bulletins, receipts, etc., etc.

A most attractive war exhibit has been in place in the East Portland branch library during the last few weeks. Posters from the various recruiting offices in Portland and on Food Conservation, the Liberty Loan, etc., decorate the walls. Tables are filled with books and pamphlets on the conservation of food and receipts are posted with space underneath for the signatures of those who have tried them and found them satisfactory. The insignia of the different ranks in the United States, French and British armies are displayed in a glass case with the flags and colors of the nations. In this same case are some most interesting rings and mats made by French and British soldiers during idle

moments in the trenches. Another interesting feature of this exhibit is the maps showing the positions of allied and German lines, and the gain made yearly since the beginning of the war.

Children's essays on "What I can do to help win the war" have also attracted much attention.

Last, but not by any means least, is the division showing the work of grade school girls in the knitting line. A meeting of the "Red, White and Blue Club" is held every week at the library and the result is that numerous bright colored squares, wristlets, mufflers and wash cloths are sent to the Red Cross headquarters.

Los Angeles Public Library

In addition to carrying on camp library work, this Library is co-operating with the Red Cross and with the United States Food Conservation. An auxiliary of the Los Angeles Chapter of the Red Cross was formed on Nov. 1, and now numbers 88 members. For the past two months the members have been busy knitting socks, sweaters and mufflers for the soldiers. In December the staff held a food sale for the purpose of raising money for the purchase of more yarn. This was quite successful, about \$35 being realized. This amount was contributed entirely by members of the staff. Recently this auxiliary was allowed \$100 by the Los Angeles Chapter of the Red Cross.

Mrs. Frances M. Harmon, a member of the library board, has been appointed library publicity director for California by the U. S. Food Conservation Commission. This library is assisting her by giving her stenographic assistance in the compiling of mailing lists and sending out literature from Washington. The library is also holding food exhibits at the central building and branches, and distributing receipts, of which it has had some 50,000 copies printed.

For more than six months the library has been assisting the State Council of Defense in its work, gathering literature, indexing it for the use of the members of the Council, and making lists as needed.

Sedalia (Mo.) Public Library

The Sedalia Public Library is co-operat-

ing in a plan to keep on file records of all the soldiers called to the colors from that city. The plan includes sending a circular letter and an enrollment blank to each man, asking him to fill and return the blank. Date and place of birth are requested, name of parents, married or single, and if married number of children. When the blanks are returned a large committee will be formed and each member given three of the boys as an especial charge. He will be expected to correspond with them, learn of transfers and promotions, and make a record of them with other events of interest, to be kept on file at the library with photographs of the boy wherever obtainable.

Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas

The Rosenberg Library of Galveston, Texas, began its first aggressive war work with the home gardens campaign last spring, following it up with home canning, and made use of the Flower and Vegetable Show to distribute gardening lists. A planting chart for Galveston Island, prepared by the county agent of the Department of Agriculture, is kept posted in the library, as the gardening season is continuous.

In the fall Food Conservation became the absorbing subject. Bulletin board, bulletin shelf, book lists, newspapers and moving pictures all invite the use of the library's resources. Leila H. Seward, head of the lending department, assisted the local emergency home demonstration agent in setting up a Food Conservation Exhibit after the plan of the Food Administration. This was one of a series of exhibits to be held. Placed in the main corridor of the library, it compelled and obtained the attention of everyone entering. The demonstrators working in the different school districts under the direction of the emergency home demonstration agent all direct the women to the library. This is the most effective means of publicity possible. Photographs obtained from the State Library Publicity Director, the posters of the Food Administration, the Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Fisheries are displayed.

Of the Food Conservation leaflets, published by the University of Texas, about

400 have been distributed. Copies of these sent to the Colored branch of Rosenberg Library are being used by the domestic science teacher for her cooking classes, and in preparing the daily school lunch.

Other important bulletins published for free distribution are obtained in quantity, and given out upon request; such as "How the war came to America," published by the Committee on Public Information; "Home gardens in the south," "Home canning of fruits and vegetables," issued by the Department of Agriculture; and the Food Conservation leaflets already mentioned.

A special display is made from the collection of war pamphlets. Every two weeks a different set of pamphlets, of which the library has duplicates, is displayed on the lending counter under glass. Notices in the papers call attention to it outside the library.

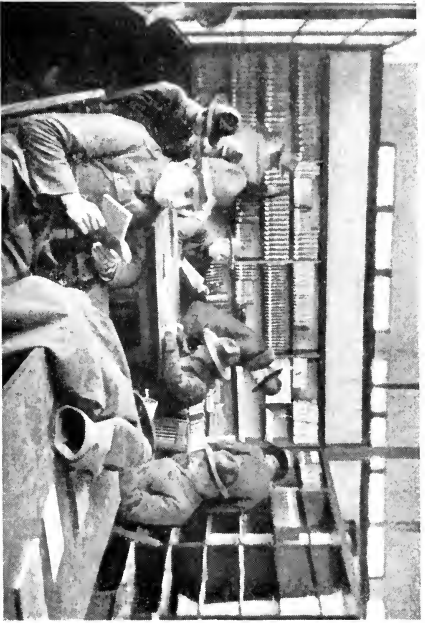
The Free Public Library of Newark, New Jersey

The Newark Library was instrumental in securing 800 French books, buying them partly with money raised from the sale of magazines contributed for the soldiers and partly thru the State Library Commission. They went to Camp Dix.

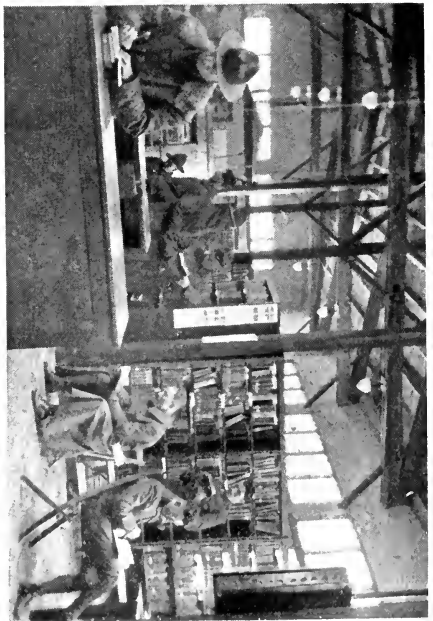
The library is getting up for the state of New Jersey a set of posters on food conservation, at the request of the Food Conservation Commission for the state. This includes 11 posters of the U. S. Food Administration; 10 large charts and graphs showing comparative costs of the same amount of nourishment in different foods and the composition of certain food materials; and 18 pictures, cartoons and magazine covers which tell the story. The library also prepared and supervised the printing of the poster for the Home Defense League of Newark and gave for it the use of the library's war poster design.

A letter to the clergy of Newark was sent from the library to be read on Educational Sunday, offering special service to persons wishing to study problems brought forward by the war.

The most successful thing about the books the library sent to New Jersey camps



THE REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

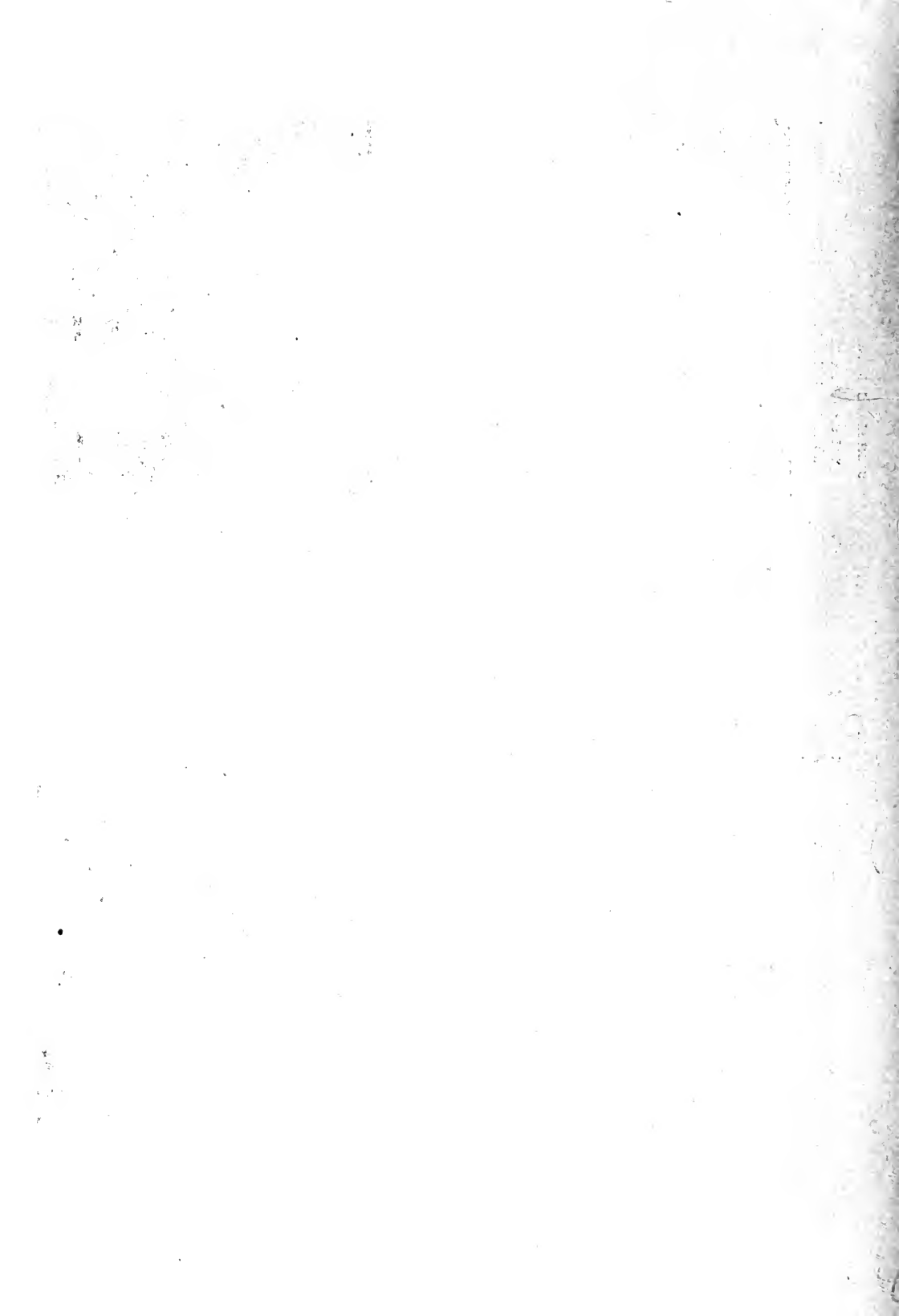


GENERAL VIEW OF THE INTERIOR



VOLUNTEERS AT WORK IN THE BASEMENT OF THE CHILLICOTHE
PUBLIC LIBRARY, PREPARING BOOKS FOR THE CAMP
MORE SNAPSHOTS FROM CAMP SHERMAN LIBRARY, AT CHILLICOTHE, OHIO

THE SORTING DEPARTMENT. EACH BRANCH HAS A SEPARATE
COMPARTMENT. NOTE THE BALER FOR WASTE PAPER
AT CHILLICOTHE, OHIO



is reported to be the bookplate of "Army Publications," described in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for December (page 961). Miss Askew reports that over 500 requests had been received a month ago from soldiers, for books and pamphlets mentioned on this list.

An "After the War" conference was held by the members of the staff at a luncheon, to consider the steps which the library might take to acquaint business men, manufacturers, etc., with the resources of the library, and the preparation for the business situation after the war. The accomplishment of the plans laid out, unfortunately, is depending upon a natural increase in the library appropriation, which may not be granted this year. The trade journal exhibit now in progress is the first step in this plan.

The library has assembled a traveling exhibit of war posters at the request of the Committee on Public Information, described in the January *JOURNAL* (page 30). It has now begun a campaign for the collection of publications issued by soldiers, as well as pictures, souvenirs, etc. Last summer the library was able to send to a Lieutenant Boulas, a wounded French officer interned in Switzerland, some books and pamphlets for use in connection with his work as professor of modern commercial organization of the High School of Commerce at Neuchatel, in the section devoted to wounded soldiers. In exchange, the library asked Lieutenant Boulas if he could secure material suitable for this collection, and altho he, being forbidden all communication with his comrades, is unable to collect such items, he has forwarded the request to a Mme. Yvonne Sarcey on the staff of *Les Annales* at Paris, from whom it is hoped many interesting additions to the collection may be received.

Seattle Public Library

Several thousand bulletins on food conservation have been distributed from the central and branch libraries, the chief trouble being to secure a sufficient number. Food shows demonstrating war economies have been held in two branches at which time there were also exhibits of various

articles made by school children for the soldiers and sailors.

By buying freely and duplicating when necessary the library has tried to meet the demand for books on military and allied subjects, such as aeronautics, wireless telegraphy, and shipbuilding. With the growth, during the last two years, of the shipbuilding industry in Seattle, from a mere infant to a veritable giant, the demand for books on shipbuilding is something tremendous. For example, with 21 copies of Holms' *Shipbuilding* (price \$17.50), there are 36 reserves waiting at the present time.

The auditoriums in a number of branches are being used for Red Cross work in sewing and preparing surgical dressings. Women of the neighborhood come day after day and often spend a full 8 hours. Motors have been attached to the sewing machines to expedite the work. Various patriotic societies, such as the Minute Men and the Junior Patriotic League, are constantly making use of the auditoriums for meetings.

Mrs. W. A. Burleigh, one of the members of the Library Board, managed a very successful campaign in which over 40,000 Red Cross seals were sold. Several hundred school children came to the Green-Lake Branch Library and under Mrs. Burleigh's direction canvassed the district thoroly. Nearly, if not all, of the members of the staff are members of the Red Cross, and many have been active in its work. A booth was maintained for the sale of memberships during the December drive.

Various members of the staff subscribed \$2750 to the Second Liberty Loan and sixty of them, since last April, have been contributing one-half of one per cent. of their salaries to the Belgian and Armenian relief funds.

Tacoma Public Library

The war activities of the Tacoma Public Library include exhibits of special collections of military and naval service manuals of all sorts in the circulation department, as well as the maintenance of a complete file of all publications of the War and Navy Departments in the refer-

ence division of the library. Other special collections of books and exhibits have covered travels in the warring countries and several large sized maps giving the battle lines up-to-date. Liberty Loan and Red Cross posters were displayed freely thru-out the library and at present a special exhibit on food preparation and conservation is in progress accompanied by a series of posters sent out by the U. S. Food Administration. The rapid development of shipbuilding as a war time industry in Tacoma has made great demands on the library for shipbuilding material, which has been purchased in quantity.

Since June 18, members of the military or naval forces of the United States stationed in and around Tacoma, including the 40,000 soldiers at Camp Lewis, have been granted full privileges at the library. Miss Lytle, assistant librarian, is chairman of the war history division of the Pierce County Council for National Defense. In connection with the organizing of the library at Camp Lewis (exactly 17 miles from the Tacoma Public Library) the catalog department prepared 6500 books for use on the shelves of the camp library. Practically every member of the staff has gone out to the camp and served in the library in some capacity, and the catalog department has devoted weeks at a time to this work. Interlibrary loans are now made to this library and individual requests from soldiers are met directly in many cases.

One or two suggestions have been made to the Committee on Public Information in Washington, D. C., which were turned over to the War Department and acknowledged with thanks. It is possible that libraries generally will hear of these thru other channels later.

THE library committee of the American Electric Railway Association, of which Lewis A. Armstead was appointed chairman and which was intended to act as a clearing house for material of use to electric railways, has discontinued its activities on account of the war.

MOTION PICTURE CIRCUITS IN NORTH CAROLINA

ONE of the needs of rural communities is a form of entertainment which will bring closer the life of the world. The motion picture offers the best solution of this problem. Unfortunately the difficulty of obtaining suitable films, the cost of the equipment and of exhibiting the films, and the legal requirements regarding fire-proof booths and licensed operators have made it almost impossible heretofore to maintain regular motion picture entertainments in the country neighborhoods.

The state of North Carolina has taken the bull by the horns. At the last legislative session an appropriation of \$25,000 was made to assist rural communities in arranging for motion picture entertainments. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction was directed to provide for such entertainments where communities desired them. The plan for putting this act into operation has been worked out and a circuit has been organized in Sampson county. Under this plan the motion picture service is combined with the community organization work done by the State Bureau of Community Service. The act provides for a series of entertainments varying in number and cost, two-thirds of the cost being paid by the communities served, and one-third by the state. A unit consisting of one complete picture outfit, photoplays and operator and everything necessary for one year's service, it has been found, costs about \$3000. The county's share is \$2000, the state providing the balance. The plan involves the organization of a circuit of ten community centers, each guaranteeing its proportionate part of the cost to the county Board of Education. The entertainments are held twice a month. The type of man chosen for operator is one who can organize community leagues in the different communities. Each program consists of not less than six reels, occupying about one and one-half hours. The remaining half hour of the meeting is made available for holding a community meeting and discussing community problems. At this meeting may appear some state official interested in community development work,

such as farm demonstrations, and present the subject in which he is interested. Other officials accompanying the operator in his rounds may be the county superintendent or the county health officer.

Ten communities in Sampson county asked for the service for a full year beginning Nov. 20. Each of these communities guaranteed to the Sampson county Board of Education a sum not to exceed \$225 to pay for the service, each being allowed the privilege of choosing its method of raising the money. In every case the communities decided to charge an admission fee of ten cents. This is proving a decided financial success. Some of the communities have taken in at a single meeting more than three times as much as the cost of the service. The program included two health reels on tuberculosis furnished by the State Board of Health. The county health officer made the rounds with the operator, talking a few minutes at each meeting on the subject of tuberculosis and Red Cross seals in connection with the films.

"But, after all," says W. C. Crosby, who is organizing the work, "the finest thing, perhaps, in the whole big idea is the wholesome and regular recreation for the whole community furnished thru these pictures, and the fine community spirit that grows out of the meetings."

This plan can be carried out without the assistance of state funds. A group of granges in a given region can appoint committees to take charge of such entertainments and arrange their halls for the exhibition of pictures. Thru co-operation they can establish a circuit and procure a program of pictures for circulation in the region for a given period of time. A licensed operator can be hired by the week by the co-operating societies. He will carry the films from place to place in order of exhibition. The rental of films by the week is less than by the day, and makes it easier at the same time to secure what is wanted. Portable machines can now be purchased at a reasonable price. They can be run by electric power, small motors or a belt from an automobile, as well as by gas tanks. The cost of the machine which

ranges from \$150 to \$300 can be apportioned over a period of two or three years.

The National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, 70 Fifth avenue, New York City, issues lists of films reviewed by its committees and declared by them to be especially suitable for family entertainments. These lists may be had on application. They are part of the program of the Better Films Movement. In North Carolina the circuit is covered by means of an automobile which carries about a motion picture machine and an electric light plant. Insurance regulations are met thru the use of an incandescent lamp. This type of lamp also solves the question of licensed operators. The average cost of the performance has been found to be about \$12.

H. F. SHERWOOD, *Assistant Secretary,*
National Board of Review of
Motion Pictures.

REPORT OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM

ACCORDING to the 1916 report of Frederic G. Kenyon, director and principal librarian of the British Museum, the Exhibition Galleries, in the absolute interests of economy, have been wholly closed to the public, while students' hours in the Reading, Newspaper and Manuscript Students' Rooms have been shortened. The Reading Room is open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., the Newspaper and Manuscript Students' Rooms are open from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. on every weekday except good Friday, Christmas Day, and the first four weekdays in March and September.

Mr. Kenyon also stated that the staff of the Museum had been much depleted, only those members actually necessary for the conservation of the collections being retained. The Museum at Bloomsbury has lost 115 members of its staff to the government for military service during the year, and the Natural History Museum 59. No fit member of the staff below the age of 26 and very few below the age of 35 remained in either of these Museums.

Rearrangement of the Museum's collections was slight, for besides lacking the assistance of the absent members, some of the required materials were practically unobtainable.

Hearty assistance has been given by the military authorities to the effort to obtain a representative collection of war posters, trench literature, trench maps and aerial photographs for the Museum.

The report for the year of G. F. Barwick, keeper of printed books, showed that 20,697 complete volumes and pamphlets, 54,415 parts of volumes of serial publications and of works in progress, 39 atlases, 28 parts of atlases, 1167 maps, 9905 musical publications, numbers of 3038 newspapers and 3400 miscellaneous articles were accessioned.

During the year 29,856 titles were written for the General Catalog and for the catalogs of maps and music; 28,441 titles and index-slips for the General Catalog, 2450 for the map catalog and 12,200 for the music catalog were printed. Into each of the three copies of the General Catalog 28,163 title-slips and index-slips were incorporated, making it necessary to rearrange 48,609 title-slips and index-slips in each copy and to add to each copy 649 new leaves. Part IV of the "Catalogue of books printed in the XVth century," which was mentioned in the last report as having been passed thru the press, was published. No work was done on the catalog during 1916.

The 13,805 volumes including 3719 newspaper volumes and sets of pamphlets which were sent to be bound were returned in 10,612 volumes. In addition, 600 volumes were repaired in binders' shops, 5073 volumes were repaired in the library, 7409 were cleaned and polished and 5933 volumes of reports, parts of periodicals, etc., were put in a light style of binding.

The number of volumes exclusive of those on open shelves which were supplied to readers during the 303 days in which the Reading and Newspaper Rooms were open was 1,071,010, and the number of readers 143,962, making an average of 475 daily, or a reduction in the daily attendance of 113 since 1915.

"OFFICER, if I stay on this street will it take me to the Public Library?"

"Yis, mum. But not unless ye kape movin', mum."—*Birmingham Age-Herald*.

SUMMARY REPORT OF THE BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY

As a part of his report to the trustees on the work of the Brooklyn Public Library during the year 1917, Dr. Frank P. Hill sums up the work of the library profession in financing and organizing the work of supplying reading matter to soldiers and sailors both here and abroad. He also indicates the various other forms of patriotic service in which the staff of the library took active part.

The total circulation for the year was the largest in the history of the library, 5,944,792 volumes having been drawn for home use, an increase of 595,410 over 1916. Reference use by adults decreased greatly, both at Montague street and in the other branches, thru the withdrawal for military purposes of many men who were habitués of the library, but the use by children constantly increased.

An innovation during the year was the establishment of a branch library in two rooms of Public School 89, one of the experimental Gary schools. Thirteen classes, numbering about 500 children, were assigned to the library each month for a 50-minute period on alternate days. Of the total of 1380 pupils in the school old enough to be assigned to the library, 1306 voluntarily obtained readers' cards, on which one book a week could be issued, on Thursday or Friday. During ten months of circulation, between sixteen and seventeen thousand books were so issued, with 22 per cent. non-fiction. The branch was open four hours in the afternoon five days a week during vacation, with an average attendance of 103.

In the book order department 84,164 books were bought during the year at a cost of \$80,851. The average cost of books so purchased increased a little more than 4 per cent. due to increased cost of labor and material. This increase is greater than appears, as 8984 volumes were purchased at second-hand bookstores at an average cost of only 37c. The cost of binding increased 1½c. per volume. Because of a smaller appropriation the number of books purchased was 11,000 less than in 1916.

As a result of the number of resignations during the year the library faces a serious situation. From a staff of 394 the library lost 134 by resignation and five by death. Changes in the heads of eleven branches and one station were made within the year, and in at least one branch no one on the present staff was connected with that particular branch one year ago. While transfers and promotions may be stimulating and helpful to a certain extent, changes of this sort carried to this extreme are decidedly detrimental to the smooth conduct of any library system.

In many instances those who resigned were replaced by untrained workers because of the dearth of candidates with library training or experience. This not only meant that the routine work suffered in quality and quantity, but that these conditions drew heavily on the time of the branch librarians who were obliged to teach and train constantly. As a war measure Dr. Hill suggests that a distinction be made between professional and clerical workers, and that the courses offered in the Training Class be modified accordingly. It is now proposed to try the experiment of giving a month's drill in clerical work to candidates who will make acceptable assistants in this grade but who would not be eligible for promotion without further training. It is also suggested that the training course be extended so as to place it more nearly on a plane with the training given by the accredited library schools in their one year courses. This would entail higher entrance requirements, and graduates of this course should be eligible for entrance to the second grade of service.

For several years the library has tried to get an increase in the schedule of salaries for the staff, and conferences were held by the representatives of the three library systems of Greater New York early in 1917, when a uniform salary schedule for the graded service was agreed upon. This scheme was afterward considered with representatives of the City's Bureau of Personal Service and a schedule drafted covering requirements for entrance, salaries and specifications for the several grades. So far as the schedule concerned the regular graded service it was satisfactory to

the library representatives and to those of the city. The conferences were discontinued on account of work on the budget, and as no agreement had been reached in relation to the positions in the non-graded service the schedule as a whole was not formally acted upon either by the library or by the city.

Because of the large number of resignations on account of low salaries, the situation had become so acute that the Administration Committee recommended that that part of the scheme which had been agreed upon in conference be put into effect. This recommendation was adopted by the board, and at the December meeting the trustees voted that salary increases in accord with the proposed schedule so far as they relate to the graded service should take effect Jan. 1, 1918.

VIGILANTES OBJECT TO BOOKS IN NEWARK PUBLIC LIBRARY

FROM time to time some zealous patriot discovers that the public library of this or that city is "circulating seditious literature" or otherwise aiding the German cause. Los Angeles, Indianapolis, and Louisville have all had a taste of this sort of attack, and now the Newark Public Library, whose aggressive loyalty to America is widely known, has been made the subject of criticism, on the score of its retention of eight books believed to contain enemy propaganda. The Vigilantes, representing more than 200 authors, artists and others interested in a vigorous Americanism, have filed a protest thru Marion Couthoy Smith, of East Orange, against the retention of these books.

Miss Smith's interest was first aroused by the discovery, in the libraries at Orange and East Orange, of certain German pamphlets, which were promptly withdrawn from circulation when the librarian's attention was called to them. Encouraged by the success of her first protest, she went into the Newark Library and made an investigation of the war books displayed there. Having made a memorandum of certain titles, she wrote the librarian a letter asking him to withdraw them from circulation.

In her letter she said:

My protest is not against such works as explain the psychology of the German people, or the underlying causes of the war—as Bernhardt's book for example—but against the distorted facts and misleading moral interpretations which we find in many documents printed during the war, which tend to misrepresent history and deceive the young and ignorant.

It is true that we should diagnose Germany's case, and understand just what we are fighting against, but this study cannot be founded upon lying statements and false abuse of our Allies. . . .

To this Mr. Dana replied as follows:

I have yours of December 4 in regard to what you call enemy books on the library shelves. In reply I would say that I came to the conclusion (which I still hold) many years ago that liberty of thought is a very desirable thing for the world and that liberty of thought can only be maintained by those who have free access to opinion.

Not satisfied with this reply, Miss Smith carried the matter before the trustees, submitting the correspondence and extracts from the books to which she took exception. The trustees, after considering her complaint, refused to take her protest seriously.

The books to which Miss Smith objected were the following:

Germany's fighting machine, by Ernest F. Henderson.

England or Germany, by Frank Harris.

Germany's point of view, and what Germany wants, by Edmund von Mach.

The King, the Kaiser and Irish freedom, by James K. McGuire.

England: her political organization and development, and the war against Germany, by Edward Meyer.

England and Germany in the war, by Robert J. Thompson.

The European war, by Anthony Arnoux.

Understanding Germany, by Max Eastman.

THE LIBRARY AND BETTER HOMES

FROM November 28 to December 8 there was held in Grand Rapids a Better Homes Exposition, the purpose of which was to show concretely how better homes may be had, better from the artistic and sanitary point of view as well as for convenience, etc. Nearly every line of business or industry that has to do with the building, fitting and furnishing of a home was represented, from the landscape architect, who supplies designs with plants and shrubs for

decorating the exterior of the home, to the potter, the silversmith, and the furniture maker who makes both cheap and expensive furniture. Many of the department stores fitted up rooms to show their ideas of good taste in that line, the name of the store going with it. This was in the advertising section of the exposition.

The most interesting rooms, however, were these fitted up complete by a committee of the furniture designers of Grand Rapids. Some twenty rooms were thus fitted, designed to show good taste for the various rooms of the home suitable for all purses. With these rooms there was no advertising whatever. They were purely educational. The Grand Rapids Public Library's exhibition of books was a part of this section of the exposition. The management of the exposition had invited the library to show its work with special reference as to how it touched the home.

Most of the furniture factories had special exhibits, each showing its own line of work as it related to the home. In this way the people of the city had a chance for the first time in the city's history to see under one roof the variety and excellence of the products of its factories. Educational lectures in a "little theatre" were a regular feature every afternoon and evening. The exposition occupied nearly two acres of floor space in one of the great furniture exhibition buildings and the attendance ran over 7000 in a single day, most of it in the evening.

The whole exposition was gotten up in a relatively short time, so that everything was more or less experimental. However, the results achieved demonstrated the great possibilities in an educational way, of an exposition of this kind. It is planned to give similar expositions in various cities of the country (the same management having already arranged for one in New York City in the spring). The purpose of the exposition is to educate the public in the best things that enter into the building and making of a home, and to do for the home and the industries that minister to it what the automobile shows do for the automobile industry. The book trade might well use such an exposition to advantage.

The library exhibit was in two parts, and one member of the staff was always in attendance; in the evening usually two. One was a series of poster panels advertising the library, decorated by the School of Art and Industry, which is connected with the public school system. These panels were shown in the section with the educational work of the schools. Some of these posters were as follows:

SOME ONLY STARE UP THESE STAIRS

Success	(Decorated by stair-
Position	way to the entrance of
Power	the Ryerson Library
Knowledge	building with people go-
Ability	ing up and down.)
Thoroughness	
Concentration	
Ask for books on the	
subject you want	

YOU CAN STEP UP THE STAIRS OF SUCCESS BY USING THE ASSISTANCE WHICH YOUR LIBRARY OFFERS

BETTER HOMES MAKE BETTER BABIES

(Pictures of Grand Rapids babies whose mothers used the books of the Library on babies)

THESE BETTER BABIES WERE BROUGHT UP ON THE BETTER BABIES BOOKS FROM THE LIBRARY

THE GRAND RAPIDS PUBLIC LIBRARY IS THE PROPERTY OF ALL THE PEOPLE OF THE CITY (Front view of Ryerson Library Building)

*Over 225,000 books and pamphlets
Over 1000 current magazines*

are kept for the special use of the 1,200,000 people (over 10 times the population of the city) who enter its doors every year for profitable study and recreation

THRU ITS MANY BRANCHES THE LIBRARY ENTERS MORE HOMES THAN ANY OTHER PUBLIC INSTITUTION EXCEPT THE WATER WORKS

The library had on exhibition three collections of books—"Books for a Better Home Library," "Books and Periodicals that Will Help to Build a Better Home," and one of the memorial libraries—a box of attractive books to be sent to the homes of sick and crippled children.

The purpose of the Better Home Library was to show what might be accomplished in the purchase of a more or less general collection of books to serve as the foundation of a library in the average home, the total list price of the whole collection being less than \$100. Great interest was manifested in this collection and 5000 copies of the list of them, giving publisher and price, were printed for distribution. The books on this list (all new copies) together with the bookcase and the poster designs, will

be exhibited in various parts of the city during the year.

With the collection of books helpful to the home builder there was a printed list of these books for distribution. The library also printed for this exposition a new edition of the pamphlet, "What the Grand Rapids Public Library Can Do for You," many thousands of which were distributed.

The library featured along with the poster on Better Babies its list of books on "Better Babies."

The possibilities of such an exhibit on the part of the library in any city in which such an exposition is held are very great, and I believe that every librarian should take advantage of the opportunities presented. With more time to develop the exhibition a very much better showing might be made than at this initial one in Grand Rapids.

SAMUEL H. RANCK.

TARIFF COMMISSION TO ESTABLISH LIBRARY

The United States Tariff Commission, which was organized for work April 1, 1917, has submitted to Congress its first annual report. Among its other activities the commission has undertaken the task of drafting a revision and codification of the administrative laws relating to the customs, in order to remove the existing duplications, contradictions and antiquated provisions. It has also undertaken to establish a catalog of tariff information, somewhat in the nature of an encyclopaedia, which shall contain as far as possible data for each important article affected by the tariff. The data will include statistics on imports, exports, production, prices and cost of production, processes of manufacture and competitive conditions. This catalog is to be kept continuously up-to-date. A part of the general plan will be the establishment of a tariff library in which will be kept books, pamphlets, letters from producers and importers, etc., classified and arranged for ready consultation in connection with the catalog.

The National Education Association will meet in Pittsburgh, Pa., June 30 to July 6.

American Library Association

The new A. L. A. committee on work with the foreign born, created "to collect from libraries and to supply to them information on desirable methods of assisting in the education of the foreign born, in American ideals and customs and the English language," has been organized with the following members: Arthur L. Bailey, librarian, Wilmington Institute Free Library; Annie P. Dingman, in charge of the foreign department, Cleveland Public Library; Anna A. MacDonald, consulting librarian, Pennsylvania Free Library Commission; Mrs. A. B. Maltby, librarian St. George branch, New York Public Library, and John Foster Carr, director of the Immigrant Publication Society, chairman.

EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING

The Executive Board met in Washington Jan. 2. Only routine business was transacted. It was voted to hold the next conference of the association at Saratoga Springs, July 1-6. Mr. Wyer is anxious to have one day set apart as "New York State Library Day," with appropriate exercises and a program in Albany, and this will be done if feasible.

The board appropriated \$1000 from its balances in the hands of the treasurer of the association to be devoted to the general Library War Work of the Association.

Dr. Putnam, in view of his having taken over the general direction of the Library War Service, presented his resignation as a member of the Executive Board, which was accepted with very marked and unanimously expressed regret. Dr. Frank P. Hill was unanimously elected to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Putnam as a member of the Executive Board.

W. N. C. Carlton of the Newberry Library was elected a member of the A. L. A. Publication Board, to fill the unexpired term of the late Henry E. Legler.

Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf was named chairman of a committee, with power to appoint such as she may wish to associate with her, to draft a memorial for Henry E. Legler, for presentation to the association at its next conference. Everett R. Perry of Los Angeles, was appointed in a similar capacity, to draft a suitable memorial for the late James L. Gillis, State Librarian of California.

The nominating committee to nominate officers, members of Executive Board and Council, and Trustee of Endowment Fund, was named as follows: Walter L. Brown, chair-

man; Charles E. Rush, Mary L. Titcomb, Gratia A. Countryman, and George H. Tripp.

TREASURER'S REPORT

The treasurer, C. B. Roden, presented the following report for the fiscal and calendar year 1917, which was received and adopted:

JAN.-DEC., 1917

Receipts

Balance, Union Trust Co., Chicago, Jan. 1, 1917		
G. B. Utley, Secretary, Membership dues..	8,553.40	\$ 4,254.27
G. B. Utley, Secretary, Life memberships.	175.00	
Trustees Carnegie Fund, income.....	4,500.00	
Trustees Endowment Fund, income	400.00	
A. L. A. Publishing Board	2,000.00	
A. L. A. War Service Committee, loan repaid	2,000.00	
Interest on bank balance, Dec., 1916-Nov., 1917, inc.	81.36	
		<u>\$21,964.03</u>

Expenditures

Checks No. 96-113 (Vouchers No. 1474-1705 incl.)	\$10,683.86	
Distributed as follows:		
Bulletin	\$85.69	
Conference	905.95	
Committees	745.97	
Headquarters:		
Salaries	5,720.00	
Additional services.	806.40	
Supplies	389.48	
Postage and tel. ...	400.00	
Miscellaneous	324.10	
Contingencies	36.39	
Travel	374.88	
Trustees Endowment Fund	175.00	
A. L. A. War Service Committee, loan ...	2,000.00	
A. L. A. Publishing Board Carnegie Fund income	4,500.00	17,183.86
Balance, Union Trust Co., Chicago.....		\$4,780.17
G. B. Utley, Bal., National Bank of the Republic		250.00
Due from A. L. A. Publishing Board, Hdqrs. expense, 1917 (balance)		800.00
Total balance		<u>\$5,830.17</u>

James L. Whitney Fund

Principal and interest, Dec. 31, 1917.....	\$281.98
Interest, Jan. 1, 1917	4.15
Eighth installment, Feb. 2, 1917.....	26.24
Interest, July 1, 1917	4.61
Ninth installment, July 20, 1917.....	28.86
Total	<u>\$345.84</u>

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

The following report of the finance committee, presented by the chairman, A. L. Bailey, was on motion received and adopted including the accompanying budget for the year 1918:

The income of the association during 1917 was as follows:

Membership dues (annual)	\$ 8,553.40
Membership dues (life)	175.00
Income Endowment Fund	400.00
Income Carnegie Fund	4,500.00
Interest, Jan.-Nov.	78.50
Sale of publications and review copies of books	13,671.45
	<u>\$27,378.35</u>

BUDGET 1918

The following budget exhibits the probable income and expenditures during 1918:

<i>Estimated Income:</i>		
Membership dues	\$ 8,500.00	
Income Endowment Fund	400.00	
Income Carnegie Fund	4,500.00	
Interest	80.00	
Sale of publications	10,000.00	
Sale of books—review copies	900.00	
		\$24,380.00
<i>Estimated Expenditures:</i>		
<i>Executive Office:</i>		
Bulletin	\$ 1,700.00	
Conference	700.00	
<i>Committees:</i>		
Public Documents	\$10.00	
Co-operation with Nat. Educ. Assoc.	30.00	
Library administration	50.00	
Library training	25.00	
Bookbuying	25.00	
Bookbinding	75.00	
Federal and state relations...	25.00	
Travel	175.00	
Work with the blind	10.00	
Decimal classification advisory com.	25.00	
Institution libraries	25.00	
Publicity	100.00	
Children's books	25.00	
Miscellaneous	50.00	650.00
		6,100.00
<i>Salaries:</i>		
Secretary	\$3,300.00	
Assistant Secretary	1,600.00	
General Assistant	1,200.00	6,100.00
		6,100.00
Additional services	800.00	
Supplies	400.00	
Postage, Phone, etc.	450.00	
Miscellaneous	400.00	
Contingencies	130.00	
Travel	450.00	
		\$11,780.00
<i>Publishing Board:</i>		
Carnegie Fund interest	4,500.00	
Sale of publications (estimated at \$10,000.00), and sale of review copies of books (\$900.00) less \$2,800.00 appropriated to Executive Office expenses	8,100.00	
		\$24,380.00

GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Secretary.*

Library Organizations

ATLANTIC CITY MEETING

The joint meeting of the Pennsylvania Library Club and the New Jersey Library Association will be held earlier than usual this year, the dates chosen being Feb. 15-16. As usual the meeting will be held in the Chelsea.

The first joint session will be held Friday evening at 8.30, with John F. Lewis, president of the Pennsylvania Library Club, presiding. After the usual address of welcome by the mayor, Wilfried M. Voynich will tell "How to study and how to know 15th century books." A. Edward Newton, who is always delightful, will give "A Macaroni parson."

At the second session, presided over by Mrs. James Webb, Jr., president of the New Jersey Library Association, Rev. Allan Mac-Rossie, D.D., commissioner of the war council in France, will give "Observations in France," and a speaker, to be announced later, will talk on "War loans."

Dr. F. P. Hill will preside over the third session, and Hon. T. L. Montgomery, president of the American Library Association, will be one of the speakers. Dr. John Duncan Spaeth, of Princeton University, will talk on "Literature and journalism" at this same session.

The regular New Jersey Library Association meeting Friday afternoon is to be devoted to camp activities—Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., and camp libraries.

The American Library Institute will have two meetings on Saturday, when "Training of assistants for libraries of learning," and "War service for libraries of learning" will be discussed.

The Free Public Library of Atlantic City will have a tea for the two associations on Saturday afternoon from four to six.

TEXAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Texas Library Association held its annual meeting in Houston, Nov. 19-21, with a good attendance, altho some librarians were prevented from attending by their extra work in relation to the army libraries.

Monday evening after an address of welcome delivered by Rev. P. G. Sears, president of the Houston Public Library Board, J. E. Goodwin, president of the association, made a very interesting talk on the growth and organization of a library as compared to that of a nation. Malcolm G. Wyer of the University of Nebraska Library, who had just come to Houston to take charge of the library in the cantonment there, spoke on "Libraries in the army camps." The program of the evening closed with a talk on "The library and the school" by P. W. Horn, superintendent of the Houston schools.

The theme of Tuesday morning's session was the relation of the libraries to the war. Some of the important suggestions made at the Louisville Conference in regard to ways in which libraries might aid the A. L. A. in providing books for the armies were brought out by Miss Elizabeth H. West of San Antonio. Leila H. Seward, of the Rosenberg Library in Galveston, read a helpful paper about the collection and utilization of war literature. E. W. Winkler, of the University

of Texas Library, told of England's experiences in supplying books to her soldiers. A preliminary report was read of what had been accomplished in the state towards raising funds for war libraries. A full report could not be given as the campaign was to last until Dec. 15. The largest amount to date, \$5000, had been raised by Houston, where the campaign had been put in the hands of the Chamber of Commerce.

There was no afternoon session. Instead, the members of the association were given a very enjoyable boat ride, including a visit to the historic San Jacinto battlefield and an oyster supper.

On Wednesday morning the program was devoted to Texas libraries. W. N. Daniells, librarian of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, made a talk on the "Rehabilitation of the Agricultural and Mechanical College," telling of the changes that had been made since he became librarian several years ago. Miss Le Noir Dimmitt, librarian of the Extension Loan Library, University of Texas, after telling something of the package library movement, told of the organization and work of the package library, called the Extension Loan Library, in Texas. C. Klaerner, state librarian, gave a report on the Carnegie situation in Texas.

In the afternoon Mrs. E. S. Carter, of Port Arthur, read an interesting paper about the new Gates Memorial Library of which she is librarian. There was a children's work round table conducted by Gladys Allison, both librarians and representatives from the Houston schools taking part in the discussions. The meeting ended with an auto ride to Rice Institute where the librarians were received and entertained by some of the college authorities.

The most important business matters decided during the meeting were: that \$50 from the treasury of the association should be given to the war library fund; that the Texas Library Association should apply for affiliation with the American Library Association; that the association go on record as favoring the raising of the standard of high school librarians. The means recommended to accomplish this were the requirement of library training in addition to the academic training required of high school teachers, and the placing of librarians on equal basis as to faculty standing and salary. It was also voted that the association should request the University of Texas to require of all candidates for state teacher's certificates a course in library administration, children's literature and reference books

equal to that provided in Fay and Eaton's "Instruction in the use of books and libraries"; the normal schools of Texas to require the same amount of instruction for a teacher's certificate or a teacher's diploma.

An invitation to hold the next meeting of the association in Brownwood was accepted.

The following officers for 1917-1918 were elected: president, Octavia F. Rogan, legislative reference librarian of the State Library; first vice-president, Mrs. Nora K. Weems, librarian, Sherman Public Library; second vice-president, Mrs. Maud D. Sullivan, librarian, El Paso Public Library; secretary, Pink V. Noel, librarian, Brownwood Public Library; treasurer, Gladys Allison, children's librarian, Houston Public Library.

LENOIR DIMMITT, *Secretary.*

PUGET SOUND LIBRARY CLUB

The Puget Sound Library Club held its third meeting on Dec. 28, 1917 at Camp Lewis, that place being chosen because for the past several months the center of interest to library people of the vicinity has been the collection of books and the organizing of the library at the camp.

Professor Coleman of Reed College, who is in charge of the educational work of the Y. M. C. A. at the camp, was to have given a talk on "The library and the soldier." Owing to a severe cold he was unable to be present and sent as his substitute, Mr. Harlan of the Y. M. C. A. staff.

The library at Camp Lewis was the first one to be finished and open for use, a matter of considerable pride to the Northwest, and due to the knowledge and skill brought to the task by J. T. Jennings of the Seattle Public Library, who was appointed A. L. A. organizer for Camp Lewis. All welcomed an opportunity of hearing from him an account of this work. He was followed by Edward E. Ruby of Whitman College, now in charge of the camp library. Thru his very enthusiastic story of his month's experience all had a glimpse of the pleasures and problems of the work and above all of its immense possibilities. After luncheon at the delightful Hostess House just across from the library, those who wished, took a sight seeing trip about the camp.

At the afternoon session the club enjoyed a paper on "War poetry" with illustrative readings by John Ridington of the University of British Columbia Library, Vancouver, B. C. The concluding address was on "Dangers to democracy" by Major B. L. Cadwalader of the 363rd Infantry.

Elizabeth Topping, librarian of the Everett Public library, was elected president of the club for its next meeting.

MARY LYTLE, *President*.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The club held its meeting Dec. 13, in the Ryerson Library of the Art Institute. Rev. John F. Lyons, who presided, called for a report from the committee on the raising of a \$200 fund pledged by the club for the Henry E. Legler Ambulance Fund. The chairman, Mr. Tweedell reported \$233.26 turned over to *The Chicago Tribune*, which has been receiving contributions for the fund. A vote of thanks was extended by the club to the members of this committee for their good work in collecting such an amount. Mr. Norman, chairman of the membership committee, reported several new members. Mr. Tweedell presented a suggestion from a committee appointed by the president that a handbook of the Library Club members be compiled, and it was voted that the committee be empowered to act as compilers of such a list.

Mr. Skarstedt, who is a member of the publicity committee of the Food Administration Committee of Illinois, talked for a few minutes on food conservation and outlined the work which this committee wished to undertake: to see that all libraries in the state are informed on what the Food Administration wants done in the state, and that librarians are instructed by the publications issued by the Government. The state committee will probably issue a monthly bulletin and will attempt to centralize the distribution of government publications. Mr. Skarstedt spoke of the Food Show to be held at the Coliseum, Jan. 4 to 13, under the direction of the State Council of Defense, at which the libraries expected to be asked to exhibit, and it was voted that the president appoint a committee of from five to seven members to prepare such an exhibit.

Miss Clara E. Laughlin, the speaker of the evening, addressed the club on "Reminiscences of James Whitcomb Riley." She spoke interestingly and charmingly of her early acquaintance with Mr. Riley, and characterized him as a very human person. To have missed knowing Charles Lamb, she said, was equalized by knowing Riley. Miss Laughlin invited the members to ask questions that had come up in library work. She was asked about his personal life, his religious life, and his love of children, all of which she answered, leaving a very lasting and pleasing recollection with those who had not been for-

tunate enough to have known him personally. J. Christian Bay exhibited his Rileyana and spoke a few words on his acquaintance with the Hoosier poet.

JANET M. GREEN, *Secretary*.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION — EASTERN DIVISION

A special war-time convention of the eastern division of the Special Libraries Association will be held in Boston, Feb. 8, at 7.30 p. m. Thru the courtesy of the College of Business Administration of Boston University, it will convene in an assembly hall in the Walker Building, 525 Boylston Street.

The program for the meeting as arranged at the present time is as follows. One or two other features may be added later: "War-time education," by T. L. Davis, secretary of the College of Business Administration, Boston University. "Foreign trade in war-time" by Ansel Clark, commercial agent in charge of the Boston office, U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. "War-time industries," by Ernest L. Little, secretary of the Textile Department, Merchants National Bank. "Journalism in war-time," speaker to be announced later. "Library service in war-time," by Ralph L. Power, editor of *Special Libraries*. There will be time devoted to a discussion of the program and for questions on each topic.

R. L. POWER, *Secretary*.

WYOMING STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The following officers were elected at the annual meeting of the Wyoming State Library Association: President, Mrs. Bertha K. Van Devender, Basin; vice-president, Marguerite Cameron, Evanston; secretary-treasurer, Agnes R. Wright, Cheyenne.

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Mary L. Davis, librarian of the Troy (N. Y.) Public Library, has invited the senior class to make a library survey of Troy with special reference to the advantageous locating of prospective branch libraries. Miss Davis gave an introductory talk on the topography and social life of Troy. The students will visit Troy in groups and make first-hand reports on special phases of the problem.

The following visiting lecturers have been heard: Dec. 13-14, Dr. Theodore Koch of the Library of Congress, on "An American librarian in London in war-time," and "The commercial and technical library problem in

Great Britain"; Jan. 12, Sarah B. Ball, on "The library of the United States Rubber Co."

An alumnus who prefers for the present to remain anonymous has offered a prize of twenty-five dollars to the student who presents the best essay on "The importance of location in the work of a public library." The prize will be awarded subject to certain conditions imposed by the donor.

ALUMNI PUBLICATIONS

The publications of former students have increased in number this past year. Forty-eight signed articles by them appear in the *A. L. A. Proceedings*, *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, *Public Libraries* and *New York Libraries*, alone. Many other articles by alumni appear in commission bulletins or general periodicals.

Twenty-seven books or pamphlets (exclusive of bibliographies) are on the list: These include two 1916 publications not noted last year: The "League of Library Commissions handbook," compiled by Henry N. Sanborn and "Institutional libraries" (A. L. A. Pub. Bd.) by Carrie E. Scott. The 1917 publications (nearly all of which have been added to the alumni collection); Bacon, Corinne, "Prison reform" (H. W. Wilson Co.); Bailey, L. J., "Story of the founding of Gary, Ind." (Issued by the history department of the Gary public schools); Brown, Edna A., "The Spanish chest" (Lothrop), a juvenile story; Bullock, Edna D., "Selected articles on trade unions," new ed., (H. W. Wilson Co.); Cole, G. W., "Bibliographical problems with a few solutions" (reprinted from the papers of the Bibliographical Society of America); Dickinson, Asa D., "Wild flowers worth knowing" (Doubleday), an adaptation of Neltje Blanchan's "Nature's garden"; (Mr. Dickinson has also compiled with Mrs. Dickinson as joint author, the "Children's book of patriotic stories" (Doubleday); Goodrich, F. L. D., "Planning a library building," (In Planning the library. Art Metal Cons. Co.); Harrison, Joseph L. (joint ed.), "Campfire verse"; Hazeltine, Alice I. ed., "Library work with children" (H. W. Wilson Co.); Judson, Katharine B., "Myths and legends of British North America" (McClurg), and "Old Crow stories" (Little); Kaiser, John B., "The mountain" and "Report on the . . . library activities of the state of Washington"; Kent, Henry W. (joint editor with J. C. Dana), F. A. Eberts' "The training of the librarian" (Elm Tree Press); Mudge, Isadore G., ed., Kroeger's "Guide to the study and use of reference books" 3d ed. (A. L.

A.); Nelson, Peter (joint author with Jennie D. Fellows, Florence Woodworth and J. I. Wyer, Jr.), "Pamphlets and minor library material" (A. L. A. Manual, Chap. 25); Olcott, Frances J., "Red Indian fairy tales" (Houghton), and "Tales of the Persian genii" (Houghton); Parsons, Mary P., "Select articles on non-resistance" (H. W. Wilson Co.); Pearson, Edmund L., "Book reviews," (Reprinted from the *Bulletin* of the N. Y. Public Library); Quigley, Margery C., "Where neighbors meet" (reprinted from the report of the St. Louis Public Library); Rose, Ernestine, "Bridging the gulf; work with the Russian Jews and other newcomers" (Immigrant Pub. Soc.); Wire, G. E., "Rebacking books" (reprinted from the report of the Worcester County Law Library); Wyer, J. I., Jr., "Later French settlements in New York State" (Reprinted from the proceedings of the New York State Historical Society, 1916).

Separate bibliographies are numerous and those included in periodicals or as parts of books are still more numerous. The following list of those published separately is doubtless very incomplete: Bacon, Corinne, "Books for Christmas for children" (Wilson); Bascom, Elva L. (with Mrs. Dorothy M. Mendenhall), "List of books and pamphlets on child welfare" (Wis. Lib. Comm.); Bullock, Edna D., "Subject index of . . . bills, Nebraska legislature . . . 1916"; Davis, Earl H., "Zoning" (St. Louis Public Library); Dearborn, James M. (with C. N. Baxter), "List of books and newspapers, maps, music and miscellaneous matter printed in the South during the Confederacy and now in the Boston Athenaeum"; Eastwood, Mary Edna, "Best books of 1916" (N. Y. State Lib.); Fowler, Mary, "Catalogue of the Petrarch collection . . . Cornell University" (Oxford Univ. Press); Gamble, William B., "Stage scenery" (reprinted from the *Bulletin* of the New York Public Library); Jewett, Alice L., "Official publications of the State of New York relating to its history" (N. Y. State Lib. Bib. bull. 59); Josephson, A. G. S., "List of books on the history of science"; Lawson, Mildred H., "Annotated list of books on the arts for teachers and students" (rev. by R. B. Farnum); Macmillen, James A., "The Gary system."

FRANK K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

Reading of the stars on the service flags of other library schools reminds us that while the activities of individual students have been

mentioned we have not yet made up the roster of our graduates who have gone into war work. The Director of the School, Mr. Stevens, is under orders for overseas service and is awaiting definite instructions to start.

H. H. Eddy, 1895, is in the library at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass. Mary Frances Isom, 1900, has been released by the Portland (Ore.) Library board in order to give half-time service to camp library work. Edwina F. Glenn, 1916 (now Mrs. James A. Garfield), organized the technical work of preparing the books at the Chillicothe Library for the library at Camp Sherman. She was assisted by Mrs. Reuben A. Holden, Jr. (formerly Grace Morgan, 1915). Sarah Greer, 1914, has a confidential position under the Federal Government in New York City. Mary T. Atwater, 1915, and Claire N. Atwater, 1917, are in the Ordnance Office in Washington. Evelyn Brooke, 1916, has a position with the Belgian Commission in New York. Helen McCracken, 1917, is cataloging and filing blue prints and drawings at the Naval Aircraft Factory in Philadelphia.

A Red Cross work-room has been opened in the Household Science and Arts Department, and a good many of the present class signed up to work there regularly.

Notices have been received of the following marriages: Della M. Wilsey, 1913, librarian of the Public Library at Richmond, Calif., to James A. McVittie on Dec. 25. Edwina F. Glenn, 1916, to Captain James A. Garfield Dec. 31.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

SIMMONS COLLEGE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The college reopened Jan. 3, after the Christmas holidays.

The elective, "High school libraries," offered this year, has been expanded into a three-hour-a-week course, from Jan. 3 to March 21, in charge of Miss Donnelly, assisted by visiting lecturers. The class was addressed, Jan. 4, by Alice Charlton, librarian of the Minneapolis Board of Education, and Jan. 15, by Clarence D. Kingsley, agent for high schools, Massachusetts State board of education. Dr. Wolcott, of the United States Bureau of Education, loaned his collection of lantern slides of high school library rooms for an illustrated lecture. An interesting piece of practice, the reorganizing of the library of the Charlestown High School, has been begun, and will be carried on as rapidly as the coal situation permits.

Thruout the year students have been assigned to practice work in the libraries of Norfolk House Centre, where the experience is chiefly with children, and the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, as well as the affiliated Social Service Library.

Miss Maud J. Campbell, of the Massachusetts Free Library commission spoke on "Work with foreigners" on January 15.

Visits were made Nov. 26 to the Brookline Public Library; Dec. 10, Perkins Institute for the Blind; Jan. 8, North End branch, Boston Public Library; Jan. 21, Widener Library, Harvard University.

The following marriages are announced: Marian Cross, 1915, to Henry Lucas Curtis, Dec. 27, 1917. Ruth Eaton, 1915, to John Hancock Gillis, Nov. 17, 1917. Christine Hargrave, 1910, to George G. Crowell, April 4, 1917. Mary Pinkham, 1915, to Dr. Edward Bates Peck, Dec. 12, 1917.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director.*

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

B. B. Futernick, of Foster and Futernick, library bookbinders of San Francisco, gave two lectures in December on bookbinding for libraries, illustrated with samples of leather, and with books in the various stages of binding. Each student was given a booklet of samples of the different kinds of cloth and leather used in bookbinding.

To complete the course in library law under Miss Eddy, a mock meeting of a board of supervisors in the act of establishing a county free library was presented by the members of the class. The characters taken by the students were the chairman of the board of supervisors, and the four members—the county superintendent of schools, the county farm advisor, the president of the woman's club of the county seat, a trustee of the local public library, the secretary of the chamber of commerce, the district attorney and the county library organizer from the State Library. The part of the objecting citizen was taken by Miss Eddy. Arguments for and against the county free library were offered and difficult points of the law explained. Needless to say, at the close of the meeting the board of supervisors voted unanimously to establish a county free library in their supposititious county. So clear an idea was given of the work of the county library organizer, and the method of establishing a county free library, that the mock meeting will be repeated in January at the regular monthly staff meeting.

Just before school was dismissed for the Christmas holidays, the following subjects

were chosen for the bibliographies which will be prepared during the second term. Compulsory health insurance; Gary school system; Modern short story writers; Child welfare; Life and works of Rodin; New theater; County libraries; Short story writing; Life and works of Fabre; Russia, its political and social aspects since the outbreak of the war; Red Cross.

Dorothea Davis, 1917, has resigned her position as assistant in the Fresno County Free Library, to accept the position of librarian in the Fresno High School Library.

Margaret Girdner, 1917, has begun work in the California State Library.

MILTON J. FERGUSON.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The students heard Mrs. Gudrun Thorne Thomsen, Dec. 14, when she spoke before the Children's Training Class of the Cleveland Public Library on "Robin Hood," illustrated by stories. The course in children's literature given each year by Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott began Jan. 14. Introductory to the course, the Director spoke on "History of children's work" and Miss Caroline Burnite, director of children's work in the Cleveland Public Library, lectured on "Management of children's rooms."

The Christmas holiday of two weeks ended Jan. 3. At a Christmas party given by the students before the holidays, a pantomime based on a Christmas scene from "Pickwick papers" was given; and the singing by students of Christmas carols outside the lecture room windows added to the pleasure of the evening.

Cards have been received announcing the following marriages: Evelyn C. Hess, 1913, to Herbert D. Allen of St. Joseph, Michigan, and Helen L. Shearer, 1916, to David B. Shaw of Youngstown, Ohio.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director*.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

The only outside lecturer of the month was Mrs. Harriet Mackey, dean of women of the University of Southern California, who addressed the school Dec. 13 on "The development of types of literature."

The school attended the meeting of the School Library Section of the California Teachers Association in Los Angeles the last week before the holidays. A large part of the program was devoted to methods of relating the library to the school curriculum. The hour preceding the program was devoted to the inspection of an exhibit of school li-

brary methods prepared by the school librarians of Los Angeles. As some time will be given later in the course to lectures and practice in the preparation of exhibits, special attention was given to the arrangement of the material displayed and the accompanying posters and placards.

THEODORA R. BREWITT, *Principal*.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

According to reports recently received, Forrest B. Spaulding, 1912-14, is librarian at Camp Dodge, Iowa, and is spending five days each week at the cantonment. Frederick Goodell, 1912-14, formerly reported as assisting at Camp Wheeler, Georgia, is library organizer and librarian there. E. J. Roswell Hawley, 1913-15, returned lately to the United States after working for six months with a private ambulance corps in France.

Recent changes by advanced students include the transfer of Laura M. J. Bertemy from Traveling Libraries to the Tremont Branch of the New York Public Library; the resignation of Helen Louise Crowe (Pratt Institute of Library Science 1915-16) from the Arts and Prints division of the New York Public Library to accept a position in the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; and the appointment of Jeanie M. Reid to a place in the library of Columbia University.

ERNEST J. REECE, *Principal*.

LIBRARY SCHOOL, CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA

The School had the privilege of having a lecture on "Patriotism" from Adam Strohm on Dec. 7. Mr. Strohm was at Camp Wheeler in Macon, Georgia, for several weeks organizing the camp library there.

George A. Deveneau, librarian of the Agricultural College of the University of Illinois and library publicity director for the Food Administration for Illinois, spoke to the school on Jan. 4 on the "Part of the library in food conservation."

TOMMIE DORA BARKER, *Director*.

ST. LOUIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

On Dec. 12 the school had an extremely interesting lecture entitled "Forty years of publishing" by Wm. W. Ellsworth, formerly president of the Century Company.

After a ten days' vacation the second term of work opened Jan. 3. One of the first appointments was a lecture by Winthrop Holt Chenery, librarian of Washington University, on the "Literature of architecture." The following week, Mrs. Harry January, secretary

of the Consumers' League of Missouri, talked on the "Responsibility of the citizen for industrial conditions."

Marie Jones, 1917, has just been appointed assistant in the Washington University Medical Library.

RIVERSIDE LIBRARY SERVICE SCHOOL

The Riverside Library Service School has now three stars in its service flag. Hilda Smeal, Riverside 1915, is driving an ambulance in France, Alvan W. Clark is assistant librarian at Camp Sevier, and Ralph A. Beals is assistant librarian at Camp Cody.

JOSEPH F. DANIELS.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARY SCHOOL

All present and former students of the Library school are regretting the resignation of Miss Mary Hubbard, who was recently appointed head of the reference department of the Spokane Public Library. She took the new position on Jan. 1. Miss Hubbard came to us from the University of Illinois Library School, class of 1913, and since that time has held the position of instructor in cataloging and assistant reference librarian. The senior class gave a dinner at the University Commons, Dec. 10, in honor of Miss Hubbard.

Miss Evelyn Blodgett, Vassar 1909, Pratt 1911, has been appointed instructor in cataloging to succeed Miss Hubbard. Miss Blodgett has been head cataloger of the University of Washington Library since 1916.

Mary Ferguson, 1917, is a student in the New York Public Library School.

Margaret Schumacher, 1917, has been appointed assistant in the reference and cataloging departments at the University of Washington Library.

Flora Morgan, 1917, was married Nov. 4, 1917, to William J. Shaffer.

W. E. HENRY.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY—LIBRARY COURSE

Recent lecturers have been Charles R. Green, librarian of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, on "Agricultural literature"; Edward D. Greenman, librarian of Arthur D. Little, Inc., on "Technical literature"; Ernest L. Little, assistant manager, industrial service department, Merchants National Bank, on "Literature of the textile industry." From the college faculty: Prof. Roy Davis on "Business letter writing." War libraries and literature have been discussed.

A new course in library economy begins the second term and will include the usual subjects with special emphasis on digesting of business information, specialization, co-

ordination, etc. Two sections have been formed, one in the day and one in the evening division.

Julia L. Crocker, librarian at Stoneham, and a special student in library work here, leaves in February to go to the Minneapolis library system.

RALPH L. POWER.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Drexel Institute Library School Alumni Association was held at the College Club Philadelphia, Pa. Miss Dougherty presided, and sixteen were present at the dinner. Miss Perkins, the treasurer, reported \$90 of interest money from the Kroeger Memorial Fund in the bank. It was voted to give \$75 of this to the War Book Fund.

Miss Shoemaker gave a very interesting report of the Drexel dinner at the A. L. A. meeting in Louisville, where thirteen were present, four of whom were members of the class of 1912.

The officers elected for the following year are: President, Miss Stanger; vice-president, Miss Dougherty; treasurer, Miss Perkins; secretary, Miss Trimble; executive committee, Miss Hunter, Miss Snyder, and Miss Coplin.

KATHERINE M. TRIMBLE, *Secretary.*

WASHINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY—SPECIAL TRAINING COURSE

As the staff of the Washington Public Library is being seriously depleted by the drafts made upon it by the offices of the United States Government for war workers, the library is about to start a one month course to prepare young women between the ages of 18 and 25 years to fill its junior clerical positions. During the month's training there will be no remuneration. At the completion of the course, vacancies will be filled from those who complete this course at basic salaries beginning at \$45 per month, that is, with 10 per cent war increment, \$49.50.

The course will train candidates mainly for the record work of the library involved in the circulation of hundreds of thousands of books annually, and will include typewriting and other record writing, classification, filing and the routine of the circulation departments.

The class is intended for persons seeking positions in the library and requires that those who complete the course shall accept positions if offered within two months, and shall remain in the service of the library at least six months. The library would be able to recommend for positions elsewhere any persons in

the class whom it will be unable to appoint to its own service within a reasonable time. However, resignations from the library service are so numerous that it seems likely that the library will need any class of reasonable size that may be conducted.

This course for junior clerical workers should not be confused with the eight months' training class conducted annually by the library for its more advanced and professional positions.

Reviews

KROEGER, ALICE BUTLER. *Guide to the study and use of reference books*. Third edition, revised throughout and much enlarged by Isadore Gilbert Mudge, reference librarian, Columbia University. Chicago: A. L. A. Publishing Board, 1917. \$2.50.

Nine years after the second edition of Miss Kroeger's *Guide* comes the third edition (the first since the author's death), under the able editorship of Miss Mudge. The general plan and arrangement of the work have been retained and also the introductions to Miss Kroeger's two editions, but the work has undergone a thoro revision, all out-of-date editions and titles having been eliminated and a large number of titles added, the majority of these being books in foreign languages. Many of the former lists have been greatly augmented, noticeably these: periodicals, foreign dictionaries, authors' dictionaries, concordances, gazetteers and statistics. In addition, many new lists have been added, such as constitutional and international law, romances, historical source books and English public documents. The result of these additions has been to increase the size of the book about fifty per cent.

The work is to all intents and purposes a new work so far as concerns annotations upon books discussed. The annotations also have been written from the view point of reference work in a much greater degree than in previous editions. Information has been brought down to the end of 1916 (in some instances to 1917), altho necessarily the European war has caused uncertainty in the case of many German and Austrian titles. The compiler has abandoned the paragraph system used in earlier editions, and has given to each work treated, an individual title entry and when necessary, a descriptive note.

The extent of the enlargement of the book can be best realized by taking a single example. Under "periodicals" in the second

edition there were given 75 entries: general indexes, 12; general lists, 5; union lists, 10; special indexes, 20; technical lists, 6; newspapers, 12. The corresponding section in the new edition shows: general indexes, 30; special indexes, 41; bibliographies, 19; union lists, 17; technical lists, 5; newspapers, 17. Total, 129. It will be noted also that the classification of titles has been bettered and made more strictly scientific.

The annotations give decidedly more information than did the annotations of earlier editions. A good illustration of this may be noted by examining the entry concerning Poole's index in the two editions. Aside from some historical matter as to the origin of the index the entry in earlier editions adds only the information that the list of periodicals indexed may be found in the front of each volume and that the volume numbers in the index do not always correspond to the volume number used in the periodical. The corresponding note in the new edition points out in addition that the index is a subject index only, describes the plan of the indexing, the extent to which the indexing of the various volumes has been carried, and the method by which the date of any given article may be determined. It also tells where lists of Errata have been published. It will be seen from these examples how thoroly the body of the text has been re-written and how full and complete is the information given.

Such a work as this can of course be criticized from a variety of standpoints. Viewed as an aid to the purchase of reference books in the small or moderate sized public library it might be criticized both as being too full and as containing too many books not suited for the general public. Partly to meet this criticism there is given at the end (as in earlier editions) a suggestive list of the 100 reference books most suited to the small library. The book, however, is not made solely for the small libraries, but as well for the large reference libraries. For these the new edition is undoubtedly far superior to the second edition. The selection of titles has been made out of a rich reference experience, supplemented by the opinions of reference librarians in the special fields of law, technology, music, et cetera. Opinions as to the merits of reference books will always differ, and one might raise a question as to individual titles included, but in the main the selection has been a very severe one and it would be showing little appreciation of the high standard maintained to try to pick flaws here and there. Possibly a little fuller evalua-

tion, as between titles to some extent competing with each other, might have been introduced with profit, altho here there is a great improvement upon the earlier editions.

The greatest users of the book, however, are likely to be students in the library schools, for almost universally this has become the text-book for library school courses in reference work. For such users, the book seems to me well-nigh ideal. The titles are exact, with annotations which give a clear idea of the contents of the work. The especial characteristics of each work are well set forth; in short, there is given just the information which the student needs in order to understand the service which the work can bring to the user.

The titles given are of course far too numerous to be studied in any one course on reference work, and if the work were published solely for this class of users, criticism might be made at this point. Considering the other uses to which the book will be put, such criticism would have little justice in it. Moreover, from the point of view of reference study, it is not a bad thing for the student to realize that she has only begun the study of reference tools and that there are many other titles about which she must inform herself by private study.

To the college and university librarian this edition will be most welcome. The author's experience as reference librarian in one of our largest universities has led her to include in this new edition many more books of a scholarly character than have appeared in earlier editions. This is especially noticeable in the case of books in languages other than English. The work will prove, therefore, of the greatest service to librarians of educational institutions in bringing their reference collections up to date by the purchase of the latest editions and by the purchase of works hitherto over-looked.

While the smaller and medium-sized public library may criticize such generous inclusion of works in foreign tongues, the large public libraries, the large reference libraries and the libraries of educational institutions generally will find the work of the greatest possible service and will be deeply grateful to the compiler for the greatly enhanced scholarly worth of the books included.

AZARIAH S. ROOT.

KOCH, THEODORE WESLEY. *A book of Carnegie libraries.* H. W. Wilson Co., 1917. x, 226, v-viii p. O. \$2.50.

It is said that Edison, when he intends to

address himself to the solution of a difficult problem, familiarizes himself fully with the progress and the failures of others who have attempted to solve the same problem, thus taking advantage of all existing knowledge upon the subject and avoiding a repetition of mistakes. We suspect that the average American community, in addressing itself to the problem of erecting a public library building that will be an effective educational instrumentality, has seldom taken this obviously wise preliminary step. In fact, it has not been altogether easy for either librarian or layman to inform himself as to previous adventures in library architecture, for there has been all too little literature available.

Theodore Wesley Koch, in preparing for publication "*A book of Carnegie libraries,*" has again made a definite contribution to the literature of librarianship. In 1907 he undertook to collect into a portfolio plans and illustrations of typical or notable Carnegie buildings. He has now prepared appropriate descriptive text to accompany these plans and illustrations, and thru the Wilson Company has presented to the public a handsome volume containing two hundred twenty pages of text and over two hundred cuts illustrative of library buildings, library plans, and library work. Included in the volume will also be found a character sketch of Andrew Carnegie by Hamilton W. Mabie, and a chapter on "*Carnegie libraries and good reading,*" by Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick. Mr. R. R. Bowker contributes the introduction.

In both his cuts and descriptive matter, Mr. Koch covers almost the entire country, devoting chapters to the Manhattan branches, to the Brooklyn branches, to Pittsburg libraries, and to the libraries of the south, of Ohio and Michigan, of Wisconsin and the middle west, of Iowa and the farther west, of the southwest, of the Rocky Mountain region, and of California.

Possibly the most interesting chapter in the book is that upon the "*Method of giving,*" which constitutes an excellent presentation of the principle back of Mr. Carnegie's requirement that the community receiving a gift must agree to provide an annual fund for maintenance and operation equal to at least ten per cent. of the gift. "To the fact that the communities are expected to maintain and develop the many free libraries which are scattered over Great Britain, Mr. Carnegie attributes most of their usefulness." . . . "I do not want to be known for what I give," said Mr. Carnegie on one occasion, "but for what I induce others to give."

In the chapter on "Library planning" Mr. Koch makes many valuable suggestions and presents clearly the considerations that enter into the planning of a library, quoting at some length from an editorial in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, and from several library architects of experience.

Mr. Koch has selected the plans and illustrations of buildings erected prior to 1907, and has made no effort to cover the succeeding ten years. During this decade it is of course true that the Carnegie Corporation and the members of the library and architectural professions have worked out improved standards of architecture which have possibly rendered some of the more recent buildings more beautiful and more effective from an administrative standpoint than are some of those depicted in this volume. The volume has a definite historical value, however, and presents adequately the claims of the various types of buildings. Certainly no committee or board charged with the responsibility of producing a library building for a community can afford to ignore the background presented by the material contained. If mistakes have been made in the construction of these earlier buildings here depicted (and these do not seem to be many or serious), a repetition of them will be prevented by the supervision which proposed plans receive from Mr. James Bertram, secretary of the Carnegie Corporation. Libraries should secure this volume even though they realize that the library building development of the last decade is not therein presented; we hope it is later to be presented in a supplementary volume, preferably by Mr. Koch.

M. S. DUDGEON.

BIBLIOTHEQUES MUNICIPALES DE PARIS. Liste de nouvelles acquisitions, année 1917; rédigée par Mmes. Béru et Darricaud, avec introduction par Ernest Coyecque. Paris: Plon-Nourrit, 1917. 95 p.

Each year the director of the municipal libraries of Paris is required to publish a list of the works appearing during the preceding year and which by their nature are suited to the work of these libraries. The list is intended as an aid to the librarians of the 83 municipal libraries, in their annual selection and purchase of books.

In his introduction to the 1917 "Liste de nouvelles acquisitions" to the municipal libraries in Paris, M. Ernest Coyecque, the inspector of libraries for the city of Paris and the department of the Seine, touches upon the part these libraries can play in the great

work of national upbuilding which will follow the close of the Great War. With the purpose of making the libraries of Paris increasingly effective in their relation to the daily life of the people, inspired, as he puts it, "by the conviction that Paris has as much need of learning to read, of knowing how to read, and of being able to read, as Glasgow, New York, or Chicago," the city's municipal libraries are now being renovated and reorganized in conformity with the principles of library practice which have been found effective in England and America.

One step in this reorganization is exemplified in the 1917 "Liste." Prior to 1914 this list of additions had been prepared in tabulated form, and its chief value when printed was as a record of current book prices and expenditures. Beginning with 1914, the lists have been improved each year, until they now form a real library tool, of constant usefulness both to the librarian and to the public. The 1914 list for the first time printed, in addition to its record of books, a list of 61 desirable periodicals, thus calling to the attention of the librarians the necessity of developing in each library greater appreciation for this class of publications.

In 1915 further innovations were introduced thru the increase of analytical notes, the closer sub-divisions of the scheme of classification, and the printing of the notes on one side of the page only, permitting them to be clipped and pasted.

The 1916 List was further distinguished by three additions: a list of publications on the Great War, a list of works on Paris and its environs, and a list of the reference works which should be found in every properly organized library.

In the 1917 List the record of works on the Great War or inspired by it is divided into two parts, the foreign ones being separately grouped. In each group the fifteen sections of the regular scheme of classification are represented. This year each book entered is made the subject of an analytical note which gives an idea both of its contents and of its inspiration. For the first time an alphabetical list of authors is appended to the List; and finally (and this is considered worthy of special comment in the introduction), the List is the work of two women, Mmes. Béru and Darricaud, whom the war has brought into the "service municipal de la lecture."

The List is illustrated with views of the old quarters occupied by the Bibliothèque rue Didot, 57, and of the new and more spacious

rooms it now uses. The article on the St. Louis book-wagon, printed in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* for September, 1916, is also reprinted with illustration, for the inspiration of those librarians of France who are concerned with the extension of library facilities throuth their land.

F. A. H.

Librarians

ALEXANDER, Ruth, Simmons Summer Class 1909, is working with the Red Cross in Washington, D. C.

ALLEN, Anita, Simmons 1915 (on leave from Simmons College Library), is organizing the North Jay (Maine) Library.

ARCHER, Frances Randolph, Atlanta 1910, has been appointed head of the reference department of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

BALDWIN, Rachel, Pratt 1908, who has been for the past two years first assistant in the children's department of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh, has been made librarian of the Allegheny High School in Pittsburgh.

BATCHELLER, Margaret, Simmons 1915, has been appointed index and filing clerk in the Ordnance Department, Washington, D. C.

BEAL, Helen Marjorie, Carnegie 1914, has been appointed children's librarian at the Hazelwood branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

BEATTY, M. Irene, New York State Library School 1914-15, has resigned as assistant in the Lawrenceville branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, to become head of the circulation department of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Public Library.

BEMIS, Dorothy, Pratt 1916, has accepted a position in the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

BROWN, Edith, Simmons 1914, has been appointed index and filing clerk in the Ordnance Department, Washington, D. C.

CARSON, Helen, University of Washington 1914, is taking the training course for children's librarians at the Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh.

CLARK, Martha, of the catalog department of the St. Louis Public Library, has accepted a position as branch librarian in Superior, Wisconsin. She begins her work Feb. 1.

COBB, Lucille, Atlanta 1914, has received an appointment as catalog clerk in the Ordnance Department, Washington, D. C.

COBB, Mrs. Dorothy Moss, Riverside Library Service School, long course 1915-16, died Jan. 5, at Palo Alto, Calif.

COLDREN, Fanny, Riverside 1916, is now a student at the University of Illinois.

CLARK, Helen M., Simmons 1917, has been appointed desk assistant in the South Bend (Ind.) Public Library.

COLLINS, Ethel, Riverside 1917, now with the Indexers of Chicago, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Southwest Texas State Normal School at San Marcos, Tex.

COSTON, Eunice, Atlanta 1912, has received an appointment in the Civilian Personnel Division of the War Department at Washington, D. C.

CRISWELL, Clare, returned to the Tacoma Public Library, Jan. 1, 1918, after eleven months absence, and has become a member of the loan department staff.

CROCKER, Julia, Simmons 1905-08, is an assistant in the Minneapolis Public Library.

CROWELL, Edith Hall, Library School of the New York Public Library 1911-13, has resigned as librarian of the Bernardsville (N. J.) Public Library. She has accepted a position in the New York Division of the Ordnance Department of the United States Army.

DAVIS, Frances A., former state librarian of Wyoming, was married to Martin A. Tisdale of Mayoworth, Wyo., at Trinity Cathedral, Omaha, on Dec. 13. Miss Davis was president of the Wyoming State Library Association for two years, and vice-president of the State Library Association for one year.

DIESCHER, Irma Endres, Carnegie 1916, has resigned her position on the staff of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

DUPREY, Addie, a graduate of Syracuse University Library School, has been appointed assistant librarian in the U. S. Naval War College, Newport, R. I.

EBERLIN, Laura, Library School of the New York Public Library 1915-17, has been transferred from the 96th Street branch of the New York Public Library to the Staten Island office.

FARR, Mary P., Drexel 1895, is re-cataloging the Lenox Library, Lenox, Mass.

FENNELL, Annie, Simmons 1915, is a cataloger in the Massachusetts State Library.

FRICK, Eleanor H., for many years librarian for the American Society of Civil En-

gineers, before its union with the library of the United Engineering Society, has compiled a proposed classification for an engineering library. In this work Miss Frick was assisted by Esther Raymond, an assistant in the same library. The classification is printed in the Proceedings of the Society (Vol. XLIII, no. 10), as an appendix to a paper by Dr. Chas. Warren Hunt on "The activities of the American Society of Civil Engineers for the past twenty-five years."

GOODFELLOW, Mary E., Riverside 1917, is on the staff of the Long Beach Public Library.

HAIGHT, Rachel Webb, Drexel 1911, was married Aug. 7, 1917, to Charles Stockton Brewster and will make her home in West La Fayette, Ind.

HAMMOND, Esther, who had been a member of the lending department staff of the Tacoma Public Library for only four months, was obliged to give up her work Jan. 1, owing to ill health. Miss Hammond graduated from the University of Washington Library School in June, 1917.

HANSON, J. C. M., secretary of the committee appointed in November, 1914, to investigate the relations of departmental libraries in the University of Chicago, has edited and had printed the report of the committee.

HARRIS, Rachel R., New York State Library School 1917, is assisting temporarily in the children's department of the Syracuse Public Library.

HATCH, Alice K., St. Louis 1915, assistant in the Central children's room of the St. Louis Public Library, has become children's librarian of the Public Library at Clinton, Iowa.

HAUGHENBERRY, Chloe, Simmons 1915-16, has been appointed index and filing clerk in the Ordnance Department, Washington, D. C.

HERRON, W. W., of St. Louis, has been elected assistant state librarian of Missouri to succeed Oscar Johnson, resigned.

HOWE, Ellen, University of Washington 1915, Carnegie Library School 1917, is now superintendent of children's work and director of work with schools at Calgary, Canada.

HUBBARD, Mary, former assistant reference librarian at the University of Washington, assumed the duties of head reference librarian in the Spokane Public Library, beginning Jan. 1. Miss Hubbard went to the university

four years ago, following her completion of the library course at the University of Illinois.

HUGHES, Esther, Syracuse 1916, has resigned as assistant librarian of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., to accept a position as index and catalog clerk in the Ordnance Department, Washington, D. C.

HUNT, David Hopkins, of White Plains, N. Y., librarian of the Supreme Court of the Ninth Judicial District, died at his home on the New York Post Road, Jan. 3. He was sixty-two years old. He had complained greatly of the cold just before a paralytic stroke overcame him. Mr. Hunt, a brilliant criminal lawyer, came of an old American family. He was graduated from the University of Fordham, which conferred three honorary degrees on him. He wrote the revised edition of "Waite's Practise" and was a member of the Authors' League of America.

HURT, James, librarian of the Lyceum Library in Liverpool, England, and president of the North-Western Branch of the Library Assistants' Association, has been appointed chief librarian at Portsmouth, England.

HYDE, Sara Gardner, of the Yale Library staff, died of pneumonia at Ware, Mass., on Jan. 3, after a brief illness. Miss Hyde was a graduate of Mount Holyoke in the class of 1892, took honors in her first year of the New York State Library School in 1900, and later received the degree of B.L.S. She became an assistant in the New York State Library, working in the study clubs division and later in the catalog division. She assisted in the re-organization of the Library of the United States Geological Society, having charge of the cataloging, the making of schemes of classification, and the printing of cards. In November 1917 she became senior catalog reviser of Yale University Library, and held that post until her death. She had in a high degree the professional qualities of accuracy and thoroughness, with the implied patience and perseverance; to her scholarly outlook she added distinct business ability. She had in addition a friendly fairness, and a warm and ready sympathy, which won for her the esteem and loyalty of her co-workers.

JACOB, William F., E.E., formerly of the Engineering Societies' Library of New York City, is now librarian of the Main Library of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York.

JAMISON, Alma, Atlanta 1915, has received an appointment as catalog clerk in the Ordinance Department, Washington, D. C.

JOECKEL, C. B., librarian of the Berkeley Public Library, who was granted an indefinite leave of absence to join the first Reserve Officers Training Camp at the Presidio of San Francisco, received a lieutenant's commission and was sent to Camp Lewis in August, where he is still stationed, training drafted men. Miss C. A. Hayward is acting librarian during his absence.

JOHNSON, Oscar, assistant state librarian of Missouri, has resigned his position.

JONES, Mary Helen, Drexel 1913, has resigned her position at the University of Pennsylvania, Phila., Pa.

KILBOURN, Katharine, Simmons 1916-17, is a cataloger in the University of California Library.

KIMBALL, Florence B., New York State Library School 1906-07, has resigned as cataloger at the Providence, R. I., Athenaeum Library to organize a library at Central Falls, R. I.

KIMBLEY, Gertrude, Riverside 1916, has been employed as librarian of the Medical College of the University of Southern California, Los Angeles.

KOHLER, Pearl, Riverside 1916, recently at the Beaumont (Calif.) Public Library, is now on the staff of the Riverside Public Library.

LEIPZIGER, PAULINE, for fifteen years librarian of the 58th Street branch of the New York Public Library, retired from active service on January first of this year. Miss Leipziger became connected with the New York Public Library through the consolidation with that institution in 1903 of the Aguilar Free Library, with which she was identified for about twelve years, during practically all of which period she was the chief librarian of the system with its four branches. Much of Miss Leipziger's work in the old Aguilar Free Library was of a pioneer nature. This library was noted for the value of its book collections from a literary standpoint, both in the circulation and reference departments. It was one of the libraries to recognize early the importance of opening the libraries as widely as possible to the public; adopting the open shelf system; co-operating by the means of travelling libraries with the public schools, etc.; establishing special children's rooms; circulating per-

iodicals as well as books; and adopting what is known as the "two' book system." As librarian of the 58th Street branch of the New York Public Library, Miss Leipziger retained fully her interest in the development of the resources of the library in every way; and she retires from library work with a distinct record of accomplishment which will be long remembered by those who were intimately associated with her.

LONGSHORE, Alice, Atlanta 1916, has been appointed an assistant in the Library of the University of Montana, Missoula, Montana.

MCCLURE, Agnes Aitken, Library School of the New York Public Library 1911-12, is now in the reference cataloging department of the New York Public Library, having left the staff of the H. W. Wilson Company.

MACKENZIE, Vivien C., Western Reserve 1911, has recently been appointed a branch librarian of the Portland (Ore.) Public Library.

MICHELbacher, Aimee, Riverside 1913, has been appointed statistician of California State Board of Charities and Corrections, Sacramento.

MYER, Caroline, of Winona College, Winona, Ill., has been appointed librarian of Westminster College in North Wilmington, Pa.

NISBET, Lillian, Simmons 1914, has been appointed head cataloger for the Providence Athenaeum Library.

NIXON, Elizabeth, Carnegie 1913, is substituting in the children's department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

O'CONNOR, Alice Keats, Library School of the New York Public Library 1911-13, has been granted a year's leave of absence from the New York Public Library to go to France with the Young Men's Christian Association for canteen service.

OLSCHEWSKY, Johanna, Library School of the New York Public Library 1914-16, has been transferred from the Yorkville branch to the 96th Street branch of the New York Public Library, as first assistant.

RANSOM, Mrs. Stella, resigned from the Buffalo Public Library, Jan. 1. On Nov. 30 she completed 33 years of service in the library, having become a member of the staff in 1884, when the library belongs to the Young Men's Association. When it became a public institution she was placed in charge of the periodical room.

RICHARDS, Elizabeth M., Western Reserve 1911, has entered upon her duties as librarian of the Birchard Library of Fremont, O., succeeding Miss Eva M. Morris, '12.

ROBERTS, Flora B., for several years librarian of the Pottsville (Pa.) Public Library, has resigned to take charge of the Public Library in Kalamazoo, Mich., beginning Feb. 1.

ROBERTS, Katharine Olcott, Carnegie 1917, has resigned her position on the staff of the Cincinnati Public Library to accept a position in the Children's Department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

RUPP, Alice Frederika, Library School of the New York Public Library 1913-15, has given up her position in the Tremont branch of the New York Public Library and is now with the Library of the United Engineering Societies.

SANBORN, Henry N., has resigned his position as secretary of the Public Library Commission of Indiana to become librarian of the Public Library at Bridgeport, Conn., assuming his new duties Feb. 15.

SAXER, Elsie M., leaves the catalog department of the St. Louis Public Library to take up work as general assistant in the public library of Superior, Wisconsin, on Feb. 1.

SCARF, Joice, Simmons 1915-16, is now reference librarian for the Iowa State Agricultural College.

SCHUMACHER, Margaret, on the staff of the Seattle Public Library since her graduation from the University of Washington Library School in 1916, succeeds Miss Hubbard as assistant reference librarian in the University of Washington Library.

SHAW, Maude Imogene, Carnegie 1916, has been appointed in the Public Library of Sandusky, Ohio.

SHAW, Natalie (Howe), Simmons 1911, is temporarily assisting in the Eveleth (Minn.) Public Library.

SMITH, Louise, University of Washington 1913, was married Dec. 8, 1917, to Lieut. Asa Baldwin, who is stationed at Camp Lewis, Washington.

STAFFORD, Alice, graduate of Pomona College, and Riverside 1915, was married to Freeman Morgan Eakin, and is living at Claremont, Calif.

Word has been received of the marriage of Miss Elizabeth C. Stevens, Pratt 1898, to Mr.

William B. Forrest. Mr. and Mrs. Forrest are living in Pittsfield, Mass.

STEVENS, Grace A., of Butte, Mont., has been elected librarian of the Public Library at Virginia, Minn., taking up her duties about Feb. 1.

SUBERS, Helen D., Drexel 1903, is reorganizing the Public Library, Kalamazoo, Mich.

TALBOT, Mary, Simmons 1912, is assistant librarian for the New Jersey Zinc Co., New York.

TERRY, Helen Harsh, Western Reserve 1915, has been assisting in the Camp Sheridan Library at Montgomery, Ala., while her husband, Lieutenant Terry, is in camp there.

THOMAS, Gezina, University of Washington 1916, was married Oct. 20, 1917, to Ewart Steele Upper.

THOMSON, Grace F., Library School of the New York Public Library 1914-16, who has been serving in the American history division of the New York Public Library has taken a position in the Library of the American Numismatic Society.

TRACEY, Catharine S., has joined the staff of the H. W. Wilson Company as editor of the Cumulative Book Digest.

WALKER, Catherine, Atlanta 1913, has resigned her position as head of the reference department, Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

WELLS, Edna, Simmons 1912, has been appointed cataloger for the National Industrial Conference Board, Boston.

WHITE, Frances, Riverside 1917, has leave from the Monroe (Wis.) Public Library and is at present with the Indexers of Chicago.

WILSON, Dorothy, Carnegie 1917, married Lieutenant Robert Mortimer Yates, in December, 1917.

WILSON, Eunice, who organized the Fort Washington branch of the New York Public Library and has been its librarian since, has been transferred to the 58th Street branch to succeed Miss Leipziger, resigned.

WILSON, Gertrude Hurst, Library School of the New York Public Library 1912-13, was married on Dec. 6 to Lieutenant Frank Lawrence Beattys.

WRIGHT, Agnes R., has been appointed state librarian in Wyoming, with Martha Post as assistant.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

MASSACHUSETTS

Beverly. The new library building at Beverly Farms, donated by the Misses Loring and opened last fall, is fully described and illustrated in an article by Meyric R. Rogers in the *Architectural Record* for December, 1917 (p. 529-539).

North Adams. The Public Library has received from George D. Stiles of Claremont, N. H., whose family was among the pioneers of North Adams, a copy of an address of appreciation and welcome from the Greek nation to Admiral Farragut on the occasion of the visit of the latter with his frigate *Franklin* at Constantinople in 1868. The address is printed in two columns, in English and in Greek on a sheet about 8 x 13 inches, and has been framed by the donor. The paper was found among the effects of Mr. Stiles' uncle, Augustus Nelson Stiles, who served under Farragut in the Civil War and was one of the crew of the *Franklin*. This visit of the *Franklin* to Constantinople caused a considerable flurry of diplomatic correspondence. According to existing treaties, no vessel of the *Franklin's* size could be permitted to enter the Bosphorus; so Farragut visited the great city of the Sultan in the *Frolic*, a smaller vessel of his fleet. In the mean time, the American minister, Hon. Lovejoy Morris, was anxious that the flag ship should be allowed to visit the city and after strenuous efforts to obtain that privilege, finally triumphed. It seems that shortly before this time, an exception had been made in favor of the Grand Duke Alexis, of Russia. Mr. Morris insisted before the ambassadors of the five great powers, to whom his application had been referred, that "the Admiral was one of the most distinguished members of the republic's household, and that if exceptions were confined exclusively to princes of the blood, as recognized in Europe, persons of eminence in the United States would be by such interpretation, excluded entirely from privileges accorded to others." In consequence the *Franklin* was granted the special permission to pass thru the straits and come to anchor in the harbor of the city itself, where the Greek populace presented this address to all on board. All this gives an added value to this interesting "scrap of paper" which has been given a place of honor on the library walls.

Holyoke. The Young Men's Hebrew Association is planning a campaign to raise \$1000 for the installation of a library in its rooms in the Meany building on High street.

Lynn, P. L. Elizabeth E. Rule, acting lbn. (Rpt., 1916). Accessions, 5,331; lost or withdrawn, 1914; total, 105,719 volumes. New registration, 3,301; total 20,667 (estimated population, 102,425). Circulation, 251,985. Income, \$29,064.40; expenditures, \$29,064.40, including \$4,243.93 for books; \$776.43 for periodicals, \$1,631.56 for binding and \$12,781.78 for salaries. The library has sent regularly to the schools a library visitor selected from the staff. "Good Book Week" was observed early in December. Tickets to various entertainments were presented to blind readers as in former years.

Saugus. The Carnegie Library Corporation will give \$17,000 for the erection of a new library in Saugus. The corporation offered the town \$14,000 some months ago, but when plans for new library were submitted to the officials of the corporation in New York it became apparent that about \$3000 more was necessary to erect a suitable building with room for expansion, and the additional amount was voted.

CONNECTICUT

Hartford. A striking bronze bust of Mark Twain, taken from life by the late Louis Potter, is now the property of the Wadsworth Athenaeum, and is in the Tapestry Hall of the Morgan Memorial.

Waterbury. Silas Bronson L. Helen Sperry, lbn. (Rpt. 1916.) Accessions, 7,620; volumes withdrawn, 5,549; total, 100,345, plus 20,882 pamphlets (estimated). New registration, 5115; total, 10,080 (population according to the military census, estimated 1917, 100,000). Circulation, 257,575. Receipts, \$26,914.63. Expenditures, \$25,476.36, including \$11,228.77 for salaries, \$5,236.78 for books, \$597.38 for periodicals and \$1,632.94 for binding. The annual exhibition of children's books was held in conjunction with the "Safety First Juvenile Book Week," beginning Nov. 28. Several mothers made lists of books for their children to read during the year.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Geneva. The new administration building of the State Agricultural Experiment Station,

which has been under construction for several months, is not yet completed. This building will contain a library space which will accommodate upward of fifty thousand volumes, but stacks for only half this number will be installed at the present time. The library now numbers somewhat less than fifteen thousand volumes, chiefly scientific literature, most of it relating to agricultural science or science fundamental to agricultural investigation. The war has had a very material effect on the growth of the library, by cutting off a large number of foreign journals no longer available.

New York City. Owing to the scarcity of coal and inability to heat the building, the New York Society Library will not be open to the public at present. Deliveries of books will be made, as usual and business conducted by correspondence and the telephone.

New York City. The Surveyor's Customs Welfare Association Library, located in the Barge Office at Bowling Green and intended for the use of all in the federal customs service, has opened its doors to the army nurses waiting at Ellis Island to be sent abroad, and they find its quiet room a welcome retreat for reading and letter-writing.

New York City. A special library dealing primarily with the publishing business and the effect of publishing on business is being established by the International Magazine Company at 119 West 40th St. The data being collected includes material, in whatever form, bearing on publishing, printing, advertising, journalism, paper, the graphic and printing arts, the mechanics, make-up and marketing of magazines, and a few works on general business and statistics.

New York City. The library of the Rockefeller Foundation is primarily a special reference and working library for hookworm disease. In addition to a collection of nearly all existing treatises and special articles on this disease the library contains a large amount of excerpted material bearing on the subject in health reports and scientific journals. This material is not only indispensable to the work of the International Health Board but is held at the service of individuals, governments, mining companies and other industrial organizations for which hookworm disease is a factor of large economic as well as humanitarian significance.

NEW JERSEY

Navesink. The new \$20,000 building of the Navesink Library Association was opened

late in December. Community singing, addresses by men and women widely known thruout the state and various kinds of programs were given, and Mrs. Herman B. Duryea, widow of the widely-known sportsman, who gave the building as a memorial to him, was the guest of honor. In the absence of Mrs. W. Barclay Parsons, of New York, president of the Library Association, who is engaged in war work in France, her sister, Mrs. Wile, of Boston, Mass., read a message from Mrs. Parsons and one from Colonel Parsons, who is engaged in railroad reconstruction work in France.

New Brunswick. The Rutgers College Library has recently acquired written and printed documents relative to the Rutgers Medical College, an institution which had its existence during three different periods from 1792 until 1827. The material gathered includes many letters from members of the medical faculty, catalogs containing lists of officers and students of the medical school and several printed descriptions of the college building, which was situated in Duane street, near Broadway, New York. The establishment of this college was due to the efforts of Dr. Nicholas M. Romayne, lecturer and teacher, who is known as the founder of Union College. Unfortunately, in 1827, the New York Legislature passed a law invalidating the diplomas granted by a medical school attached to any college not within New York State. The faculty was then forced to abandon the project and the school ceased to exist. Subsequently the Rutgers Medical College became part of Geneva College, and was known as the Rutgers Medical Faculty of Geneva College until this organization was suspended November 1, 1830, and has not since been revived.

Princeton. According to newspaper reports, the library at Princeton University is feeling the effects of the war even more than the other departments of the college. Since the opening of the war the library has lost eighteen of its forty-seven regular staff members and practically all of its student helpers. Of the latter, five have received R. O. T. C. commissions, and others are in some form of service. Of the regular staff members, more than half have gone into some direct form of war service, and these are about equally divided between men and women assistants. At the very beginning, and even before this country entered the war, some special effort was made to collect the literature on the war, but this has been disturbed by the difficulty of getting books from abroad.

The library has made some effort to get the practical technical books for military instruction, and is now attempting to gather as a specialty the books on aeronautics and references to the periodical literature on the same subject, made especially timely and necessary by the location of a school for aviators at Princeton.

Roselle. At the meeting of members, officers and trustees of the Public Library Association, held Dec. 27, it was voted to turn over the library in its entirety to the borough, to be governed by a board of trustees appointed by the mayor.

PENNSYLVANIA

Allentown. The pressing need of a larger building for the Allentown Free Library, especially with the advent in this city of an army camp, was discussed at length at the last regular meeting of the library board. It has been long known that the library building must grow with the increased enrollment and since the soldiers have come 755 cards are in use by them, in addition to 11,533 active cards by local users of the library, which exclusive of the ambulance men, has an enrollment of 14,902. The second floor has already been transformed into a reading and writing room for the soldiers, and it is no uncommon thing to see them occupying the steps leading to this floor and the doctors' meeting place above, reading their favorite volume. It is expected that as the winter months drag on their number will be greatly augmented.

Oil City. Carnegie P. L. Emily S. Glezen, lbn. (14th ann. rpt.—1917). Accessions, 714; withdrawals, 351; total, 15,878. Circulation, 79,531, largest in library's history. New borrowers, 1,016; total enrollment, 9,670 (pop. 21,000). Receipts, \$4,945.03; expenditures, \$4,494.09, including \$575.79 for books, \$79 for binding, and \$2,719.89 for salaries. Reading room attendance, 24,206; Sunday reading room attendance, 1,456 (for 28 Sundays).

Philadelphia. Thru the generosity of James H. Penniman, a brother of Vice Provost Penniman, the University of Pennsylvania has acquired a valuable library which is part of the equipment of the School of Education. The library is given in memory of their mother, Maria Hosmer Penniman. The original gift was about 3000 volumes and recently the donor has added about 2000 more, which range thru the entire field of educational literature. The library now touches on all departments of the subject of education

and includes books of many ages and countries. Many foreign languages are represented and the dates run from the late middle ages to modern times. Mrs. Penniman, for whom the library is named, and in whose memory it has been given, died in this city in 1914. A memorial tablet has been placed in the library designating its purpose.

East North Central

MICHIGAN

Hastings. The city council has authorized Mayor Horton to appoint a board of nine commissioners who will have charge of the city library which will be established in the new high school building. The books in the school reading room and a small collection owned by the Hastings Women's Club will be used as a nucleus for the city library.

INDIANA

Indianapolis. It is planned to recatalog the 300,000 volumes of the Public Library during the next three years, and an appropriation for the beginning of the work has already been made. It is estimated that it will cost about \$5,400 each year to complete the work.

West North Central

SOUTH DAKOTA

Tyndall. The Carnegie library building, erected at a cost of \$10,000, was dedicated Friday evening, Nov. 9. A program of music and addresses was followed by a reception. The community rooms in the basement are kept open daily by the Women's Improvement Association. The library is to be open six days a week, one of these days being Sunday. Elizabeth Barber is librarian.

KANSAS

Topeka. The late Scott Hopkins bequeathed \$2,000 to the Topeka Public Library, as a memorial to his wife. The income is to be spent annually for children's books, and each book is to bear a book plate with the name of the wife, Cora Pierson Hopkins, "which shall be a fitting memorial for her constant desire to furnish children with sound and wholesome reading."

The Pacific Coast

WASHINGTON

Tacoma. The Public Library, at the request of the U. S. Food Administration, has been conducting an exhibit of charts, bulletins, documents, books, pamphlets, etc., relative to food conservation and preparation.

Tacoma. The Scandinavian societies of Tacoma have joined with the Public Library in

purchasing for the reference room the "Nordisk Familjebok," the 30-volume encyclopedia of the Scandinavian peoples in Swedish. The local Scandinavian societies are contributing \$100 to this purchase, the balance to be paid by the library.

CALIFORNIA

Berkeley P. L. Celia A. Hayward, acting lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1907.) Volumes added 7,732; withdrawn, 1,002; total, 67,200. New registration, 8,044; total, 20,283 (estimated populations, 67,500). Circulation, 379,545. Receipts, \$38,538.15. Expenditures, \$33,359.56, including \$6,253.34 for books, \$1,187.56 for periodicals and newspapers, \$1,989.37 for binding and \$16,291.06 for salaries. The report states that the librarian, C. B. Joeckel, was granted a leave of absence, May 10, 1917, to enter the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at the Presidio of San Francisco. Recommendations were again made for the extension of the Main Library building, its branches and working force. In January, 1917, the library began publishing a monthly bulletin instead of the quarterly book lists formerly issued. The librarians, by means of membership in the Rotary and other clubs, was able to keep in touch with various civic activities, and a committee from the Rotary club made special investigation and report on the library's work. The library was able to add a larger number of books with the expenditure of less money than heretofore by ordering books from the East, rather than from local firms. Much larger discounts were obtained on general literature and many school and technical books, though the saving was somewhat reduced by express and freight charges and the books in some cases were not so promptly received. A house to house survey of the residents was made by the librarian of one of the branches between October, 1916, and March, 1917. Information was given regarding hours and privileges of the library and 270 applications were left at the homes if wanted. Sixty-two applications were filed by May 1, 1917, as a direct result.

Sacramento. The new State Library building, approved a year ago by the Capitol Extension Commission, has not yet taken visible form. The site on which it is to be located, however, has been entirely cleared and leveled. The commission has decided to hold a nation-wide competition for the selection of an architect and the program was issued last December. The competition, which is of the Class A character, will not end until the middle of September, when the architect will finally be selected.

San Francisco. By a new regulation, patrons of the Public Library will not receive postals for one day's delinquency, but will be notified only when books are five days overdue. A branch of the Public Library has been established in the Y. M. C. A. building at the Presidio for the benefit of the enlisted men.

San Francisco. When the Sutro Branch was opened to the public in San Francisco on January 2, 1917, its resources were the valuable Sutro Library of about 70,000 rare books, manuscripts, etc., which had been presented to the California State Library by the heirs of the late Adolph Sutro. During the first year, by gift and deposit, have been added about 12,000 items, as follows: The California Genealogical Society Library and additions; the Astronomical Society of the Pacific Library and additions; a part of the library of the California Society Sons of the American Revolution; the private library of the late Mrs. Walter Damon Mansfield; the library of the State Water Commission; the publications of California publishers, and California publications of other publishers; gifts and deposits from California city and county libraries of such material as is not active in their local service; and gifts from institutions and individuals. The Sutro Branch is temporarily located on the top floor of the Lane Medical Library Building, southeast corner Sacramento and Webster streets. The hours are 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily except Sundays.

Stanford University. Work on the new library building for Leland Stanford Junior University lagged during the summer and fall owing to the tardy delivery of the structural steel. It is now all on the ground, however, and the erection was actually commenced on Dec. 20. The contractor anticipates no further delays, and gives assurance that the building will be completed in about a year. The contract for the steel stack has been awarded, and bids are now being received on the other equipment necessary.

Yolo. A new Carnegie library is to be erected at Yolo, \$3000 having been granted by the Carnegie Corporation for this purpose.

Canada

ONTARIO

Ottawa. A new branch library was opened in November in the old Ottawa East Town Hall. The new branch contains some five hundred volumes and will be open from 7.30 to 8.30 o'clock on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS, CO-OPERATION WITH

Public library books for the children of Catholic schools. Louise P. Latimer. *Cath. Educ. Rev.*, Jan., 1918. p. 45-49.

A statement of the need for both constructive and preventive work in the provision of children's reading, and of the special effort being made by the Public Library in the District of Columbia to meet the wishes of the Catholic schools in the books supplied them by the library. The method of co-operation between the schools and the library already described in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for September, 1917, is again described in this article.

CHILDREN, WORK WITH. See Guessing contests

CHILDREN, WORK WITH

A note in *Library Service*, the news-sheet of the Detroit Public Library, tells how in 1905, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Stevens furnished to the library the "Hoyt Henshaw Stevens Library for Sick Children," in memory of their son who died Feb. 2, 1904, aged 13. There are about two hundred and fifty volumes from which selections may be made.

Any sick child may have the benefit of this library by applying to Miss Mary Conover, head of the children's division of the Main library.

The library is not available in the case of contagious diseases.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevens added eight books to this library on their son's birthday anniversary, Nov. 21, 1917.

EXHIBITS—OF LIBRARY WORK

Many suggestions for use in a campaign to arouse interest in a library, are found in the following description of an exhibit prepared by May V. Crenshaw, of Charlottesville, Va.

The public library exhibit was included in the Albemarle County (Virginia) Survey Exhibit for the purpose of drawing attention to the need of a public library in the community.

The 11 x 15 foot booth was covered with dark green paper, with a shelf on three sides. It contained two book-cases, a table, magazine and newspaper rack, bulletin board and a few small chairs. A banner stated that "Charlottesville needs a Public Library." Charts showed Virginia, with her two tax-

supported libraries, Norfolk and Waynesboro, lamentably behind even many Southern states. Statistics were given for Southern libraries, as well as for those in seventy-five towns of Charlottesville's size. On a state map, appropriately labeled, were marked the sixteen towns having public libraries, whether supported by tax, endowment, or gifts, while a sketch appealed to this section to beat Richmond in getting a Free City Library. Initial expenses were shown, while a poster, and cards for distribution, read: "A PUBLIC LIBRARY, FREE FOR EVERYONE. THERE ARE 30,000 people in Albemarle County. The cost of only one PACKAGE of CIGARETTES a year from each of these would mean \$2400 for LIBRARY support. The cost of only one MOVIE a year from each of these would mean \$3300 for LIBRARY support." A chart demonstrated the proper division of a library appropriation and plans and costs of buildings were presented.

Some two hundred books, together with signs, and a short list of good reference books, suggested the various classes a public library would contain. A placard, "How to Find a Book," explained the Decimal Classification. Its value was emphasized by two posters, each depicting a row of books, one arranged alphabetically by author, the other, classified by subject. A large key called attention to the fact that "What the Index is to the Book, the Card Catalog is to the Library, the key to all it contains," while the advantage of good cataloging was graphically brought out by a new book with an author card only, and a well-worn one surrounded by twenty-four cards. Books and pamphlets suggested other fields of library work.

Pictures illustrated changes in library methods from old chained books to present-day book-wagons.

A wheel showed the library as the hub, from which the spokes extended to the many classes whom the library serves, while signs suggested that "Every Librarian has been to School. Does every Teacher go to the Public Library?" etc. Newspapers and magazines were in evidence, together with a sample collection of pictures for circulation, and the statement that progressive libraries circulate music. A pamphlet file suggested free material, and a simple way of caring for it. A book for the blind attracted much interest.

Attention was called to library war work, with a reminder that the town and county has the same need.

The children's collection included many illustrated books, and a shelf of non-fiction was labeled "What one library did," and described an exhibit of things made by children from library books. Historical picture posters hinted at questions to be answered in the library, while attractive picture bulletins gave lists of books on "American Indians," "Everyday Heroes," etc. Photographs showed charming children's rooms, including a roof reading room, while co-operation between school and library was represented by pictures, bulletins and readings lists. Local deficiencies were forcibly brought home by a poster showing the small number of school libraries in Albe-marle, while the public was urged to "Make the Library a Continuation School" for those who every year drop out of High School. The care of books by the children was amusingly told in rhyme.

One of the chief attractions was the story-hour, held in an adjoining room and in the Strand Theatre, by Julia W. Williamson, supervisor of story-telling in the Philadelphia Free Library, which brought many to the booth for further questions.

A guest-book, and leaflets and reading lists for distribution, added to the interest.

FINES AND POST CARD NOTICES

At the meeting of the trustees of the Tacoma Public Library Dec. 21, 1917, it was decided to continue at two cents the daily fine on overdue books from the adult department, which had formerly been one cent but had been made two cents as a partial offset to enforced retrenchment in 1917. In addition delinquent borrowers will be charged the two cents postage for the postal card notice of books overdue sent them after five days' delinquency, and the postage on the second notice sent them at the end of twelve days' delinquency. Patrons will also be charged two cents for the postal card notice on all reserved books. Heretofore fiction has been reserved for one cent and non-fiction without charge.

FOREIGNERS, WORK WITH

For the promotion of educational work among the alien population of Massachusetts, the Free Public Library Commission, Charles F. Belden, chairman, has requested from the Legislature an appropriation of \$6,000. This sum would be expended in aiding free public libraries in their work among aliens, includ-

ing the selection of books and obtaining assistance from representatives of non-English speaking races in different localities in giving lectures and addresses, etc. The commissioners believe there exists a special opportunity for the libraries to interest and instruct newcomers to the United States in all that pertains to good citizenship.

FUMIGATING MACHINE

A machine for fumigating or disinfecting books or the like is illustrated and described in the *Official Gazette* of the United States Patent Office for Nov. 27, 1917, vol. 244, p. 999.

GUESSING CONTESTS

A successful guessing contest, which did much last year to increase the interest of St. Paul children in the birds and flowers of their vicinity, was carried on by the Public Library and might be advantageously copied by others.

"During the month of April, 1917, twenty-four pictures of common birds were mounted and displayed in sets of eight per week in the Children's Room of the St. Paul Public Library," writes Della MacGregor, a member of the staff.

"In order that children might have an opportunity to familiarize themselves with the correct bird-names of the specimens exhibited fourteen of the best bird books were made into table reference books and all children entering the contest were urged to look up and verify their identifications in the bird-books before handing in their papers. To stimulate interest in the contest the St. Paul Humane Society gave five dollars for the purchase of books to be awarded as prizes.

"One hundred and thirty children entered the contest, only twenty-two of whom dropped out before the contest closed. Only one, a girl of fourteen, identified all of the birds correctly. Five identified all but one, four all but two, thirteen all but three.

"Books were awarded all of those who named all but two correctly by the Humane Society; thru the courtesy of the Department of Entomology of the University of Minnesota pamphlets entitled "Some useful birds to be found in Minnesota," were awarded those who identified all but three correctly.

"The children all worked hard and earnestly, some of them spending as much as ten or twelve hours in the identification of the pictures. The day the prizes were awarded more than one hundred and seventy children came to witness the results of the contest.

"Mr. Lange, who is one of our best authorities on bird study gave a short talk on 'The calls and homes of our common birds,' illustrating his talk with colored slides of many of the birds that had appeared in the contest.

"This contest was succeeded during May by a flower contest. When this contest closed there had been twenty-seven pictures of the common wild flowers for identification.

"In order that children living in the downtown districts who have little or no opportunity for gathering flowers might see the flowers themselves, all children living in the suburbs were urged to bring flowers to the library and whenever they did so, correctly identifying the flowers they brought, their names were entered on the roll of honor. Even boys and girls of twelve and fourteen entered the contest.

When this contest closed, five dollars' worth of books were awarded as prizes, the money for the books having been donated by the Women's Home Garden Club. In addition to these prizes every child who entered the contest received a package of flower seeds.

LIBRARIANS AND ASSISTANTS—TRAINING OF

In the *Athenaeum* for October, 1917 (pages 512-514), B. G. Curtis Collier, gives a constructive criticism on the public library in England, and especially the training for library work in that country. All of Mr. Collier's remarks are of no less interest to librarians in the United States. He believes that the aim of the Educational Committee of the Library Association should be to "give the student an attitude, a keen, critical, and original outlook." He believes that the fundamental defect of library administration in England is "not the limited rate, but the limited outlook, the academic pose," and being bound down by the bonds of tradition.

The following is the opening paragraph of the article, which indicates its general drift:

"The public library is not generally popular, and it is not thus popular because it is inefficient. If anyone dispute this let him go into almost any library with some serious inquiries, and what will he find? Junior assistants quite capable of charging up the novel he has chosen; but should he want to trace the influence of the Elizabethan drama upon the work of contemporary playwrights; or a lucid description of modern Socialism; or advice concerning Bordeaux mixture and his potato crop; or—anything but Mrs. Humphry Ward or Madame Albanesi, he is told to look in the catalog; he will find all he

wants there. Will he? It will be a wonderful catalog.

"The cause of the unpopularity lies in indifference."

Women in libraries. Adelaide R. Hasse. *Jour. of the Assn. of Collegiate Alumnae*, Oct. 1917. p. 73-80.

"That it is expected of every one to-day and especially of the working woman to be efficient goes without saying. Just what the preparation should be that speeds up to this efficiency in library work is the subject about which many of my colleagues and I differ. They say there is nothing like training and I agree with them, but we differ as to the kind of training. The graduates of the library schools to-day, I maintain, stop learning when they leave school. I am speaking of the average of course. Many below the average have never begun to learn. To attend lectures, even to pass an examination does not necessarily imply the possession of the learning mind. A learning mind is not necessarily a learned mind, but a learning mind is what every library worker should have.

"There is not in the library school curriculum of to-day sufficient specialization. A student may be utterly unfitted by temperament and taste to become a cataloger, yet to secure her diploma she must give full time to this technical discipline. There is no discrimination on the part of the schools between the technical and the professional part of library work. It is the technical to which most weight is attached, but it is the professional work which makes the greatest demands upon the equipment of the worker and which requires qualifications far more unusual than does the technical work. Individuals responsible for the library school curriculum seem not to realize that any careful person with ordinary natural faculties can be trained into a cataloger. A reference or professional worker, on the other hand, is born, not made. This statement will not be admitted readily by librarians in general. But reference work is the one great undeveloped part of library work. It is that part having the most far reaching and worth-while possibilities.

"The failure to appreciate the possibilities of professional library work has without doubt been one of the prime causes in keeping library salaries for the rank and file as low as they are. Bulletin 25, 1915, of the United States Bureau of Education, shows the salaries paid to librarians. One or two positions there are which run into five figures. Of the four-figure salaries \$8000 is conspicuous, even

the five-thousand-dollar salaries make a small group. The maximum for women is, I believe, \$3000. The salary group from \$2000 to \$4000 represents the group that does real work, the higher salaries being secured as often thru favoritism as thru any inherent ability.

"The training to be obtained in the library schools as they are at present arranged is perhaps sufficient for those library activities with which the public does not come in direct contact. But . . . if specialization were practiced and encouraged not only would the incentive for individual effort be greater, but by raising the level of the specialties thru this pressure from below, the level of the mass would be raised. The situation as it exists today presents a dead level of mediocrity. The inspirational reaction is almost entirely absent. With one or two exceptions I do not remember any unusual work being done by library school graduates. But it is difficult to see how an occupation, sought by the great majority of those engaged in it as a refuge rather than as a career, could be other than the grave it is."

Miss Hasse then compares the expenditures of the New York Public Library, as the largest American public library, with those of the United States Geological Survey and the Weather Bureau, in an effort to discover "why the same amount of money which produces such tremendous results in the government bureaus produces such pitifully negligible results when spent for public libraries." She concludes that with the sweeping changes to come in the political and economic life of nations and the growth of the idea that anything worth maintaining must be of use, "it is a matter of grave doubt whether [the libraries] as at present conditioned, a large proportion of them still struggling in the coils of arbitrary technique and tentative administration, will be able to respond effectively, let alone efficiently, to the new demand. They are a dead weight on the spirit of progress. Not one of them is thoroly qualified to-day for giving the information service required by this new public attitude even in its present incipient development."

After quoting extensively from the definition of "the so-called librarian's real duties" as set forth by Matthew C. Brush at the Louisville conference, Miss Hasse closes by indicating an opening for college women in the re-working of library resources to meet public requirements for an information service which she maintains the public libraries as at present organized, are unable to provide.

SALARIES

The trustees of the Tacoma Public Library have raised slightly the salary schedule for 1918, so that general assistants (mainly apprentice class graduates) will have a minimum-maximum schedule of \$40 to \$60 per month; first assistants, heads of divisions and branch librarians from \$65 to \$80 per month, and heads of departments \$90 minimum to \$105, present maximum. It is generally understood that if the service warrants it and the budget permits it the annual increase will be \$60 per year from the minimum to the maximum in all grades.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Included in an article on rural education in Great Britain in the *Athenaeum* for November, 1917, the following paragraph (p. 571) gives interesting information on the traveling libraries being established in several counties:

"The need for books other than textbooks has been admirably met in several counties, both in England and Scotland, by means of circulating libraries. Some of these have been largely financed by the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust. The management of them varies in detail, but, following the American village-library plan, a box of books is generally sent to certain chosen village schools and kept there for a period of about three months. The books are read by the school children and their parents and friends, as the circulation is not limited to the children. Many schemes for village libraries have proved bitter failures, but a library managed by the Local Education Authority, able to buy a good variety of books and sure of a permanent secretary in the local school master, and of at least a small reading public in the school children, is certain of success. It is only fair to say that the Carnegie libraries were not the first set up by local authorities. Other permanent collections of books for the use of teachers and other villagers have prospered and done good. These circulating libraries are not luxuries, they are indispensable. Every county should have one, and every village school should share it. It seems most probable that the village schools will remain the most economical means of supplying small communities with the largest possible variety of books. All the sciences and arts can be represented in them, and one of their special functions should be to satisfy and train the children's love for pictures by means of beautifully illustrated books and portfolios of good prints."

Bibliographical Notes

A bibliography on illegitimacy is being compiled by the Massachusetts Society for Social Hygiene, at 30 Beacon Street, Boston.

"Books for housewives in war time" is the title of the Massachusetts Agricultural College's library leaflet no. 28, a short suggestive list of the most practical publications available.

As the first of a series of "intimate interviews" the Macmillan Company has prepared a little biographical sketch of John Masefield, which will be mailed gratis on application.

Two important reports published by the city of Chicago in December are the "Report on the public licensing, regulation and control of the liquor traffic in Boston and New York City" and a "Report on the more economic distribution and delivery of milk in the city of Chicago," the latter being Municipal Reference Bulletin no. 8.

The new Federal Board for Vocational Education, established at Washington under the Smith-Hughes Act, has issued its first annual report and also its first bulletin, which is confined to a "Statement of policies." The board has also published a circular of information for use in training conscripted men as radio and buzzer operators.

It is expected that the list of Scandinavian books which Greta Linder, a graduate of the Library School of the New York Public Library, is preparing for the American-Scandinavian Foundation, will be finished next June. Miss Linder has secured excellent collaborators in Norway and Denmark, and the list which will be printed during the summer, should be very valuable.

A new quarterly publication called *Periodicals* has been started by the International Magazine Company of Elizabeth, N. J., the first number being dated Oct.-Dec., 1917. Its main object is to place at the disposal of librarians the information about American periodicals and their many vagaries in title and collation, acquired by the company in its twelve years of experience with this class of publications.

The *Cleveland Women* devoted its issue for Dec. 1 to the work of the Cleveland Public Library. A splendid portrait of William H. Brett, for thirty-three years the library's chief, was on the front cover, and all the many departments and activities are described by their chiefs or by those members of the

staff in closest touch with the work described. Pictures of the library and its branches were freely used to illustrate the contributed articles, and the number as a whole is a pleasant testimonial of the cordial relations that exist between the library and the women's organizations of the city.

With the granting of the ballot to women in New York state last November, a new department of instruction for the woman voter has been instituted in many of the metropolitan newspapers. In the *New York Evening Post* for Jan. 5 and 10 John Cotton Dana contributes a short list of "Books for the woman voter" which supplements a group described in the same paper on Nov. 17. Mr. Dana's introductory paragraphs are straightforward and pithy, and his annotations of the books mentioned are clear and helpful.

A very valuable "Report on a survey of state supported library activities in the state of Washington" has been made by the state library advisory board for the Washington State Library Commission. The field to be covered by the survey was divided into sections, and different committees took charge. The present report gives the findings and recommendations of these committees as regards the State Library, library extension, county libraries and rural school library work, state educational institutions, library training, libraries in the state charitable, penal and reformatory institutions, work with foreigners, and legislation. The recommendations made are summarized, and those which can be made effective without a change in existing law are separated from those requiring legislation to make them effective.

RECENT BOOKS ON LIBRARY ECONOMY

CARNEGIE LIBRARIES

Koch, Theodore Wesley. A book of Carnegie libraries. New York: The H. W. Wilson Co., 1917. 226 p. [List of plates bound in]. \$3.50.

WASHINGTON (STATE)—LIBRARY CONDITIONS

Washington State Library Advisory Board. Report on a survey of state supported library activities in the state of Washington. Olympia, Wash.: J. M. Hitt, state librarian, 1917. 134 p. (bibl.) O.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

BANKERS

Some new books of interest to bankers. *Book Talks*, Oct., 1917. p. 6.

HOUSEKEEPERS

Massachusetts Agricultural College. Books for housewives in war time. 1 p. (Lib. leaflet no. 28.)

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Tempe Normal School of Arizona Library. An Arizona school library. 3 min. p.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ACCIDENTS, INDUSTRIAL

E. L. Dibble, Syracuse Univ. Lib. School. Safety movement in factories, iron and steel mills, and

- mines of the United States. 1917. 26 typew. p. \$1.30. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.*)
- AERONAUTICS**
Coventry (Eng.) Public Libraries. List of books on aeronautics. Serial catalog, p. 97-104.
- AKBAR**
Smith, Vincent Arthur. Akbar, the great mogul, 1542-1605. New York: Oxford University Press, 1917. 28 p. bibl. O. \$6.40.
- AMERICANA**
Americana; a catalog of rare and choice books and broadsides relating to America; including important works on Canada, the Constitution, early exploration, Benjamin Franklin, Indians. . . New York: Robert H. Dodd, 1917. 64 p. (Nov., 1917, no. 24.)
Americana; important collection of pamphlets and books. . . from the library of a well known Vermont historian. New York: Heartman's, 1917. 47 p. (Heartman's auction, no. 68. 336 items.)
Americana; the library of the well known historian, Wm. DeLoss Love, of Hartford. . . New York: Heartman's. 49 p. (Heartman's auction, no. 69. 764 items.)
Books, broadsides and autograph letters relating to America, comprising early voyages and discoveries, colonial and Revolutionary tracts, the Indians, Western exploration, the Civil War. Philadelphia: Rosenbach Co., Nov., 1917. 340 p. (No. 19. 1308 items.)
Catalogue of Americana; an extensive collection of books relating to early discoveries and explorations on the North American continent. . . A. C. McClurg & Co. 97 p. (1917, no. 47. 979 items.)
Catalogue of the private library of W. F. Whitcher. . . comprising New Hampshire town histories. . . also Civil War and political history, Lincolniana, Western scrap books. . . C. F. Libbie & Co., 1917. 89 p. (1198 items.)
Historical library of the late William Holland Samson, and a private collection of New England and genealogical books. New York: Anderson Galleries. 91 p. (No. 1323-1918. 717 items.)
Rare Americana from the library of Henry E. Huntington. New York: Anderson Galleries, 1917. 126 p. (No. 1309. 330 items.)
- AMERICANA—NEW ENGLAND**
Book catalogue: Americana and miscellaneous, especially Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont books and pamphlets. Portland, Me.: A. J. Huston, 1917. 36 p. (No. 27, 1917. 1036 items.)
- AMERICANIZATION**
Talbot, Winthrop. Americanization: principles of Americanization, essentials of Americanization, technic of race-assimilation, annotated bibliography. H. W. Wilson Co., 1917. 40 p. bibl. \$1.50.
- APPLE GROWING**
Massachusetts—State Board of Agriculture. Apple growing. 5. ed. rev. Boston: [The board], State House, 1916. 14 p. bibl. O. (Bulletin 2.)
- ARBITRATION, COMPULSORY**
Beman, Lamar T., comp. Selected articles on the compulsory arbitration and compulsory investigation of industrial disputes. 3. ed., rev. and enlarged. H. W. Wilson Co., 1917. 42 p. bibl. D. \$1.25 n. (Debaters' handbook series.)
- ARITHMETIC**
Lindquist, Theodore. Modern arithmetic methods and problems; ed. by George W. Myers. Chicago: Scott, Foresman, 1917. bibl. 12° \$1.
Monroe, Walter Scott. Development of arithmetic as a school subject. Govt. Prtg. Off., 1917. 8 p. bibl. 8° (U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull. 10.)
- AUDUBON, JOHN J.**
Herrick, Fs. Hobart. Audubon, the naturalist; a history of his life and time. 2 v. Appleton, 1917. 55 p. bibl. O. \$7.50 n.
- BEEYLES—CALOSOMA**
Burgess, Albert Franklin, and Collins, Charles Walter. The genus *Calosoma*; including studies of seasonal histories, habits, and economic importance of American species north of Mexico and of several introduced species. Govt. Prtg. Off., 1917. bibl. 8° (U. S.—Dept. of Agriculture. Bull. 417)
- BELGIUM**
Worcester Free Public Library. Belgium; selected list. 11 p.
- BIOLOGY**
Jenkinson, John Wilfred. Three lectures on experimental embryology; with a biographical note by R. R. Marett. New York: Oxford University Press, 1917. 7 p. bibl. O. \$3.
- BOTANY**
Catalogue of important works on botany, including a fine collection of old herbals and of fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth century works on husbandry. . . London: Dulau & Co., Ltd., Nov., 1917. 66 p. (No. 69. 1647 items.)
- BREWING**
Nowak, Carl Alfred, ed. New fields for brewers and others active in the fermentation and allied industries; a complete and comprehensive reference book for beverage manufacturers, bottlers, brewers, brewing chemists, distillers, food chemists, maltsters, students. St. Louis: The author, 207 Railway Exchange, 1917. 31 p. bibl. 12° \$3 n.
- BUILDING MATERIALS**
Snow, Charles Henry. Wood and other organic structural materials. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1917. 8 p. bibl. 8° \$5
- BUSINESS**
Books for better business. Ronald Press, Nov., 1917. 17 p.
- BUSINESS LIBRARIES**
Meyer, H. H. B., comp. List of references on business libraries, and the relation of the business library to the business man. *Spec. Libs.*, Nov., 1917. p. 147-149.
- CHARITIES—FINANCIAL FEDERATIONS**
Selected bibliography. (In Amer. Assn. for Organizing Charity. Financial federations. 1917. p. 282-283.)
- CHEMISTRY**
Hendrick, Ellwood. Everyman's chemistry; the chemist's point of view and his recent work told for the layman. Harper, 1917. 4 p. bibl. O. \$2 n. Harper's modern science series.)
- CHILD LABOR**
Rochester, Anna. Child labor in warring countries: a brief review of foreign reports. 1917. 9 p. bible. (U. S.—Children's Bur. Pub. no. 27.) (Industrial series no. 4.)
- CHILD STUDY**
Luckey, George Washington Andrew. The essentials of child study; including class outlines, brief discussions, topical references, and a complete bibliography. Chicago: University Pub., 1917. 219 p. 12° \$1.28.

Open Round Table

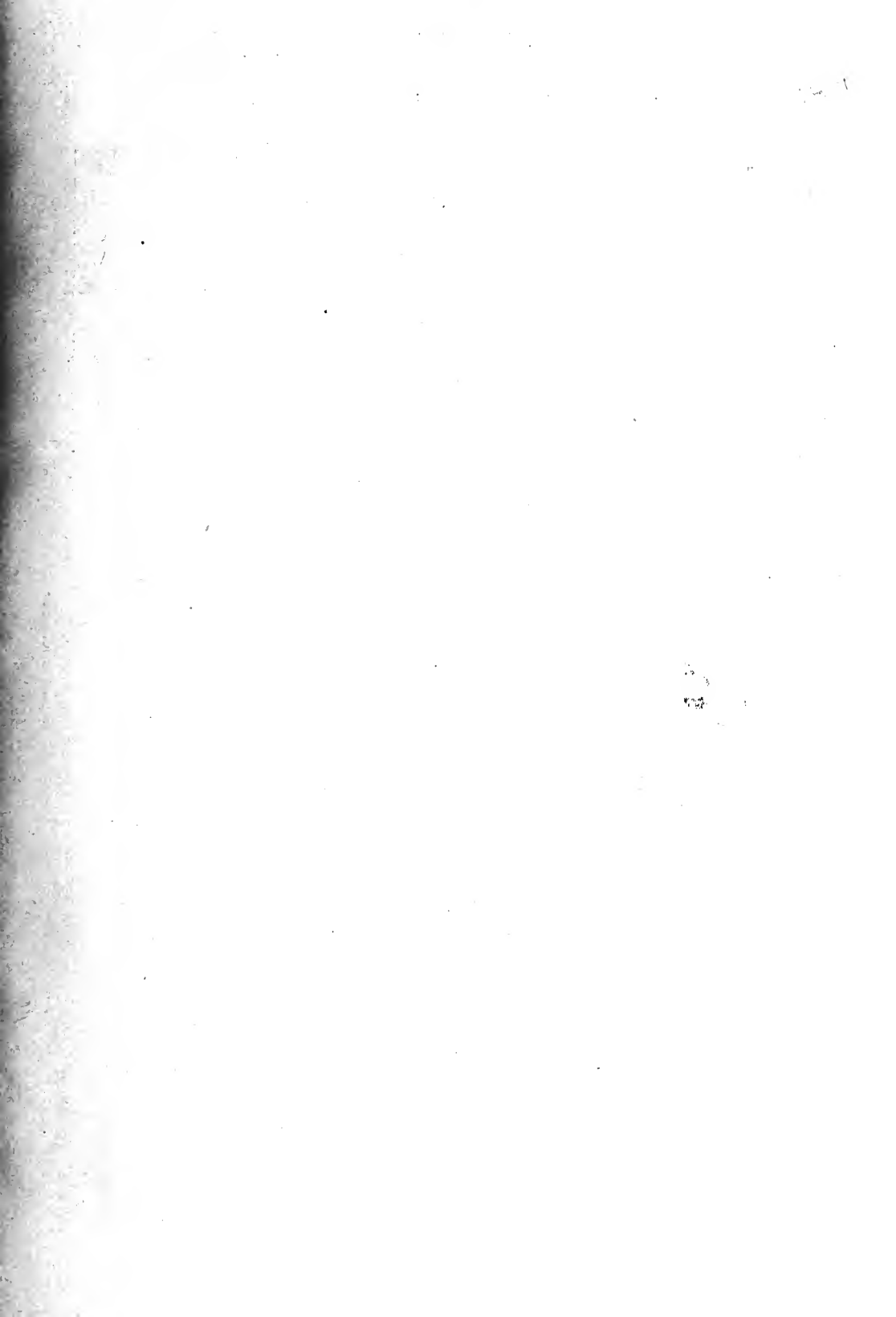
MATERIAL RELATING TO BERNARD ROMANS

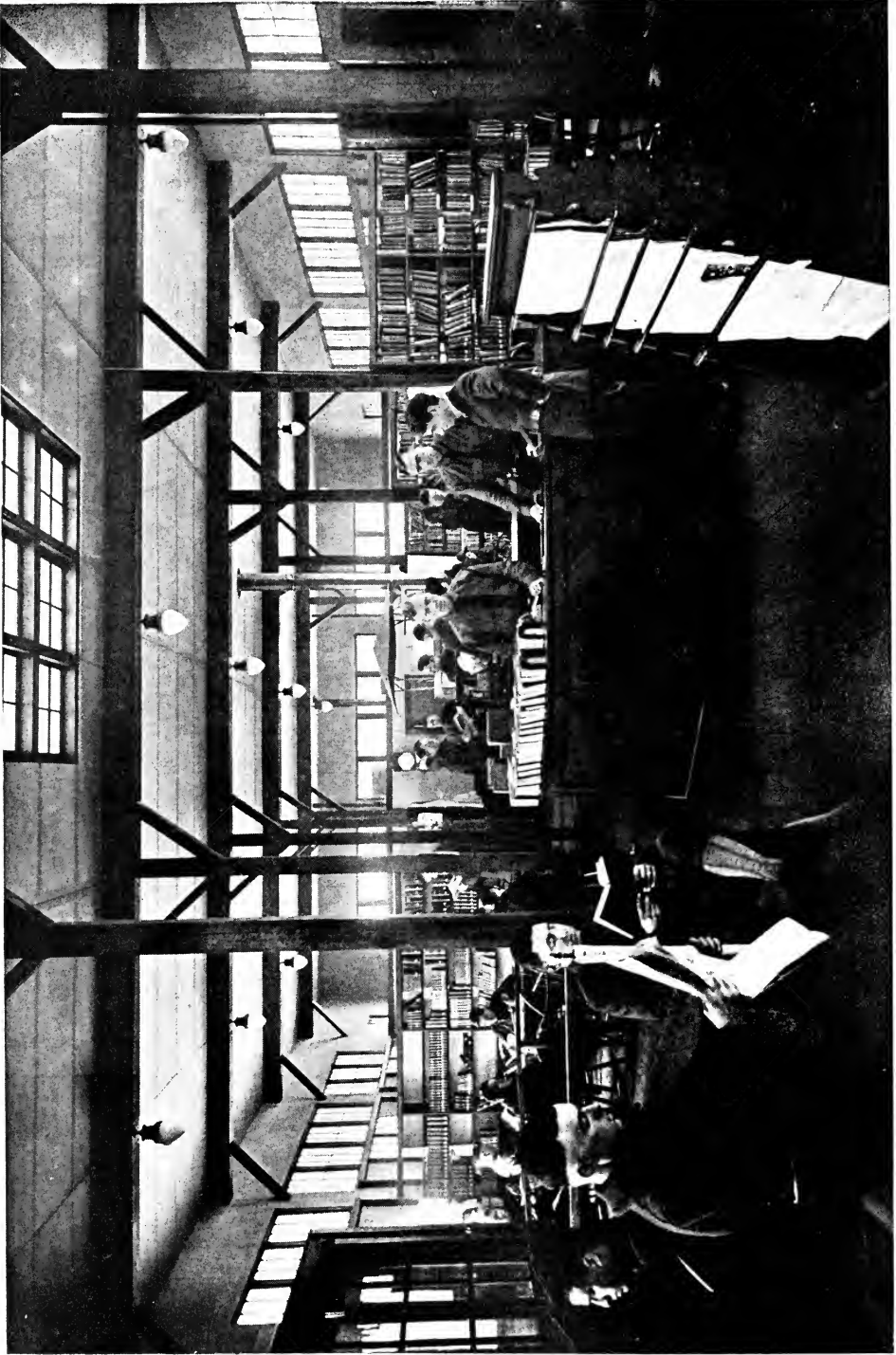
Editor *Library Journal*:

I am endeavoring to trace the manuscripts to Bernard Romans' diary and to the second volume of his Concise natural history of Florida, 1775, or any of his works. This is preliminary to my writing a descriptive book on his works, and accompanying it by a reproduction of his rare map of Florida, 1774, which was made to accompany the book above mentioned. If you can trace thru your journal any material relating to Romans, I will be under many obligations. He was born in 1720, and died about 1784.

P. LEE PHILLIPS.

Library of Congress, Division of Maps and Charts.





INSIDE THE A. L. A. LIBRARY AT CAMP SHERMAN, A WELL LIGHTED AND WELL EQUIPPED BUILDING, AND ALREADY DUPLICATED IN THIRTY-FOUR OTHER CAMPS

THE long-looked-for book campaign, to solicit comprehensively donations from the public of books for the camps, will begin with an intensive "book week" drive, March 18-23. The public have already given generously in books as well as money for this purpose, but it is believed that a million or more books in addition can be obtained by national and systematic effort thru local libraries. It is not intended that the "book week" shall be the beginning and end of the whole matter, but that it shall be made the start of a persistent campaign, which will continue to bring in books as long as they are needed. Books have already been supplied in considerable measure, both by purchases and from gifts, to the camps and cantonments, and for transport abroad, but the demand will be insistent and increasing. It has been the policy of the General Director to mature plans carefully and fully in advance, rather than to rush thru plans not fully and painstakingly developed, and altho this method may have provoked criticism at the start, it is pretty sure to get better results in the end. Books have been supplied to the camp libraries about as fast as they could be handled there, as Mr. Hughes stated at the Atlantic City meeting with respect to Camp Dix. But the camp library there, to take a specific instance, now amounting to about 6000 volumes, can utilize by help of Y. M. C. A. huts something like 25,000 volumes, if supplied not too fast for the proper treatment of them by the receiving library. The General Director has prepared a careful statement of the proposed campaign in *War Service Bulletin* 5, which should be carefully read by every librarian thruout the country, and every local library should be prepared to do its share in the book campaign, so that as fast as books can obtain transportation and as fast as they can be properly handled at the camps, they may be put at the service of the boys in training or in the field.

THE treatment by libraries of seditious or propagandist publications has two phases—of historical record and of public circulation. Underlying both these is a question of fact as to what are seditious or propagandist publications, and whether this or that publication comes rightly under this class. The "Vigilantes," who have undertaken some supervision of public libraries as well as other fields, have perhaps been overzealous in unduly including books and pamphlets harmless in themselves and fair presentations of "the other side." In war, it may be said, there is only one side, but this is true only in an extreme sense. The *Wisconsin Bulletin* for January states reasonably the argument for caution in public libraries on this matter, while Mr. Dana's defense of the practice of the New-ark Public Library presents reasonably the broader view. For purposes of historical record, the leading libraries, which are practically record offices, need be more comprehensive in purchases and collections, and should include books which after the war will be of historical value, but may not then be obtainable. Books of this character may fairly be withheld from the public and kept only for the present service of students and for future use. This question of historical record does not present itself to the great number of libraries. But all are concerned with the problem of popular books for public circulation, and here a careful line may wisely be drawn in the interest of the cause which our country is maintaining. The ban should scarcely be extended to cover pacifist literature, at least those books which treat of the general subject of peace, but only propagandist literature in the direct or indirect interest of enemy countries. Here the rule should be similar to that applied to sectarian books in general, as those of a religious nature. Many libraries do not permit themselves to circulate polemic books for or against a religious doctrine or a church denomination, and

common sense application of this rule should be the solution of the present problem before libraries. This view in general was that taken by Dr. Richardson in his presidential address before the American Library Institute at Atlantic City, which met with general approval, and which is reprinted elsewhere.

THE discussions at the Institute meeting brought out the desirability of a graduate school for the higher training in librarianship, but otherwise converged on the development of a national collection of books and pamphlets on the war, in the widest sense, with an historical museum in possible relation therewith. In Berlin, Lyons and London such collections of books and objects have been shaping for many months past under governmental auspices, and in Paris the Government has accepted charge of the remarkable collection begun by a private individual which he has turned over to France. In this country, the most considerable collection so far attempted has been that at Clark University, Worcester, Mass., started at the initiative of President G. Stanley Hall, as an exhibit on war psychology and carried thru in a remarkable manner by Dr. L. N. Wilson, university librarian. The New York Public Library has given much attention to obtaining such material from abroad, and there is rumor that special efforts will be made at Albany to collect such a library exhibit and museum on behalf of New York State. To be adequate, however, the enterprise should be a national and governmental one, possibly based on one of the existing collections, and its organization should not be longer deferred, lest the earlier material of the war should be later impossible of collection. A good deal of attention is being given also to the bibliography of the war, which is already reaching enormous proportions, and the joint list described by President Richardson, of which photostat examples were

shown at the Institute meeting, suggest how large is the field, large indeed beyond the possibility of handling in any except the largest and most comprehensive libraries. The comprehensive war bibliography of Lange & Berry issuing in London is already reaching a fifth volume, and Mr. A. J. Phillip has announced that he has made substantial progress on a bibliography covering an even wider field.

THE meetings of the American Library Institute at Atlantic City did the double service of calling together leaders of the profession from outside the two states responsible for the general meeting, and affording opportunity for direct discussion, which the general meeting did not afford. President Richardson's plans have made the Institute a really live and useful institution, with a field of its own. While the membership of the Institute is selective and while its problems are chiefly those of "libraries of learning," its meetings are usually open to all, and it is a pity that this was not fully made clear at Atlantic City. In the general meetings, Mr. George made the point that New Jersey librarians needed in their state meetings better opportunity for direct discussion of library problems than were afforded by set programs, in which the time was chiefly if not wholly occupied by outside speakers. This is a point well taken, not only in respect to New Jersey, but as to library meetings in general. At Atlantic City the addresses on war service were admirable and timely, but other features might well have given way to a discussion from the floor, introduced by an adequate professional paper, in the old library fashion. This method has the additional advantage of inducing librarians to speak out in meeting and of introducing librarians to each other in a way not otherwise to be accomplished, and we think that Mr. George's suggestion will be generally seconded by those who attend library meetings.

THE LIBRARY AND THE BOOK IN RUSSIA'S REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT*

By VICTOR S. YARROS

RUSSIA is still largely illiterate, of course. The latest official figures indicate that only one person in ten can read or write. The national Duma has been wrestling with the question of universal and free elementary education for all the Russias, but the opposition of the reactionary ministers and bureaucrats has forced it to postpone again and again the realization of this great reform. Such primary schools as Russia has are poor, and the schools controlled by the Church are naturally even poorer than those controlled—or half-controlled—by the zemstvos. The higher education is a privilege which only the few have been able to enjoy in Russia. The same may be said of secondary and technical education. Thousands of Russian boys and girls have had to seek educational opportunities in western Europe.

Yet the library and the book have played their wonderful part in the Russian revolutionary struggle.

The zemstvos have not neglected the public library as a means of elevating and liberalizing Russia. Even thirty years ago many cities and large towns had surprisingly adequate public libraries with free circulation departments. Of course, these libraries could not circulate "illegal books"—that is, books put by the government, or its local satraps, on the "Index." In the '80s of the last century nearly all the "good" books—progressive, radical, reform books—were on this index. But there were thousands of novels, plays, histories, biographies and works on science, economics and philosophy that the censors failed to place on the index. Such books were eagerly read by students, high school pupils, and others. Their revolutionary effect was indirect, but potent. They made critics and opponents of the autocratic-bureaucratic régime.

Even in the '80s, let me say again, the book and the library were very important

factors in promoting profound discontent and revolution. The intelligent Russian was as a rule a radical or revolutionist. Many were revolutionary in thought rather than in deed; only a minority were ready to risk and sacrifice everything—career, freedom, life itself—to the cause of liberty and justice. But this minority knew it had the moral support and sympathy of the majority. The "liberals" and the intellectual "radicals" were helping, financing and shielding the active revolutionists.

In addition to the public and other "legal" libraries, there were in those days many "underground" libraries—libraries that circulated the forbidden books among the insurgent and semi-insurgent youth of the country, or among such workmen and peasants as were able to read, or to understand revolutionary pamphlets, circulars and papers when read to them. I was fortunate enough at the age of eighteen and nineteen to be intrusted with one of these illegal libraries. My circle of friends, mostly students of the local (and very excellent) Real-School, made me librarian of our precious collection of prohibited books and pamphlets. There were perhaps thirty-five persons in our circle, and we were all "socialist-revolutionists." There were no Maximalists (Bolsheviki) then. Practically every revolutionist regarded himself as a Marx socialist, but only in a vague, general way, for very little was known among the revolutionary youth concerning the doubtful elements in Marxian economics and their applicability to Russian conditions—or to ancient institutions like the Mir, the Artiel, etc.

The reading, and particularly the circulation, of forbidden and underground books and journals was a heinous offence. The profession of underground librarian was therefore extra-hazardous. Siberia, or even something worse, would have been my lot, had the police or the secret service discovered my treasures and my relation to them. However, nothing happened in the two years during which I served as

* Condensed report of remarks made before the State Library Associations of Ohio and Illinois.

librarian—chiefly because the police and the spies were stupid and ignorant. When our organization was at last raided and several were arrested, the library was in charge of another man. I trust it never fell into the hands of the government. At any rate, my own escape from Russia was necessitated by an even more hazardous business than that of underground librarian, for we also published a crude but violent revolutionary sheet and circulated it among students, workmen and others.

This allusion, by the way, suggests some mention of the way in which the young revolutionists sought to educate the illiterate or half-illiterate workmen and peasants. Reading circles were established wherever that was possible. Only some of these were "underground" or secret. Many were conducted in the light of day, with the reluctant sanction of the bureaucratic and military agents of the autocracy. Zemstvo leaders encouraged such reading circles. Tolstoy, Gogol, Nekrasoff, Pushkine, and other Russian authors, less known abroad, were read and interpreted to the auditors. It must be confessed that they understood little and cared less for this glorious literature. "Realism" was lost on them. What they knew themselves, what they saw and felt daily, they utterly failed to appreciate as art. Why, they wondered, write about such sordid, mean, familiar things? They wanted romance, beauty, thrills. They liked Dickens and other foreign humorists more than they did Russian humorists. They were deeply interested in heroes and heroic deeds. History and foreign government were, of course, "safe" subjects; how could even the worst reactionary minister object to such reading? Thus was education slowly spread at a time when illiteracy was the rule and the principal obstacle to effective progressive propaganda.

However, my real theme is the influence of books on the insurgent minority, and to that I must now address myself.

It should be understood that this minority eagerly "read everything"—everything available. The magazines of that day, in spite of censors and restrictions, were excellent. Nothing important in political science, sociology, science, religion, history,

philosophy, art was neglected by them. Every European school of sociology, of politics, had its adherents in Russia. Spencer and Comte were interpreted and widely studied. Spencer's "Progress: its law and cause" started a remarkable controversy all over Russia. The question, What is Progress? was taken up by our leading and revered teachers, and they gave their own answer. P. Lavroff, then in exile, framed a famous formula that "became the rage." Progress, he said, was the process of applying to life the highest conceptions of truth and justice. How could any self-respecting person fail to play his own part in that noble process? We anticipated Prof. John Dewey. We saw then that "progress is a retail job," and that to make sure of progress we have to contrive, plan, will, progress.

Let me mention some of the distinguished names that will always be gratefully remembered in connection with the great movement for the liberation of Russia. They are the names, not of heroic revolutionists, not of exiles, but of men of letters, of professors, of philosophers, of sociologists, of editors, of essayists and critics—the true educators of Russia.

Prof. Granovsky of Moscow, did wonderful work in the forties of the last century. His lectures were fascinating—altho Tolstoy sneers at them in his diary. He gave Russia new ideas of politics, of history, of the application of science to social and political life. Bielinsky, the first of the great critics, founded a school and influenced a whole generation. He was a westerner of westerners, an interpreter of Hegel and other European philosophers. His work was continued by Dobroliuboff, another gifted critic and ardent progressive, who in turn had brilliant associates and disciples. He interpreted Russia to herself, and elevated literary criticism to a science. Pisareff, the audacious iconoclast, the Bazaroff of letters, succeeded Dobroliuboff and became the idol of the progressive youth of the land. He was a Nihilist in opinion, a worshipper of the natural sciences; he believed that in science and intellectual culture alone lay the salvation of Russia. He expounded Comte and, among other things, wrote a "revolutionary" essay

in the guise of a treatise on the life of bees.

Herzen, the editor of *The Bell*; Tchernishovsky, the author of that epoch-making novel, "What is to be done?" and a sociologist and economist withal; Saltikoff, the great humorist—who, alas, can never be appreciated in the West, for his work was so national, so Russian, so deliberately didactic, artist as he was—and editor of *The Annals of the Fatherland*, the best of all Russian periodicals; Tourgenieff, Gogol, Gontcharoff, Pisemsky, Ostrovsky, Dostoievsky, Tolstoy, Michailowsky—sociologist, critic, essayist, editor—Korolenko, Krestovsky (pseudonym), Uspiensky, Zlatovratski, Pomialovsky, Engelhardt—what a galaxy!

The contributors to the underground papers said simply, explicitly what these great "legal" writers had to say, largely between the lines, or thru the mouths of fictional characters. The "legal" writers, of course, had their troubles with the censors and the government. Some died of worry and strain; some were driven to commit suicide; some were sent to Siberia; some saw their books banished from the libraries and bookstores; some had to become more and more obscure and indirect.* But only a few became reactionary apologists for autocracy and church tyranny and obscurantism. The majority courageously continued the work of destruction and construction. The revolution of to-day is the result of the labors of a century of such heroic work in books, magazines, daily and weekly papers.

In Russia words have indeed been deeds. Words and ideas have directly and indi-

rectly led to deeds—to sacrifice, to toil, to faithful and patient effort against danger and cruel suffering and terror.

In Russia the author, the journalist, the editor and the lecturer have regarded themselves, and been regarded, as missionaries, as apostles, as instruments of a sacred cause. Not even in France in revolutionary or pre-revolutionary times were literature and art so powerful, so influential, as they have been in Russia since the forties of the last century. The charm, the potency, the beauty of Russian fiction and Russian drama and music are universally recognized. It is the spirit of devotion, of consecration, of service, of idealism that largely accounts for these qualities. A literature and art of struggle, of protest, of aspiration—given, of course, beauty and form—cannot fail to attract and hold thoughtful men and women. The Russians love beauty, truth and nobility, and their literature reflects this love and is dedicated to the ideal. The Russians are realists because they are conscientious and truthful. They must paint the things they see, and an artistic lie is to them the unpardonable sin. Tolstoy can out-Zola Zola, but he does this because he is too honest and upright to gloss over the evil and painful sides of reality. The Russians are sometimes cruel, remorseless in their art, but they are remorseless to their own natures first. They torture themselves before they torture others. They—that is the true, the great ones—have not written to sell, to please the public, to amuse the "tired business man."

Russian history explains the sharp contrasts that mark off the several classes found in the great empire. At any rate, each class had to have its own interpreters and analysts. What Tourgenieff, Tolstoy, Gontcharoff, Pisemsky and others did for the nobility and aristocracy, a powerful group of novelists and story-tellers, led by Uspiensky and Zlatovratsky, did for the great peasant mass. It is a pity that the work of these artists is absolutely unknown in the West. Their sketches and studies of the simple, illiterate peasant man or woman, of the life of the Mir, of the influence of the "soil" on the peasant, have psychological as well as literary and esthe-

* Here is an incident that illustrates the absurd incongruities and contradictions of the Russian censorship. In the early nineties a monument was erected to the memory of the radical and popular poet, Nekrasoff. All the literary notables of Russia took part in this function, which, of course, assumed a political and moral aspect. The government could not well forbid the erection of a monument to a dead poet whose work had been passed by censors of another period. So the festivities took place and everything went off splendidly. The poet was lauded by several eminent speakers. One of the workmen who was a spectator and auditor at this function later bethought himself of the desirability of making the acquaintance of the to him unknown poet. He went to the public library and asked for one of the poet's works. He was informed that none of them were among the books circulated or even suffered to be read on the premises. Of course, the secret and illegal libraries would have been glad to accommodate him, had he applied to any one of them.

tic value. Zlatovratsky was disposed to idealize the peasant, to hold him up as an exemplar to the intellectual and sophisticated Russian; Uspiensky, on the other hand, was a rigorous realist, and his sketches are more vital and more significant. Both are worth translating.

The middle class is rather weak and relatively unimportant in Russia, for industrially and commercially the country is incredibly backward, thanks to autocracy and its corrupt and inefficient agent, bureaucracy. Still, there are the merchants, the manufacturers, the usurers, the contractors that constitute the nucleus of the future middle class. What is the intellectual and moral status of these elements? Gorky and Tchekhoff have dealt with them in several of their respective books, but the master portrayer of this class is Ostrovsky, the leading Russian dramatist. Four of his plays have just been brought out in an English translation. One, "The storm," has been available in English for many years. Those who are perplexed by the impotence and insignificance of the Russian middle class in the present struggle—and their name is legion—will find light on the puzzle in these remarkable dramas and comedies. Dobrolyuboff, the critic, greeted Ostrovsky's plays as a "ray of light on a dark kingdom."

The village priests, the students in the theological seminaries, the teachers and heads of these strange institutions have been portrayed by another group of very gifted story tellers and novelists.

Those who are interested in Russian life and letters—in letters as the mirror of life and the inspiration of generations of bold radicals and revolutionists—will be surprised and gratified to learn that, with the guidance of one competent historical work—say Kropotkin's "Russian literature"—they can form a fairly adequate conception of the whole course of the Russian struggle for freedom and justice by carefully reading a dozen of Russian classical novels. Such is the fact. For two generations or more Russian novelists and dramatists have sympathetically watched and faithfully recorded the several stages and phases of the revolutionary movement. The appearance of a "new type," of men and women of new

ideas and aspirations, of new currents in thought and action, almost immediately brought forth a novel or drama in which these types and tendencies were accurately depicted and interpreted. Tourgenieff was the most sensitive of artists and interpreters in this line. He is the painter—not the creator—of several distinct types; he took them from life. Lesser lights did the same thing. By presenting the new types, they powerfully aided in the diffusion and development of the characteristics of such types. Men and women imitated them, tried to be as like them as possible, became personifications of certain general ideas. Events and vital facts would, of course, gradually modify the type, and the artist, noting the modifications, would produce a new type.

The novels and dramas I have particularly in mind in making these remarks are these: Tourgenieff's "Fathers and sons," in which the hero, Bazaroff, the atheist and materialist, the first Nihilist, represented a definitive phase of the Russian revolution. Bazaroff was widely imitated. He "made history." In Tchernishevsky's "What is to be done?" several types were depicted. One of them, Rakhmetoff, became the idol of the terrorists and revolutionists of the seventies and eighties. Mordovtseff's "Signs of the times," second rate novel as it is, pictures interestingly a whole decade of Russian life, with several new figures. It deserves translation into English as a human and social document. Tourgenieff's "Virgin soil" is a splendid and large canvas, on which several new types are painted. Tolstoy's "Resurrection," in which the revolution is only casually glanced at, presents charming figures, while outlining a new view of the land question and the difficulties facing the radical and regenerated aristocrat.

To these books I may add several others—namely, Herzen's "Who is to blame?"; Tourgenieff's "Notes of a sportsman," a picture of the régime of serfdom; Gogol's "Dead souls," another epic; the same author's tragic comedy, "The inspector general," an appalling picture of corruption and bureaucratic laziness and inefficiency; Gontcharoff's "Oblomov," said to be the most Russian of Russian novels, because it

mercilessly chastises the indolence, the inertia, the fatalism, the futility of the decadent Russian noble; Tourgenieff's "Roudin," "Smoke," and "A nest of nobles"; Saltikoff's "The Golovlieff family," of which a fair translation in German is to be had; and Tchekhoff's "The cherry orchard," and "Uncle Vania."

To read these novels and plays in their chronological and historical order, with, I repeat, the guidance of a well-informed interpreter and chronicler like Kropotkine, is to acquire a liberal education in Russian realities and evolutionary processes. It is also, by the way, to give one's self much artistic pleasure and joy.

The long oppressed people that has produced these masterpieces, this literature, is a great, gifted and noble people. It has a great future. It will express itself nobly and beautifully in its literature and art even under a régime of freedom, self-government and justice. We cannot understand Russia and the Russians without a proper introduction to them thru their truly national and wonderful imaginative literature.

A SCHEME OF READING

The following are characteristic works of fiction dealing with successive phases of Russian history:

Evils of the Old Régime of Slavery, Corruption and Ignorance.

"Notes of a sportsman," by Tourgenieff.

"Dead souls," by Gogol.

"The inspector general," by Gogol.

"Oblomov," by Gontcharoff.

Revolutionary Movement—First Phase.

"Who is to blame?" by Herzen.

"What is to be done?" by Tchernishevsky.

"Signs of the times," by Mordovtseff.

"Fathers and sons," "On the eve," "Smoke,"

"Roudin," by Tourgenieff.

Revolutionary Movement—Second Phase.

"Virgin soil," by Tourgenieff.

"Underground Russia," by Stepniak.

"Resurrection," by Tolstoy.

"Memoirs of a revolutionist," by Kropotkin.

The novels may be supplemented by these more comprehensive works:

"Empire of the tsars and Russians," by Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu.

"History of modern Russia," by Prof. A. Kornilov.

"Self-government in Russia," by Prof. Paul Vinogradoff.

"Russian literature," by Prince P. Kropotkin.

"The Russian crisis," by Prof. Paul Milyukoff.

[To this last group might be added, for a better understanding of the problems of Russia to-day, the recent "catechism" on "Political parties in Russia" by Nicholas Lenine, and Leon Trotzky's book on "The Bolsheviki and world peace." Publishers' announcement is also made of an American edition of the book by Trotzky on "Our Revolution," first published in Russia in 1906 and at once suppressed, and of his new book on "The Russian revolution of 1917."—EDITOR LIBRARY JOURNAL.]

LECTURES ON FRENCH TOPICS OFFERED

AN opportunity to stimulate interest in French literature, and at the same time enlarge the French collections on their shelves, is offered to librarians of schools and public libraries by Mlle. Marguérite Clément, representative in this country of the French *Société d'Exportation des Editions Françaises*, who will leave about March 1 on a tour thru the Middle West and South.

Mlle. Clément offers, in the cities which she visits, to give lectures before clubs, schools, or general assemblies, in French or in English, as preferred, on the various forms of French literature or on the writers of the day. She gives her own services without charge, but requires that an admission fee be charged in all cases, the proceeds being used to strengthen the French collection in the library benefitted. Mlle. Clément is a graduate of the University of Paris, a teacher of French literature, and has lectured thruout France on subjects ranging from French literature to woman suffrage.

The society which Mlle. Clément represents includes some thirty prominent French houses, which have organized to promote export business. It is one of the conditions laid down by Mlle. Clément, however, in accepting the position, that she should not be restricted to their publications in making her selective lists of recommended titles.

Mlle. Clément has been sending letters of inquiry to many public and school libraries regarding their present French collections, and scantiness of equipment and meagerness of appropriations for French books have been almost universally reported. She may be addressed care of the American Express Co., 65 Broadway, New York City.

THE QUESTION OF CENSORSHIP IN LIBRARIES*

BY ERNEST C. RICHARDSON, *Librarian of Princeton University*

It is an interesting fact, and one stimulating to research effort, that the first and fundamental element of making the world safe for democracy is one which belongs to the book sciences and, therefore, to our own field of learning or expertness. The freedom of assembly, the freedom of public address, and the freedom of the press, are three aspects of the one fundamental fact that the free exchange of ideas, critical or constructive, is, by the nature of the universe and of the human mind, the basis of freedom. Freedom, or liberty, is defined in international law as the absence of external control, but this negative definition implies a better one—the presence of self-control, or self-determination.

The mere absence of foreign control does not produce freedom in a state or freedom in the individual. A state may be free from foreign control and yet be an arrant despotism or in a state of anarchism. Anarchism is farther from freedom than despotism, for despotism is a poor form of national self-control, but yet self-control, whereas anarchism is the absence of political self-control and the true antithesis to freedom. The highest form of national self-control is where the right of self-determination or self-control is vested in each individual as sovereign. This is democracy—a state in which every normal man is equal to every other as to his right of self-control or self-determination as distinguished from control by anyone else. The point is, that since freedom belongs to every man, and every man, therefore, has the right of self-determination—the right to act according to his own judgment without interference by anyone else—freedom is limited, altho only limited by freedom. Each man's freedom is limited by the freedom of others, and liberty, therefore, implies not only the right to act according to one's own discretion, but the duty of refraining from interfering with other men's action according to their discretion.

This means, of course, that there can be only one free person in the universe in the absolute sense. One man on a desert island comes near absolute freedom, but if there are two men, they must come to an agreement as to the field within which each may exercise his discretion. These fields or spheres within which a man may freely act are his rights. The records of agreements as to rights are laws. Freedom thus implies that every man may act at his own discretion within his rights as defined by law. This leads to the simple proposition that the one essential of self-control or self-determination, freedom or liberty or whatever it may be called, is the right of every man to a direct share in the making and execution of laws—the democratic ideal. This right in small communities is exercised by the town meeting; in larger communities it is exercised thru printed information and discussion and representative assemblies. In every case the same fundamental principle of the right of a man to share in limiting his own sphere of uncontrolled action is implied. It comes to pass, therefore, that, as has been said, the first and greatest step in making the world safe for democracy is to make it absolutely safe for the freest expression of ideas, whether critical or constructive.

In the great epochs, where the principles of liberty themselves have been most freely and fully discussed, this essential and simple principle has stood out boldly. So it was from the time of the Boston massacre to 1789; and it was for this reason that the framers of the Constitution introduced it into the Constitution. For democracy to be safe the political freedom of the press must be unlimited.

The principle is, however, nevertheless subject to the principle of non-interference with the freedom of others. The principle of libel limits freedom of speech certainly to truth, and perhaps, if in non-essentials, to what is not injurious to one's neighbor. In time of war it must obviously be limited to what will not aid the enemy, hence cen-

* Extracts from presidential address before the American Library Institute at Atlantic City, Feb. 16, 1918.

sorship comes in, and librarians are more by way of understanding the need of this than most. Every library has practical experience in the forming of lists of books prohibited as injurious to morals. Most large libraries have been urged to prohibit classes of books which are contrary to the opinion of the majority of users on economic or political or religious subjects. Many have been asked to exclude books on Christian Science, books against Christianity, or against the Roman Catholic Church, or for the Roman Catholic Church.

No librarian, therefore, doubts that there is a limit, and hence a proper field for censorship. There are multitudes of books which encourage the murder of King's English or the depraving of innocent literary tastes, which should be excluded from the free circulating library. There are others of the most admirable English style to which the immature reader should not be exposed. There is no difference of opinion in this matter. The same thing is unquestionably true at the present time as to positively seditious literature, and the whole question becomes a very practical one for librarians at the present moment as the several pre-printed contributions to this discussion show.

The practical problem is not a simple one. The problems of the circulating library and the research library are very clearly distinguished at this point. The free circulation of really seditious literature is properly a matter of prosecution. Every patriotic librarian would take precautions not to do it anyway. A librarian is, however, not held responsible for having or even furnishing to readers such literature, unless he is aware of its seditious character or it has been pronounced seditious by a competent tribunal. The principle was brought out in the British Museum case, where Martin sued the British Museum for libel for having certain books containing alleged libel. Even if a book has been called to a librarian's attention as alleged to be seditious, this does not necessarily mean withholding, for every librarian gets a most extraordinary list of alleged sedition and irreligion from the most extraordinary variety of incompetent

critics. With the case of the research library, the collection even of seditious literature for the use of the future historian seems to be agreed to be desirable, but, by the very same token, he is, in the recognition of it as seditious literature, bound to keep it from general circulation.

When it comes to the matter of the border line literature, the question is a harder one. It is right and fair that doubtful literature should be withheld for qualified use, but the whole history of book censorship shows that this is one of the most dangerous discretions which can be exercised. The fundamental right and the absolute need of democracy is the right to know all that can be said for or against any question. There is no right, and rightly no right, of which we are so sensitive as this right of knowing both sides and of the right to know the truth. The matter is very greatly complicated by the fact of the free intercourse of this democratic nation with foreign nations which are not democratic. Even a nation of which it can be said that the spirit of its institutions are democratic, but which is in form and habit monarchical, is widely separated from our principles. Great Britain is the most democratic of monarchies, but an unsophisticated American visitor to England has his breath quite taken away by the open recognition of class and the acceptance of special privilege as established right under law. Under a system where there are subjects, information may be withheld which cannot be withheld from sovereigns. It is hard for an American to realize that British subjects take themselves seriously as subjects, and ten times more so for the young American in Germany or Austria to understand the acceptance of aristocracy. On the other hand, it is hard for a Briton to take seriously the American's idea that he really is a sovereign—they think it a mere form of words. He is as absurd to them as those who accept the idea of being a "subject" are to him. There is a wide gulf fixed between any democracy and any government which recognizes the principle of subject, of aristocracy, or of monarchy. This was no matter of theory with the founders of America or the framers of the

Constitution. In America the people are sovereign, they have the right to know, and information cannot be withheld from them which could be kept from subjects.

Altogether the problem of library censor-

ship is not a simple one, and it involves the whole question of free discussion. The records of human experience in this matter are many. It is a rich field for special research appropriate to libraries.

THE RELATION OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY TO THE PRIVATE BUSINESS LIBRARIES

BY PAUL H. NYSTROM, *Ph.D.*

THE development and application of the library idea seems always to have been characterized by growth in details, one by one, rather than as a whole. At one time, we had a rapid spread of Carnegie libraries, at another of school libraries, at another of children's rooms and story hours, at another of traveling libraries and library extension. Having established themselves these detail movements go on with the general library movement constantly making it more significant and useful to the public.

Just now the most rapidly developing phase of the library idea, it seems to me, is the establishment of private business libraries. A large number of concerns already have their libraries or information and data departments organized and operating. Still larger numbers have begun collections of materials similar to those brought together by libraries. The use of business literature is so clear that other hundreds, if not thousands, of concerns need only to have the idea and suggestion of how to carry it out brought to their attention in order to cause them to establish similar departments or libraries.

The business library movement is largely a tribute to the public libraries. If I mistake not, the service of the public library has suggested the possibilities of the special business library. The systems of the public library have been drawn upon for the business library. Not a few business libraries have come from the ranks of the public libraries. One may truthfully speak of the business library as a direct offshoot of the public library.

To make clear the actual and possible relations the public library can work out with the business library we must first con-

sider the peculiar functions of the business librarian and of the business library.

From such study as I have been able to give to the matter, it seems to me that the real purpose of the business librarian in a business concern is to bring to the attention of the officers and employes whatever has appeared in print that they should know and in such form as to induce them to use the material. The business librarian should be the concern's specialist on the lines of literature of interest to that concern. The business librarian should both sift and interpret business literature for his concern's use.

The library in a business concern, quite unlike the Carnegiean concept, is merely the office in which the business librarian works. It is equipped with supplies which the librarian may need in his work for the company. Its equipment is long on literary tools but short on collections of books and pamphlets. In fact you may have an excellent business library service without any collection of books in the etymological and customary sense of the word "library." The business librarian exercises his profession thru knowledge of where information, such as his concern wants, can be found. One business librarian that I have met had no books at all in his office, but did utilize books and periodicals in eight public and professional libraries located in his city. The ideal business library contains the books, periodicals, documents, and reference works of fairly constant and current use, and particularly the guides, handbooks and directories to the large collections within reach.

The business librarian's work, when compared with that of the public librarian, is

highly specialized. He must classify and sub-classify in planes which never can concern the public library, or at any rate which would not be practicable for the public library. The work that he does must often be done within very definite and very limited time. An idea, say some news item, may be of great value if used to-day, but of no use to-morrow. The business librarian must study the personalities of the people whom he serves in a way that no public librarian can successfully do for the general public. The business librarian, in this respect, must adopt the tactics of the skilful teacher and determine individual methods of getting the attention and interest of the right parties within the concern to the points discovered in his reading of business literature.

The business library function came into existence with the development of business literature, and I mean by business literature, literature that can be put to use in any way by a concern. The function is growing. The need for the business library is greater to-day than ever before. It will become greater and greater. The business library in one form or another has come to stay. Concerns that are large enough to permit of the necessary division of labor will provide business library organization. Smaller concerns will go as far as their means will permit. There will be such a development as this because the business library, properly conducted, pays.

What shall be the attitude for the public library to take towards business libraries springing up about it? I cannot answer this question by saying what their attitude ought to be. I can only point out what their attitude actually seems to be and then make a suggestion or two on how I think greater progress can be made.

Most public librarians that I know of treat business libraries and librarians just as they treat individual patrons of the library. Not much attention is given to the business library as such. The business librarian merely comes to the public library and receives the public library service under the same rules as other library users. I have known of cases where he thought himself lucky to be permitted even this.

There are still other libraries that look upon the business libraries as avenues thru which to expand the public library service and accordingly co-operate in numerous ways with business librarians. Such public libraries are to the business libraries much the same as wholesale houses are to retail establishments in other lines of business.

In a few cases the public library is going to the opposite extreme and is attempting to perform business library service for the business men and business concerns in the community and who patronize the library.

There is nothing to discuss about the first method. I take it for granted that no well managed, live public library would restrict its ordinary services to the business librarians in its vicinity.

The second plan, wholesaling the services of the public library to the business library, deserves more attention. The public library must, of course, consider its means before extending such service. But where practicable the usefulness of the public library can no doubt be greatly enhanced by application of this method. To illustrate, no matter how much service a public library already renders to its community, there are certain to be some unworked possibilities. The library may even already reach the great majority of people in a community with certain classes of services and still leave other possible highly valuable services undone. This is especially likely to be true of stimulating the reading of business literature.

In a concern with which I was acquainted, employing in the neighborhood of three hundred people, there was established a public library branch specializing on business books. By investigation it was found that scarcely any of these 300 had ever patronized the general public library in the city for this type of reading. By proper encouragement from a live business librarian, a large number of these were induced to take up reading along business lines, resulting in considerable gain to themselves and to the business.

The public library had been established in the community for years. Practically all of the employes knew of the public library and many of them had used it in

various ways, but it required the special business library located in their own concern to call their attention to the new values.

In other words, among these employes reading for business was an idea not formerly taught them by the general public library. The establishment of the business library indirectly extended the service of the general library in a very specific and valuable line to nearly three hundred additional residents of the city. Was it not well worth while for this general library to establish its business branch in this concern?

There is no question but that the public libraries can in many communities expand their services to business interests. They can collect business books, business periodicals and make abstracts of important articles in the periodical literature for the benefit of industries in the community. The public library can promote interest in business literature to a marked degree, without doubt, but it is impossible for the public library to render the intimate special service for the particular concern that the business library performs without sacrificing something of the general public library values.

The establishment of business branches and business departments in libraries is to be highly commended, but this does not take the place of business libraries. On the contrary it will help promote the business library idea.

There is a service which the general library can perform for the business library movement that would be extremely valuable to the business public as well as highly appropriate for the public library. The public library with business departments or business branches could serve as a clearing house for the business libraries, help to organize them, advise the purchasers of business library supplies and material, serve as an employment bureau for business librarians, co-operate with the business libraries after establishment, and thus align themselves with the business library movement. There are many details in this type of service which I have not mentioned but which will occur to you as you think the matter over. It is also possible that I have

not presented the suggestion in just the way it can be practically carried out. But I am confident that such a service as this would be highly appreciated by business interests and business people. It would help gain the strong confidence and co-operation in public libraries that is so much needed in this country. It would pay the libraries. And the business libraries, at least those I know of, would welcome the establishment of this line of service and would contribute everything within their power to the movement.

In conclusion, the business library is a permanent institution that will continue to grow. The public library has been the source of their inspiration and of many suggestions on how to conduct their work. The public library has in the business library field a splendid opportunity to enter upon a new line of library extension by taking part in the movement and by helping it to take efficient form.

The business library movement needs the help of the public libraries. It needs to profit from the public library experience. It needs the service that only the public library can give.

The public library, I shall venture to say, needs the business library for its freshness of contact with specific problems in a certain sector of life, for the inspiration to secure concrete results, and for the opportunity to reach large classes of people in a new plane of service, that it would be difficult if not impossible for the public library to render directly.

That business libraries are private institutions and serve limited clientele is not an objection for opening up relations with public libraries. The public served by the public libraries is entirely made up of private individuals. The noteworthy difference between a business library and the ordinary private individual served by the public library is that the business library is organized to help itself while the private individual usually is not. The business library serves a group of people with almost identical interests while the private individual represents only himself. The business library stands in position to multiply the service of the library while each indi-

vidual served by a library merely adds one to its patrons.

I have purposely refrained from discussing in detail the kinds of service that a public library may render the business libraries. This is a matter that can be much better discussed after we have fully agreed

upon the relationship desired between the two. What is uppermost in my mind is that it is very necessary in the interests of efficiency of both that they should get together, and I trust that these brief remarks may have assisted in making clear why.

MOTION PICTURES AND THE LIBRARY IN CLEVELAND

BY MRS. ELMER G. DERR, *President, Cleveland Cinema Club*

THE Cleveland Cinema Club was organized on Mar. 30, 1917. Its purpose is to study the art of the motion picture and encourage its best development. The club is organized for service and may be consulted by any organization or individual interested in motion pictures. It is prepared to furnish speakers on various phases of motion pictures; it is prepared to aid in choosing pictures for special showings and to assist in securing programs more suitable for the family group who usually attend theaters at the end of the week.

The club is composed of regular and associate members. Any person interested in the work of the club and willing to take active service is eligible for regular membership. Those not desiring an active part but who are in sympathy with the ideals of the club are eligible for associate membership and may share the bulletin and the program meetings. The annual dues are one dollar. Eight evening monthly program meetings are held in the year beginning in October. The club is a member of the Affiliated Committees for Better Films of the National Committee for Better Films, in New York City.

The standards of art governing the National Board of Review are the basis for the local work of the Cleveland Cinema Club. The club edits a bulletin page, weekly, in the *Cleveland Women* wherein it gives the names of the new worth-while pictures, reports the work of other Better Film Committees, gives items of interest concerning the industry, notices of the evening program meetings of the club, lists

of books on motion pictures available at the Public Library, etc.

The club works only on the positive or approbation side of the motion picture question. All pictures mentioned in the lists of "Current Releases" on the bulletin page have met the standards of the club. The October meeting was an acquaintance meeting; a demonstration was made of a portable suit-case sized motion picture machine, using 60 foot and 100 foot projection; the work of the producing companies in Florida and California was described by a member who spends her winters south. At the November meeting the classic "Les Miserables" was screened and greatly enjoyed by all present. At the December meeting an evening of comedy was given, using films to represent polite, slap-stick, cartoon, juvenile, satire, and drama-comedy, after which an open discussion was held, led by Prof. W. O. Little, professor of English in Glenville High School, an active member of the club. At the January meeting a very interesting address was given by J. M. Johnson, manager of a large motion picture exchange in the city. These evening meetings are held at the Central Y. M. C. A.

The club, or rather the group from which the club sprung, has been studying pictures for a number of years, and for over two years has been making the selection of picture-programs given by the different charitable institutions and community settlements in Cleveland and vicinity. This work is increasing greatly as the majority of public institutions, colleges, schools and

clubs are installing motion picture machines. The opening of community centers in the public schools brings a further demand upon the Cinema Club for aid in choosing their films for the "movie" nights.

The club has prepared a card catalog of recommended films that extends back for a year and a half. We are at work now on a clipping department that we believe will be helpful to clubs and schools as they follow our suggestion to include in their programs the study of the art of the moving picture. The fine arts department of the Public Library is the custodian of card system, clippings, files of motion picture magazines, and other data. We hope to have a motion picture department in the library later on.

We believe there is a fine opportunity for the libraries of the country to co-operate with the film-producing companies and the exchanges, especially when standard books are dramatized and prepared for the screen. Advance notices could be given the library, by the producing companies, and the local exchanges could invite a librarian to private screenings and give the date and theaters where the films are to be shown; the library could arrange their books on the subject, posting lists of books and theaters where the story is to be screened upon the bulletin boards of the library. Going further than this in service to the public, the library may subscribe for the approved lists of pictures published by the National Committee for Better Films, 70 Fifth avenue, New York City, using their weekly or monthly lists. The national committee stands ready to make up a special Library List, giving in three or four lines a condensed story of the best pictures as they are released by the producer, standing back of the standards of art used in judging the picture. The library may join the Affiliated Committees for Better Films, or work in conjunction with a local group or club, such as the Cleveland Cinema Club, the club to assume all responsibility for the work done by the library.

The educational value of motion pictures is being recognized and one may expect to see their general use in teaching in the

higher elementary grades and high schools and colleges very soon. The introduction of the department of visual education will revolutionize the system of education and greatly shorten the time of school and college courses.

The business world has been quick to adopt the use of films in selling and teaching salesmanship to their forces, and to supply this commercial need several makes of small portable motion picture machines are on the market. The possibilities of motion pictures make for efficiency, direct method and conservation of effort. As an art there has been a steady advance and no time, expense or detail is withheld in making pictures that shall satisfy the artistic sense. New processes of photography, coloring, projection, etc., are under constant study and experiment and when perfected and in general use will add much to that which to-day seems nearly perfect. When a time-defying film has been invented we can have "film libraries" where copies of the best pictures may be preserved. Civic and national history may then be visualized!

LANGUAGE-MAKING IN ALASKA

In the report of the work of the Bureau of Education for the natives of Alaska in 1915-16, are two items of interest to students of philology. In the village of Eek, in the Tundra district, a very bright native has compiled a written Eskimo language, with characters similar to the Runic symbols of the thirteenth century. He has about a dozen pupils and they are able to carry on a correspondence on any subject.

In a school in the village of Gambell, on St. Lawrence island, the making of an Eskimo-English dictionary was introduced into the language work. Pupils and teacher worked on the dictionary together, each having his own copy. This work was most helpful to all, and tended to remove the natural hesitation of the pupils to speak English. As an exercise in translation, the members of one class would go to the blackboard and write their English interpretation of the sentences prepared by the teacher and spoken to them in Eskimo by a member of another class. Physiology and sanitation were given special emphasis.

"ALL IN THE DAY'S WORK"

A Report by GEORGIANA AMES, *of the Minneapolis Public Library.* *Contributed by*
RAYMOND L. WALKLEY, *Assistant Librarian*

IN 1913 the branch librarians of the Minneapolis Public Library were asked to make community studies of the territory surrounding their branches. The city was divided and a certain portion assigned to each branch. When the surveys were completed, they resulted in definite information about schools, churches, clubs, improvement associations, hospitals, factories, trades, nationalities and other conditions or work affecting the social life of the community. They brought out many surprising facts in regard to the people of the district, and helped the librarians to be more observant of the needs of the people about them as affected by their interests. When a new branch librarian is appointed, one of her first duties is to begin to get acquainted with her environment by making some such systematic study of the conditions she will meet and the organizations she can help, or upon which she can rely for co-operation in her work.

The value of such studies to the branch librarian are very evident in the written reports which they are required to send to the chief librarian at the end of each year. So many required reports are full of figures and statistics which can easily be ascertained by an inspection of the circulation and other records, that it is refreshing to read a report like that written by the librarian of our Logan Park branch.

This branch occupies one room on the ground floor of a large field house which was built jointly by the park and library boards. The building is located in a park as large as two city blocks; there are tennis courts, skating rinks and playground facilities for all outdoor sports, and the field house contains a swimming pool, club and assembly rooms for winter use.

The branch serves a district populated largely by Poles and Russians. The temper of the people is so well shown by the report of Miss Georgiana Ames, the branch librarian, that we wish to put it into print. It seems best to take out those parts which

mention the assistants by name, and parts which for other reasons are not of general interest, believing this will not detract from the spirit of the report. How much more such a report is worth than statistics or plain statements of facts can be judged only by reading the report itself.

Miss Ames wrote as follows:

Alighting from the street car on Broadway, a shrill cry is heard: "Here goes the lib'ry lady.—Say, I got all my spelling correct.—My teacher won't let me read my book in school; gee, it's a peach of a book." A pull at her coat reminds the librarian of a small tot who is trying to whisper that she has been waiting for her—"I earned a penny and I want a penny doll. Do you know where I can buy one? My mama says you can go with me." But attention is turned to a woman whose shyness is overcome by a ready greeting of "How are you?" With eagerness she asks if there are any books in the library on medicine. She has had a fever, she thinks, for several days. A hurried scribbled note and she is directed to the nurse, going on her way rejoicing, with one of the children to guide her, to Webster School.

A gaunt, deserted-looking stranger crossing the park is drawn to speak of himself. He has lost his job. Yes, he will come up to the library to read awhile; he doesn't care much where he goes. A few suggestions as to places of employment or a telephone inquiry will often send a man happily to work, making him a staunch interested library patron ever after.

The librarian is glad she started for the library branch an hour ahead of time, or all these opportunities for personal contact would have been lost. Wouldn't it be nice to have time for everything?

It is hoped that from one o'clock until two will be a quiet hour in which to make out the daily records; often such hopes are shattered. One awaits with joy the banging of the door which admits the tiny toddlers, some to look at pictures and use

the "spies" (stereoscopes), while other members of the cradle-roll crawl happily on the clean floor. They are learning already that the library folk like you to be good; it means clean hands, and to say "please" when you ask for things.

It is an indignant woman who enters now with a shawl thrown hastily over her head, fists doubled up, and accosts one with the demand, "Do you run this Public Libr'y? Why is my boy kept out?" It is hard to make a mother understand that her darling boy is guilty of questionable behavior, and the librarian is secretly glad that the trustworthy policeman is on the premises. Here is the mother that puts her boy out on the street, swears at him, has not mother-love enough to take the responsibility of guiding and directing him, and is ready to pick a quarrel with anyone who dares cross him. Such a boy hangs around our pool-rooms and public places, and is a menace to us. The woman may leave the library with a curse. It is no easy matter for such a mother to see her duty. Some have come back sheepishly, while others before they leave beg to be guided or given something to read to help them see what they can do and how they can talk intelligently to a growing boy as only a mother can.

When there is an afternoon assistant at the branch the librarian is free to do some neighborhood work. The mornings do not seem a wise time to disturb the school work or the home work.

Four large public grade schools were visited during the year. Talking in every room, stopping in the younger grades to tell a story, leaving graded lists of books everywhere, going back another day to attend the Parents and Teachers' Association, where we talked over warm coffee and doughnuts about all our problems—oh, how much it helped even with the discipline at the branch. After one of these meetings this remark was heard: "My ma got acquainted with the libr'y lady. Ma and pa's coming up here soon some day because she asked them especially. Aw, come on! I cut out yelling in the window. Can't you be decent once in a while?"

Four Catholic schools were visited in the fall with the same results, leaving the

Polish school—the least cordial—to be visited by a Polish assistant. The St. Boniface (German) Sisters could hardly believe that the library was anything but a reading room and the librarian a book agent. The pupils had to be called on to substantiate the statements. This is the first year opportunity has been heartily given in all these schools for the librarian to go into each room and take all the time she wished. Extemporaneous talks were given on the use of debate material, a field in which these schools can create the most unthought-of subjects. There were talks on how to read, what to read, why to read, about vocations and many subjects suggested by the questions of the Sisters. Patiently and persistently was repeated the advice that father and mother at home would like to hear what they had heard about the branch and the books in foreign languages. Lists of requests from the Catholic Sisters have been increasing, which is very gratifying. Advice has been asked about many of their plays and entertainments, and urgent invitations sent to attend their amateur productions. Books of recitations are always in great demand among their pupils.

Polish Sisters may be seen at the branch two days a week; they come for books on history, literature, etc., and stop to read the newspapers. No, they did not come at first—they did not need the library; they had enough material in their school. They would come willingly to go over the Polish books and give the librarian some idea what lay between their covers. This would help in her selection, when a child asks for a good book for her father. The Polish Church is very strict; they cannot do much to help the children procure cards. At catechism the priest will caution his pupils against reading.

At half past two come straggling groups of high school students, with their required reading lists and reference questions. Some stop to study, others to wait for a chance meeting with the opposite sex. A shrill whistle from outside will cause a mad rush for the door, with a minute's hesitation at the drinking fountain in the outer hall to squirt water.

A club program comes up for discussion.

Best books on South America are gotten together and suggestions made for the yearly program.

A quiet Bohemian woman waits to say that she has read all the Bohemian books. "Will you send for more?" With her life darkened by the sorrowful losses in her family, she has found a great comfort in the library; it is the only place she will go. Bohemian is the only language she can read, altho she speaks good English. Word came in December that she was confined to the house with rheumatism. Her one expressed regret was that the librarians would miss her, she could not get anything to read, and there was no one with whom she could talk about her daughter.

A mother hurries in. She left a neighbor with her bedridden charge. Yes, there are some books being saved for her. There are always numerous little convalescent folk to be planned for. The "How to do" books have interested many a restless child, and relieved a tired mother. Boxes of doll dresses, crocheted yokes, paper box furniture, etc., have been sent to the library, with the scrawled note "When are you coming to see me? What shall I do next?"

The postman brings a note from a fourteen year old girl who has received an overdue notice:

"Dear Madam:—Yours received, saying I had a library book overdue. You are much mistaken; it's my baby sister. What should I be doing with libraries? I have graduated from eighth grade. I have outgrown your library, altho you were nice to me and I liked it at one time. Don't bother me with any more notices please."

A clatter of footsteps—yes, school is out. It is truly the "Children's Hour." In they come, in harum-scarum fashion, breathless and boisterous. This voluntary, spontaneous attendance, which is at times at the point of combustion, has a charm and stimulation, altho it leaves the attendants feeling very much like rags. Two or three little friends will voice in unison the wants of a speechless one, who is all eagerness to "belong." A girl likes boarding-school stories—"I have read all these." A boy with savage instincts tries to raise a rough-house, and is told to leave, to his sorrow. "I didn't do nothing. You'd think this was an Old Ladies' Home." Someone wants

the "book teacher asked for." "Where is the Panama Canal?—Do bananas grow up or down?—Where are the play books? We're going to have a play in our barn.—Say, we are off to play Schiller School ball team. I'll come to tell you the score before I go home.—Have you another good book for me, and one for my mother? She likes the kind that makes her cry." The victrola starts up in the next room. Some child is having a party. They will play their most popular game, "Farmer in the dell," then they will come rushing in for a game book or for some suggestions as to what to play next. In comes a boy with two fluttering butterflies.—"The boys said you paid two cents apiece for these, and I want to pay the fine off my card." Thus the library assistants continue to give wholesale direction and advice, cautioning Tom, Dick and Harriet not to talk out loud, answering as many questions as possible, hastily directing and hurriedly selecting with such non-time-consuming forms of recognition as a nod or a word.

Whenever the opportunity has presented itself, either with the individual or the group, effort has been made to explain thoroly the care of books, how to use the index, and the arrangement of the books themselves. Many boys and girls have become proud of their ability to find their material. Some thoughtless mistreatment of the books has been overcome, but not all, by far. In the "easy books" have been pasted requests like this—"Please wash your hands before reading this book." It is common to hear one small child say to another, "No, don't put that book that way, it's upside down"; or, "You mustn't drop books on the floor; don't you know how to take care of your libr'y?"

There are the teachers; they come for their art study club which they have with a Convent Sister. They need books for their extension course, or stories to tell.

There are telephone inquiries—"What kind of a sport skirt would I look good in? Do you think I can get a pattern and make my own coat at home?—Have they cleaned off the skating rink yet?—How shall we decorate our booth at the church fair?—

What is Bahaism?—Will you get me a book about the wives of Napoleon?"—This last from a fireman who has read everything on Napoleon in the whole system. Our firemen do everything from making baby limousines to knitting shawls.

Five o'clock brings the evening assistant and a chance to pick up in readiness for the evening.

Going out the door to eat her lunch in the park, the librarian meets a woman red of eye, with unkempt hair. Her husband has been drinking again, and her own breath gives away the fact that fault lies on both sides. The librarian, not possessing a husband, cannot advise her from past experience how to handle the situation.

Sitting on a bench in the park is a girl evidently sad of heart and tired of head. "What is the matter, Mary? Why don't you take that man home with you sometimes, that you meet in the park?" "Oh, I can't. Father swears, sits with his shoes off, goes to sleep snoring, mother finds fault, and everybody hangs around." Something within her rebelling, and lured by the world without, she may go to destruction. Why do not the mothers do their part? There is a gym class to get her into at Holland School, and maybe some woman of the church will call on her mother. Some astounding results may be attained, if some one will take an interest in these girls. Many over fifteen are so far out of reach that such feeble efforts to turn the tide are all but hopeless; in many cases the fault lies in the home.

Around the park bench children are apt to gather. "Oh, is that all you're going to eat? My ma lets me have two slices of rye bread at night, maybe she'll give me one to bring you.—Want part of my stick of candy? (from a chubby dirty fist).—Naw, I don't want any of your lunch, you don't have enough anyway.—We never go home for supper, just have some bread when we go to bed. Ma don't like to work.—No, we haven't been home since morning.—Is God here? Ma said you would know.—Tell us a story. Will it begin 'Once-upon-a-time?'" If lunch is eaten in one of the club rooms, some one is sure

to see the light and come over out of friendliness to keep the librarian company. "I just wanted to talk to you, I got a raise"; or, "I am so worried about my job."

Where is that quiet hour?

"When you meet a friend in woe, say hello." Extraordinary work for a library, whose chief reason for existence is to supply the people with books and information. In the Logan Park neighborhood many books would never be issued except for some previous personal experience, some sad, some pleasant.

Delightfully satisfying encouragement is received when one evening a young woman, not recognized at first, comes in. "Hello, you don't know me, won't you come out the door? I got something to show you—my husband, he's too shy to come in. We have a farm in Dakota. Yes, I used to hang around with that gang that was so much trouble. We called you our 'Gold Lady' but you never knew it. We formed a club to stop chewing gum, frizzing our hair, and painting our cheeks: you said we would get more brains in our head if we did. Some job, I tell you! We were too silly to let you know of it one day when you told us we were doing better and you hoped to be proud of us some day. Say, I have read Davie Copperfield until I like it. What other shall we buy?"

The night school was visited, where four hundred men and a hundred women were talked to, and library cards made out for the majority. The night before the librarian's visit the teachers gave a written lesson on the Public Library so the pupils would understand the librarian more readily. When the cards were made out some teachers brought their classes to the library to get them.

Readers in all nationalities were reached by the collection of easy books, books of civics, and children's stories of biography, history and fiction. The newcomer has been helped to obtain citizen's papers, as well as aided in many difficult cases with the public authorities. When they find that they will be trusted they are delighted; as one Russian put it, "You belief me—no,

not in Russia." Once started, their zeal for reading grows.

Do not think this an entirely poor district. There are a large number of home-loving, thrifty people, trying to do their best by their families while living side by side with the unruly boarding-house. The Poles will own their own homes, but will keep numerous boarders in one room to pay for it. They are irresponsible, dishes are not washed from one day to another, numerous dance halls are in constant use. Beer being too mild, they drink largely sweet spirits of niter, which makes them the more dangerous. Thus large numbers are helping to demoralize the community's ideals; but not all, for here and there can be pointed out splendidly developing specimens of young womanhood and young manhood. Rents and land are getting cheaper here because of the growing numbers of Poles and Russians. To the west of Logan Park the Poles are gradually spreading south and east. German elements are fast disappearing. French and Irish are to the southwest. On the north are the Scandinavians living in the district now with many protests, for here we have our strong anti-Catholics.

It is a very cosmopolitan group that pass before the library desk during the evening hours; it embraces all ages and degrees of intelligence. An effort has been made by all assistants at the branch to make it a friendly center. To strike a balance between what makes it a friendly center and what makes it a loafing center is at times one of the hardest questions to meet.

Evening brings the gymnastic classes in the basement, while the club rooms are full of boys—the Panther Club, Buffalo Club, etc., and the orchestra tunes up for a dance in the assembly hall. A Russian sits at the table, utterly oblivious, studying out some new theory of socialism; a child is coloring paper dolls; a man nods over his paper; a woman looks for new recipes in the *Ladies' Home Journal*; a group of girls in the corner giggle over a love story, while the boys sit and whirl their caps waiting for the girls to go. Children stop at the desk or gather around the assistants, to tell of the day's happenings, ask a ques-

tion, or wait to have a book picked out to suit their particular tastes. A Scandinavian man waits for a boy's adventure story. There is a woman who comes only when telephoned that there is a religious story in. Some one asks help with a crochet pattern, and remarks, "You pick out so easy, why don't you crochet a bed-spread while you are sitting here? It wouldn't take long."

At eight o'clock a cry, "Oh, is it time to go?" and all the children under the eighth grade shuffle out, with occasional protests of "I've passed, I'm in the eighth grade now." Some will take books, others will place a book back of the desk, for they can read only at the library.

After eight o'clock is the only time the adults have the library room to themselves. One mother says it is the only bit of quiet she has in the whole day. An Irish woman who takes a month to read a book thinks her library card is the most joyous thing she has had in her life. The little English tailoress who reads a few chapters in a book and returns it because it is due, will come and take it another week to read the next few chapters until she has finished the whole book; she says we do things too fast in America.

How interested one grows in all these people, presenting them with a book of Myrtle Reed's or LeBlanc's as if it were one's own choice, and hoping that it will serve as a rest from drudgery. Certain books are read to pieces; there are never enough of their kind, while others remain untouched on the shelves.

Nine o'clock, and soon the lights are out. Going thru the park where numerous groups are dispersing, one is apt to meet a Pole, with a case of beer on his shoulder. "Can't keep that up, Joe, too many weddings not good for your job." "Oh, yes, missus," from the ever polite foreigner. On the car are girls just starting down town alone; some bold enough to want to be seen, others bashful, carefully looking out thru the windows to hide their painted faces. As the car passes the "last chance" saloon two men roll over and over on the sidewalk in a brawl, while the children clutch each other in terror, and the mothers clutch their hands in despair.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE IN RUSSIA

"I know cases where seven students had only four pairs of shoes among them and three or four overcoats, and they would go to the university by turn—one day one would put on shoes and overcoat and another day another student—and so they would live in the winter, studying and studying hard, and in the summer they would go to the village and work as laborers, to gather again just enough money to take them to the university, buy some books, and continue their education."

Thus writes Lieutenant Zinovi Pechkoff in the *National Geographic Magazine* for September. In "A few glimpses into Russia" Lieutenant Pechkoff has given a clear and most sympathetic interpretation of the Russian people to-day, their democratic nature, their love of freedom, and their great yearning for education.

Of the writers popular among Russians, as well as the leading scientific men he writes:

"Many of the foreign authors are just as well known in Russia as in their native country. It would take too long to relate all the translations, so I will confine myself, as it may interest the American people, to a few American authors who are known to the Russian people as well as to the Americans. Mark Twain is, of course, as much a Russian author as an American author. Everything that he has written has been translated into Russian and therefore has been widely read.

"Longfellow is just as well known, perhaps, as Mark Twain. His poems have been translated into Russian, not in prose but in the same form as written, even the rhyme and the rhythm of the verses having been preserved.

"A well-known Russian poet, Ivan Bounin, translated 'The song of Hiawatha,' and if one reads a stanza in English and then in Russian, he will see that the rhyme and rhythm have not been changed by the translation, but are the same. This is true also of Edgar Allan Poe's writings. His poems were translated by another famous Russian poet, Constantine Balmont, and not only

his poems but all his short stories also have been translated into Russian, and his works are very much appreciated and loved.

"Walt Whitman's complete works have been translated; William Dean Howells is as well known in Russia as in America. In 1907 Jack London's complete works were translated; they appear in twelve volumes in Russian and have had a tremendous success, the edition having been repeated six times in one year. The essays of Emerson are widely read; the books of William James, especially his 'Principles of psychology,' are known to every intelligent Russian.

"The lives of many presidents of the United States have been translated into Russian and their histories are familiar to the mass of the Russian people. The 'Life of Washington,' the 'Life of Garfield,' 'From log cabin to White House,' etc., are known by everybody in Russia who reads, and I need not add that 'Uncle Tom's cabin' is known to all Russians, not only those who read.

"In Russia books are published in editions not of one thousand or five thousand copies, but in editions of ten and twenty thousand, and if an edition is repeated, a book often has a sale of about 80,000 copies a year.

"The Russian youth begins to read very early. I remember that when I was fourteen years of age we had circles for the purpose of self-education, and we studied economic questions—sociology; and when I was fifteen and sixteen we studied in our circles philosophy—Kant, Schopenhauer, Fichte, Hegel, and the French Humanists.

"It sounds rather 'abnormal' for 'persons' of that age to be occupied with such questions, and some may have doubts as to the seriousness of our readings, but I have never felt myself so grown up and so able to understand things clearly as then. . . . It may be that the Russian youth in those days—fifteen or twenty years ago—felt intuitively that he had a great responsibility toward his country and that upon the youth of twenty years ago would fall the great task of reorganizing his country and bringing her institutions to the level of other democratic nations. . . .

"The co-operative societies have opened

many schools, not only elementary schools in the villages, but they have in many Russian towns established professional schools—agronomical schools for teaching the peasants intensive farming. They also helped to establish schools of technology, libraries, etc.

"During the last fifteen or twenty years there has been a growth of so-called popular, or free, universities, with evening courses for those who work during the day. A popular university of this nature was endowed by a rich man in Moscow, Scheniavsky, about ten years ago. It started in a small building and had a limited program of study.

"A few years later the influx of those who desired to attend the university was so great that the Moscow people decided to extend the activities of the institution, and later a magnificent building was specially constructed for the purpose. Now the institution is attended by more than 7000 students at the day and evening courses, with more and more branches being added to its course of study.

"Russia has given to the world great men in every branch of human thought. In literature our folklore is one of the richest in the world. Our modern literature dates from the eighteenth century. Lomonosov by his work on the Russian language paved the way for style and composition. He was a fisherman's son, from a northern district of Kholmogory, of the province of Arkhangelsk.

"His father often took him to far-off towns, and from his early boyhood he had access to books and had a great desire for knowledge which he could not satisfy in his native town, and when seventeen years of age he stole away with a caravan of peasants going to Moscow, and there he started his new life. He was a man of great learning, and the University of Moscow, in 1755, was founded under his influence. He is called the father of Russian literature.

"The names of Pushkin, of Lermontov, Gogol, Turgueniev, Dostoyevsky, Gorky, and Tolstoi are known to the whole world.

"From the second half of the nineteenth century Russian music has had world prominence. Glinka, Dargomijski, Tschaikovsky,

Moussorgsky, Borodin, Rimsky-Korsakov, Rachmaninov, Glazunov, Stravinsky, and Skryabin are known to every lover of music in the whole world.

"Our painters are not so well known to the world, but a few of them have world-wide fame, such as Repin, Serov, Vasnetzov, Vereshtchagin, and Aivazovsky.

"In science, mathematics, the two names which stand highest are those of Lobachevsky and Minkovsky. These two investigators illustrate the type of bold originality which marks the Russian intellect. The former was the discoverer of the new non-Euclidean geometry, which has revolutionized science. Besides these important names, among many others in the science of mathematics is that of Imsheretsky, who did work on differential equations in regions previously untouched in western Europe.

"In physical science Lebedev is a physicist of the first rank to whom we owe the detection, by means of most difficult and ingenious experiments, of the minute pressure exerted by light upon a reflecting surface.

"The works of Egorov on spectroscopy, the works of Umov on light—to mention but two of the names of Russian workers—show with what vigor the science of physics is being pursued.

"In astronomy Russia has taken an important place ever since Peter the Great built the observatory at Petrograd. The most famous Russian men in astronomical science and research were Glasenapp and Kovalsky on double stars and Belopolsky in spectroscopic analysis.

"Geographical explorations and research have been pursued actively in Russia since the seventeenth century. The Russian Imperial Geographical Society was founded in 1845, and has established branches in all of the outlying parts of the Empire.

"Among chemists one of the greatest names in modern times is Mendeléjeff. By the publication of his well-known periodic law of the elements he changed the whole current of thought in the chemical world.

"In biological science the Russians have acquired a leading position in many branches; among zoologists Kovalevsky's work, with that of Metchnikoff, Salensky,

Korotnev, and others, find their places in every zoological text-book.

"In physiology Russia has one of the greatest living authorities — Pavlov — who was one of the earliest to receive the Nobel prize.

"In branches of philosophy and sociology the Russians have made very important contributions. In psychology the researches of Bekhterev, among others, have received wide recognition. The Russian names which stand highest in this field are Solovyev, Lavrov, and Mikhailovsky.

"Plechanov has a European reputation as a writer on sociology. Chuprov, Struve, and Tugan-Baranovsky are among the names familiar to every economic student; and there are others and many of them."

NEW YORK LIBRARIANS AT PLAY

OWING to the fact that there were no facilities for staging a play in the library the winter entertainment of the Staff Association of the New York Public Library was given in the attractive little theater of Greenwich House, on the evenings of Jan. 30 and 31.

It was indeed a happy thought to give this entertainment at the settlement because it afforded the librarians an opportunity to see this artistically arranged new house and also gave the other guests an idea of the talent librarians possess for play as well as work.

The entertainment consisted of vocal and instrumental music and two plays, "The faraway princess," by Rostand, and "The turtle dove," a Chinese play. The piano solos were rendered by J. Mattfeld, those on the violin by Simon Jaeger. Two songs by Helen Coombes completed the musical program.

The first play, "The faraway princess," with the following cast of characters, chiefly drawn from the circulation department, was well staged and very well acted:

- The Princess LointaineMiss B. Roth
- Lady Brook, her maid of honor, Miss M. A. Ayres
- Lady HallMiss M. T. Haugh
- Liddy, her daughters Miss E. M. Parker
- Milly, Miss H. White
- Bertrand, a student.....Charles Wandres

- Mistress Flurrie.....Miss M. C. Barry
- Rosa, a waitressMiss R. Potasch
- A lackeyR. W. Henderson

The second play, "The turtle dove," given by members from the reference department, was far above the average amateur performance. The cast was as follows:

- ChorusH. G. Grumpelt
- MandarinR. R. Finster
- Kwen-lin, his daughter.....Miss Mary Lucas
- Chang-sut-yen, son of Shang-wong-yin, F. F. Hopper
- The God-of-FateW. B. Gamble
- Property ManMiss I. M. Cooper
- Cymbals and DrumR. W. Henderson

Had Mr. Grumpelt been a professional the audience would have declared that this part had been specially created for him. Not only his acting but his pleasure in depicting the character delighted his hearers. Mr. Hopper as the lover captivated every one with his singing and dancing. In fact, he could very easily pose as an exponent of an institution teaching aesthetic dancing. Miss Cooper truly merited the compliment paid in likening her to the famous "Property Man" in "The yellow jacket." Mr. Gamble as the awe-inspiring God-of-Fate, Mr. Finster as the Mandarin, Mr. Henderson as Cymbals and Drum and Miss Lucas as the dainty little princess were unusually good in their parts.

The audience was most enthusiastic and appreciative, and this impression was conveyed to one standing outside in the foyer who exclaimed, "I had no idea there were so many librarians. What an interesting jolly lot they are!"

Every one agreed that the entertainment was so excellent that it should be given again in the near future as a benefit performance. The pleasure of the evening was enhanced by the cordial welcome with which Mrs. Simkhovitch, the charming head of Greenwich House, greeted the guests.

MARY A. LEONARD.

A RESOLUTION FOR THE
NEW YEAR

By the DETROIT PUBLIC LIBRARY

*To serve the city with increased
intelligence, wider consideration and
more enthusiasm than ever before.*

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE

A MEETING of the camp librarians in the southeastern group of camps is to be held at Atlanta Feb. 28 under conduct of Mr. Milam, assistant to the General Director. This will be continued into a meeting of representatives of various camp agencies called by the Commission on Camp Activities for the day following.

The Chairman of the War Service Committee in company with the General Director is to make a round of a number of these camps and the former will visit others in the mid-west early in March.

Any library having any books ready for shipment which have not been ordered out is asked to report to headquarters *immediately*, as the need at present is very great at several points. There is a special demand for Baedekers of the western countries of Europe.

INTENSIVE BOOK CAMPAIGN

The week of March 18-25 has been chosen to inaugurate an intensive book campaign to secure the books which are needed in ever-increasing numbers if the A. L. A. is to make good its promise of book-service to our fighting men in every branch of the service. In *War Library Bulletin* no. 5, sent out by the headquarters of the A. L. A. Library War Service in Washington, full directions for carrying on the campaign, with much suggested publicity material, are given. It should be carefully read by every librarian and assistant.

In each state the state librarian, the secretary of the state library commission, or some other prominent librarian will be in charge of the campaign in the state. His part in the campaign is to stimulate state-wide publicity, to organize the campaign in towns not on the A. L. A. mailing list, to appoint district directors within the state and co-operate generally in the local campaigns. Reports of the results in each community are to be made to the state agency.

The provisional list of these agencies is as follows:

Alabama, Thomas M. Owen, Division of Library Extension, Montgomery.

Arizona, Estelle Lutrell, University of Arizona Library, Tucson.
Arkansas, Dorothy D. Lyon, Public Library, Little Rock.
California, M. J. Ferguson, State Library, Sacramento.
Colorado, Charlotte A. Baker, Secretary State Library Commission, Fort Collins.
Connecticut, Caroline M. Hewins, Secretary Free Library Committee, Hartford.
Delaware, Thomas W. Wilson, Secretary Free Library Commission, Dover.
Florida, Lloyd W. Josselyn, Public Library, Jacksonville.
Georgia, Susie Lee Crumley, Carnegie Library, Atlanta.
Idaho, Margaret Roberts, Secretary State Library Commission, Boise.
Illinois, Anna May Price, Secretary Library Extension Commission, Springfield.
Indiana, Secretary Public Library Commission, Indianapolis.
Iowa, Julia A. Robinson, Secretary Library Commission, Des Moines.
Kansas, Mrs. Adrian Greene, Secretary Traveling Libraries Committee, Topeka.
Kentucky, Fannie C. Rawson, Secretary Library Commission, Frankfort.
Louisiana, Henry M. Gill, Public Library, New Orleans.
Maine, Henry E. Dunnack, State Library, Augusta.
Maryland, L. H. Dielman, Peabody Institute, Baltimore.
Massachusetts, C. F. D. Belden, Public Library, Boston.
Michigan, Mrs. M. C. Spencer, State Library, Lansing.
Minnesota, Clara F. Baldwin, Secretary Public Library Commission, St. Paul.
Mississippi, Mrs. A. K. Hamm, Librarian Public Library, Meridian.
Missouri, Elizabeth B. Wales, Secretary Library Commission, Jefferson City.
Montana, M. Gertrude Buckhous, University Montana Library, Missoula.
Nebraska, Charlotte Templeton, Secretary Public Library Commission, Lincoln.
Nevada, Joseph D. Layman, University of Nevada Library, Reno.
New Hampshire, A. H. Chase, State Library, Concord.
New Jersey, Sarah B. Askew, Public Library Commission, Trenton.
New Mexico, Evelyn Shuler, Librarian Public Library, Raton.
New York, W. R. Watson, State Library, Albany.
North Carolina, Mary Faison Devane, Librarian Public Library, Goldsboro.
North Dakota, Mrs. Minnie C. Budlong, Secretary State Library Commission, Bismarck.

Ohio, C. B. Galbreath, State Library, Columbus.
 Oklahoma, Mrs. J. A. Thompson, Librarian High School, Chickasha.
 Oregon, Cornelia Marvin, State Librarian, Salem.
 Pennsylvania, Secretary, Free Library Commission, Harrisburg.
 Rhode Island, Walter E. Ranger, State House, Providence.
 South Carolina, Robert M. Kennedy, University Library, Columbia.
 South Dakota, Julia Stockett, Free Library Commission, Pierre.
 Tennessee, Mrs. Pearl W. Kelley, State Capitol, Nashville.
 Texas, C. Klaerner, State Library, Austin.
 Utah, Mary E. Downey, Library Secretary, Salt Lake City.
 Vermont, Ruth L. Brown, Secretary Free Library Commission, Montpelier.
 Virginia, H. R. McIlwaine, State Librarian, Richmond.
 Washington, J. M. Hitt, Secretary State Library Commission, Olympia.
 West Virginia, State Librarian, Charleston.
 Wisconsin, M. S. Dudgeon, State Capitol, Madison.
 Wyoming, Agnes R. Wright, State Library, Cheyenne.

In each community a campaign director, usually the librarian of the public library, will be in charge, with headquarters in the library or other central location. The library board will act as an advisory board. The campaign director, after a meeting for general discussion of the campaign, should make, on or before Mar. 6, appointments of a captain of publicity, captains for solicitation from commercial organizations, patriotic societies, churches, women's clubs, Red Cross and other war work organizations, Boy Scouts, children's organizations, high schools, colleges, Y. M. C. A., K. of C., Y. M. H. A., Y. W. C. A., fraternal organizations, grangers and other farmers' associations, and a captain of collection representing various transfer mediums in the town. Street boxes, closed at the top to keep out rain and snow, should be provided at much-frequented places.

The campaign director should have a conference with all his captains on or before Mar. 14, when the need for books will be explained, the methods of the campaign carefully set forth, and all publicity material—newspaper stories, posters, and the four-page leaflets for general distribution—should be given out.

After this preliminary meeting the campaign director will keep in daily touch with all captains to see that all the lines of publicity are being used and that the machinery of the campaign is working smoothly in every part. On Mar. 25 the number of books collected will be reported to the state agency, and instructions for their preparation and shipment will be given later.

The collection of books must not stop with this intensive drive. Books will wear out rapidly and with the increase in number of men in the army and the increase in interest among them in the opportunities for entertainment and education to be found in books, the stream of books flowing from the public to the fighting forces must be kept moving.

There is a special demand right now for Baedekers on Western Europe, which are wanted in many camps by the intelligence officers.

LIBRARY WAR FUND CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENSES

The following statement gives the contributions to the Library War Fund together with campaign expenses to Feb 1, 1918, arranged by states:

State.	Total Contributions.	Total Expenses.
Alabama	\$11,830.34	430.02
Arizona	2,257.85	56.60
Arkansas	7,766.81	
California	44,211.09	24.76
Colorado	19,305.18	148.05
Connecticut	59,136.53	242.52
Delaware	13,172.58	
District of Columbia...	10,596.07	
Florida	2,978.97	
Georgia	6,311.70	208.40
Idaho	849.50	
Illinois	112,580.00	2,263.53
Indiana	47,696.14	1,488.79
Iowa	34,936.75	
Kansas	7,034.56	19.38
Kentucky	4,304.83	282.32
Louisiana	7,651.02	49.00
Maine	3,463.18	
Maryland	15,335.54	43.18
Massachusetts	190,752.70	10,266.10
Michigan	32,856.93	120.72
Minnesota	38,993.05	35.53
Mississippi	4,392.72	142.87
Missouri	20,976.36	654.74
Montana	802.66	
Nebraska	11,263.80	
Nevada	140.00	
New Hampshire	15,113.11	

New Jersey	42,171.03	65.01
New Mexico	30.45	
New York	210,596.48	3,109.10
North Carolina	4,811.77	
North Dakota	5,539.01	100.45
Ohio	102,872.23	1,655.83
Oklahoma	1,208.91	
Oregon	18,577.63	1,028.20
Pennsylvania	84,654.08	517.45
Rhode Island	25,870.88	789.09
South Carolina	5,798.78	
South Dakota	9,332.18	219.21
Tennessee	13,346.68	374.00
Texas	13,552.43	23.48
Utah	6,027.00	
Vermont	13,561.52	
Virginia	12,560.12	352.88
Washington	20,541.35	541.60
West Virginia	1,767.23	
Wisconsin	41,376.59	801.39
Wyoming	4,442.97	
Hawaii	18.00	
New Zealand	1.00	
Carnegie Fund	207,700.00	
Anonymous	2.00	
Misc., no address	83.50	
General, Nat. Head- quarters		47,034.65

\$1,573,153.79* \$73,178.85

* This total includes the \$2767.35 raised by the Dollar-a-month pledges.

The Public Library of Washington, D. C., provided also for the National Campaign Director and his staff quarters which could not have been rented elsewhere for less than \$600. The value of these quarters should therefore be considered as an additional contribution of this library to the campaign.

In addition, Indiana libraries raised \$1430.48 for the work at Fort Benjamin Harrison.

In addition, \$400 was raised in Portland for special books for Camp Lewis(?).

In Tacoma \$52 was donated with the stipulation that this should go to Camp Lewis. This money did not pass thru the committee's hands and is therefore not credited in this report.

COLLECTING WAR LIBRARY FUNDS IN CORVALLIS

The interesting manner in which the War Library Fund was collected in Corvallis, Ore., last fall, has just come to our attention thru a letter from Mrs. Ida A. Kidder of the Oregon State Agricultural College Library.

"The amount assigned to the city of Corvallis, apportioned in proportion to population, was \$250," she writes. "One of the editors of our daily paper, *The Gazette Times*, was appointed by the state chairman as chairman of a committee to raise the fund. He thought that it would be an interesting experiment to see if the amount could not be collected without individual solicitation.

"The plan, as outlined in the daily paper, was that in order that as many as possible might have a share in the enterprise, no one should give over five dollars, and that the contributions should be sent to the newspaper office or the bank.

"Within the time allotted by the state chairman, \$320.50 was sent in without a single personal, individual solicitation, so far as known, by anyone. This was gratifying evidence of the interest the people of Corvallis felt in providing good reading for our boys."

MORE CAMP LIBRARY OPENINGS

In chronicling the "opening" of the camp library buildings it is to be understood that the date mentioned is the day of formal dedication, tho library service may have been rendered for many weeks.

The library building at Camp Bowie was opened Jan. 25, with Herbert E. Richie of the Denver Public Library as the new camp librarian. The library has fifteen thousand books, of which 7600 circulate from fourteen stations and 3800 are ready for use in the main library. A fireplace adds attractiveness to the interior, and a store-room is a feature that will be appreciated by the librarian.

Former-President Taft was the principal speaker at the dedication of the Camp Library at Camp Lee, Jan. 26. Camp Librarian Henry S. Green presided. After announcing that the building was complete and ready for the use of the 80th Division and pronouncing it formally open, he introduced Brig. Gen. Lloyd M. Brett, the commanding officer, who in turn introduced Mr. Taft.

Mr. Taft referred pleasantly to his college friendship with Camp Librarian Henry S. Green, Yale '79. He said that when the campaign was put on last fall to raise a

million dollars to provide libraries for the soldiers and sailors he questioned the wisdom of going into the project on such an extensive scale, but that after hearing what had been accomplished and how welcome the books were to the boys, and after seeing the type of building provided for the camp library, he had become fully convinced that the work was very desirable and thoroly worth while.

In going about to the different training camps, he said, one was deeply impressed by the many things which the people at home were doing for the comfort, entertainment, and benefit of the boys in the camps. The loving care and thoughtfulness of the folk back home were being shown by such things as the Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. buildings, the hostess houses, the theaters of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, and the camp libraries of the American Library Association. He was particularly gratified to learn that the books were following the boys to France, for over there the appreciation of a good book would be even keener than in an American training camp. He said he was more interested in the privates and what was being provided for them than he was in the men with bars on their shoulders; that that was but human and perhaps justifiable, as he had a son who was a private in the army, and who landed in France "last Saturday."

Following Mr. Taft, George B. Utley was introduced as the official representative of the A. L. A., and gave a short talk outlining the work so far accomplished by the association and the plans made for its further development.

MILITARY PICTURES AT CAMP DEVENS LIBRARY

The serious work which is being done at the library at Camp Devens, has been somewhat of an amazement to the persons in charge. Books of a technical nature have been greatly in demand, and military books have received careful attention. A reference collection has been made to meet the demand for study purposes in the building. Officers have assigned to other officers and to men in their companies definite, required readings. Officers, who are instructors at the Officers' Training School, come in to

ask for pictures showing the use of flame projectors and of attacks made behind curtains of smoke clouds. Incidentally the idea of a collection of such illustrative material for use in class rooms occurred to the librarian, who sent letters to half a dozen librarians asking them for proper pictures clipped from all kinds of magazines, mounted, and sent as soon as possible to the library. In less than a week a collection of over 1000 mounts was available and doing service. The pictures were from magazines, domestic and foreign, on some of the following subjects. Artillery, aviation, camouflage, communication (balloons, pigeons, signalling, telephone, wireless), field hospitals and kitchens, map drawing, range finding, transportation, tunnels, etc. In lieu of a proper filing cabinet, these have been filed in wooden packing boxes. The subject is indicated at the top of each mount.

Green burlap has been stretched across one end of the main library room, and here the pictures have been exhibited. Everyone who comes into the library goes immediately to look at the pictures and the books directly under them. Two privates spent their Saturday afternoon holiday (or two hours of the four granted them) in looking over the picture collection. On Sunday, a man who had enjoyed them brought his wife in to look at them with him. Many of the officers have spent several hours in going over the collection and making notes on how they might use the different pictures. The largest loan has been 81 pictures on trench warfare, wire entanglements, obstacles and kindred subjects, to be used in illustrating a lecture given before the colonels and other officers of the regiment, and to be repeated, in part, to the men of several companies of the regiment. Diagrams seem to be as interesting as actual pictures, and maps are especially sought.

The librarian has been asked for postal cards illustrative of the country on the different war fronts, which may be used in radiosopes, etc., and for talks of a similar nature.

Thru the courtesy of Miss Deary, secretary of the librarian of the Boston Public

Library, one wall of the library is decorated with a complete set, in color, of the Abbey "Holy Grail" pictures of the Boston Public Library. These have been framed by the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission. John G. Moulton, librarian of the Public Library at Haverhill, Mass., has loaned two large steel engravings of Abraham Lincoln and George Washington; also large Elson prints, beautifully framed, of the following subjects: Poets' corner, Westminster Abbey; Van Dyke's "Children of Charles I"; Van Ruysdael's "The windmill"; Turner's "Fighting Temeraire"; Hobbema's "The avenue"; Stratford-on-Avon. Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of the Boston Public Library, has presented framed portraits of the following: Julian Grenfell, Francis Ledwidge, Rupert Brooke, Dixon Scott, Edward Thomas, and Donald Hankey.

NEWS FROM THE CAMPS
Camp Kearny, California

Down in the southernmost, westernmost training camp in the United States, at Camp Kearny, California, over 12,000 books, made available by the American Library Association War Service Committee and the libraries of southern California, are being used by the men of the service.

During the month of January, an average of 573 books per day were borrowed from the central A. L. A. Camp Library building and its thirteen branches. At the main building, the daily average attendance for January was over 800.

The main library is housed in the regulation 40 by 93 camp library building. Its distinctive feature is a commodious outdoor reading porch ten feet wide and extending the full front of the building. Because of the moderate southern California climate, the porch has become one of the popular gathering places of the camp. Six reading lamps make the porch available for night use. During January, from ten to fifty men used this porch in the evenings. The library building is centrally located in the community center, between the camp postoffice and the division post exchange.

Service began in the new building on Christmas night, twenty working days after the foundation had been placed. Previous

to the inauguration of A. L. A. service, libraries of southern California had forwarded nearly 5000 books to the camp. These had been received by the Y. M. C. A. and were equally distributed among the five buildings in use at that time. Althea H. Warren, librarian of the San Diego Public Library, pioneered in the camp library service work until the arrival on Nov. 22 of Joseph H. Quire, the camp librarian, from the California State Library at Sacramento. A union shelf-list for these books was maintained at the Los Angeles Public Library, to which all forwarding libraries sent cards for copy numbers. This list has since been transferred to the camp.

Books in the camp library and its branches on Jan. 27 had been supplied thru the following channels:

Gift shipments, collected and prepared by southern California libraries	7,317
Gifts directly to camp	2,010
A. L. A. purchased books	1,797
Loan from San Diego County Free Library	1,047
U. S. War Dept. docs.	184
	12,355

Of this number 1289 were awaiting preparation at the camp library. The 11,066 in circulation consisted of 7155 fiction and 3911 non-fiction.

The regular library staff of two was given valuable aid by assistants from the San Diego Public and San Diego County Free Libraries when over a thousand A. L. A. purchased books arrived unprepared soon after the opening of the building. On several occasions, three or four staff members made the round trip of thirty miles to the camp to aid in the elementary processing necessary.

Accidents of locality have given great popularity to certain books in the fiction collection. The national guardsmen of California, Utah, Colorado, Arizona and New Mexico are in the camp. Western stories, such as Zane Grey's "Riders of the purple sage," which are laid in country familiar to the men, are demanded far in excess of the library's supply. In addition to this reason, Harold Bell Wright's "When a man's a man" has a heavy circulation because the hero is a popular corporal of

field artillery. The presence of Major Stewart Edward White and Captain Peter B. Kyne in the camp has brought an increasing interest in the writings of these authors.

Books on gas engines and their use in aeroplanes and automobiles have been the more popular of the books of non-fiction. Shakespeare has been in unusual demand. The books in the "war" classification, headed by Empey's "Over the top" have been widely used.

Thirty-five newspapers are supplied the library gratis by publishers in the states represented by men at the camp.

About 16,000 "Burleson" magazines were received by the library during January. These were delivered at the library by the postoffice trucks and there sorted and sacked daily for delivery to the branches.

Camp Johnston, Florida

There is no doubt about the appreciation with which the library here is being received. The new building was formally opened Jan. 24, and in the first three hours 260 books were issued for "home" use. On another evening there were over 130 readers in the building—considerably more readers than chairs. The possibilities for reference work in this quarter-masters' camp are probably greater than in most, for all the thousands of men in camp are going to some kind of school. The office workers, for example, will do extra reading on bookkeeping and accounting, the storekeepers on scientific management, the truck drivers on gasoline engines, etc. There seems to be infinite variety in the care and transportation of an army.

The library is under the supervision of Lloyd W. Josselyn, librarian of the Jacksonville Public Library, twelve miles distant, and Mr. Josselyn and his staff have been indefatigable in pushing the camp library to its completion. The contract for the building was let Dec. 26, and on Jan. 30 over 500 books were circulated.

At the dedication and opening exercises J. W. Archibald, president of the board of trustees of the Jacksonville Public Library, presided. A short address was made by Giles Wilson, president

of the Jacksonville Rotary Club, representing the citizens of the country who contributed to the million dollar fund. The library was turned over to the camp authorities by Mr. Josselyn, and accepted by Lieut. Col. Fred L. Munson. He was followed by Capt. J. C. Duncan, educational director of the camp, and by Private Paul N. Rice, formerly of the New York Public Library, who spoke in appreciation of the library facilities offered the enlisted men. An original poem was written for the occasion by Nixon Waterman of Boston, and was read by the author, who has a winter home in Orange Park, Fla.

Camp Lee, Virginia

Good progress is being made in Camp Lee, according to the report made by Henry S. Green in his second letter for publication. His first letter was published in the January JOURNAL:

When I wrote you last November that I hoped soon to have a library building under roof and nearing completion, I had little idea what a long, long way to the Tipperary of a finished structure was really before me. But why talk about unpleasant things that are of the past and difficulties which have been successfully met? The south wind has been blowing for two days. The glacial ice-cap which had covered the camp for weeks has yielded to those two days of bright sunshine, our sandy soil has absorbed the rivers of water into which the snow and ice had been transformed, and there is already a hint of spring in the woods about Camp Lee.

And yes, our library building is actually finished. The equipment and books went in as the carpenters' work-benches were crowded out, and the building was formally declared "open" Jan. 26, when Ex-President Taft visited the camp and made an address at the opening, the occasion being graced by the presence of the general commanding the 80th division, his chief of staff and many other officers of high rank. The A. L. A. was represented by Mr. Utley, who came down from Washington.

Previous to this formal opening, however, actual library work had been going on in the building for nearly a month preparing the books for circulation, and during this time we had loaned many books to borrowers, besides supplying the needs of our 20 branches.

It was about the end of the first week of the new year that Miss Ethel Green, librarian of the Department of Archives and History of Charleston, W. Va., obtained from her library a ten days' leave and came to

Camp Lee to help us organize the work. Under her leadership a little group of volunteer workers was recruited in Petersburg, nearly all of them ladies whose husbands are "with the colors," and this force has worked faithfully at the big job of getting nearly 15,000 books ready for circulation and placing them properly on the shelves. Among these volunteer workers, fortunately, we found two trained librarians, one of them the wife of Major Nicholas of our officers' training school "faculty," the lady who before her marriage was Gladys Dixon of the Pittsburgh Public Library, and the other Mrs. Montgomery, who before her marriage was in the library service at Scranton, Pa. We have also had the good fortune to retain the official help of Private C. W. Hull, formerly of the Duquesne Public Library, who has been with us on detail from the 319th Inf. Co. A. In addition to these volunteer workers I had with me for a few weeks Herbert E. Richie of the Denver Public Library, who is now in charge at Camp Bowie, and since his departure his place has been ably filled by J. Miller Karper of the Pennsylvania State Library.

Actual count of our books one day last week showed a total of 12,306 at the central library, with nearly 3000 at the branches. The charge cards in the trays at the main building now number well over 1000, and some of our branches report a circulation of 180 to 200. The count of our books was made previous to the arrival of several large shipments which have come in during the week. Six boxes containing 611 volumes from the New York Dispatch Office of the A. L. A. are now on the tables waiting to be pocketed and carded by our able volunteer force. Eight cases from the Wheeling Public Library are also here, and Miss Roberts, the librarian, writes me that she and her force of helpers have pasted labels, pockets, etc., and have written cards for all the books in this shipment—truly a most commendable example for all libraries who are sending books to camp libraries.

Our Ford runabout, unofficially named the "Nancy Lee," is one of the busy members of the Camp Lee library family. She has had a hard time of it this winter, for our roads about the camp have been well nigh impassable, but the delivery service is an indispensable part of the equipment for a large cantonment like this.

Just a word about the "Burleson mail," the magazines and periodicals which come to camp thru the post offices with a one cent stamp on the cover. Some days we get as many as 20 sacks of this material, each sack weighing well over 100 lbs. We do what we can to get it to the men for whom it is intended, but there are altogether too many copies of some of the popular weeklies for us to handle. The numbers are necessarily

rather old when we get them, and soldiers in camp have no more use for a copy of a paper they saw last week than the same men would have in civil life. I found, for instance, in one barracks that 30 men of the company were regular subscribers to one of the most widely circulated weeklies; as many more of the same company received this magazine directly from the folks at home and quite promptly. Many of these 60 copies were sure to be passed around to three or four readers, so it was the traditional trick of carrying coals to Newcastle to take month-old copies of that particular weekly to that particular company house. The magazines are on sale at the post exchanges, and most of the men who buy and read them in civil life also buy them in camp when they are current numbers on the news stands. As for those worthy persons who suppose that the soldiers are going to read the magazines of the vintage of some years ago, rummaged out of some attic corner, they are proceeding on a most violent hypothesis. The LIBRARY JOURNAL should discourage the sending to camp of any old magazines, and the number of the more popular periodicals that come to Camp Lee by the "Burleson route" might well be reduced by four-fifths from present figures.

We are keeping some classified circulation records, but the work has not been going on long enough to yield very definite results. Next time I may be able to give some interesting figures showing what the men in camp really like to read. It has at least been well demonstrated at Camp Lee that they do like to read, that they have time to read and that it is worth while to put plenty of good reading matter before them. That is what the American people are doing thru the agency of the American Library Association, and it is a pleasure to have even a small part in this most unusual kind of library work.

Camp MacArthur, Texas

From Camp MacArthur, Texas, Joy E. Morgan, the present librarian, wrote on Feb. 9:

Much of our time during January had to be given to the construction of the new building, the contract for which Willard Lewis of Baylor University had just closed before turning the work over to me on Jan. 1. We moved into the building on Jan. 25 and opened it to the men for a reading room on Jan. 30.

We had the entire inside of the building, including the ceiling, lined with beaver board and the joints covered with strips of wood, stained golden oak, giving a neat panel effect. We got this idea from the Y. W. C. A. Hostess House in this camp. Following a suggestion given by Librarian Wright at Kansas City we had a row of stacks installed to connect the corner of the office with the wall

of the living rooms. This arrangement gives us a workroom about 13 feet by 26 feet, which we find indispensable. Our furniture and book stacks were bought locally.

About 2000 books are on our shelves at Main and the collection is being increased as fast as books can be wisely ordered and help secured to prepare them. We have many most interesting and intelligent requests for books. (A West Point professor, now a colonel, has interrupted the writing of these notes to talk over books on psychology with me.) We are recalling the 8000 books from the branch libraries to equip them with cards and pockets. On account of the scarcity of help these had to be issued at first with very little preparation. We prepare a collection of 1000 books equipped with cards and pockets. We make quadruple typewritten lists of these books and exchange them for one of the branch collections and then proceed to take over another branch in like manner. Because the men in our camp are widely scattered traveling libraries will form an important part of our work.

The Waco High School shop under the direction of L. R. Stanfield is making boxes for these collections similar to the boxes used by the state library commissions. We put ten books of non-fiction and forty books of fiction in each collection. When this system is in full operation men can get books without leaving their company streets. We adopted a system of book boxes in lieu of shelves, on the advice of camp officers, most of our collections being kept in tents.

Good help is still our darkest problem. Fortunately for us we moved into our building just as the 32nd Division was leaving. There were a few days to catch up with the work before the new men began to come in. We hear daily many expressions like these: "This is surely home." "This is the nearest home I've been for a long while." "I've seen a lot of collections of books but nothing to beat this." "These magazines (taken to the train) 'll sure stop a lot of crap games on the trip."

Camp Greene, North Carolina

From Camp Greene F. L. D. Goodrich sends us the following report of progress from his library, in a letter dated Feb. 15:

No dedicatory service marked the opening of the A. L. A. Library building in Camp Greene. The librarian moved into his quarters on Jan. 7 and the doors were opened to the public on the day following. About four thousand volumes were on the shelves but there had been no opportunity to separate fiction from non-fiction. The chairs had arrived a week before the opening of the building but the tables are still lost in the freight congestion.

For many days the classed books remained unclassified until one muddy Saturday when

Miss Palmer, librarian of the Charlotte Public Library, and one of her assistants, Miss Ladd, spent the day in the camp library and made a fine start on the classification. Only about a fourth of the non-fiction is marked with the Dewey numbers and the catalog is still limited to the memory of the librarian.

For the most part the volunteer assistants from among the soldiers have been failures but one has proved most efficient and another is developing nicely. A professional chauffeur appeared one day who drove the library car and took good care of it until he was transferred. It has seemed wise to pay a small fee for such services.

The attendance in the library has been fair when the almost impassable mud is considered. For the first half of February the average circulation has been 201 volumes per day.

Camp Wheeler, Georgia

From Camp Wheeler Frederick Goodell, camp librarian, writes:

After a period of tent dwelling on the part of the Camp Librarian with books scattered thru a tent, a garage and the incomplete library building the Camp Library was opened on Feb. 13. It has already become a much appreciated port of call on the Camp Wheeler recreational four corners.

If the first book drawn is any indication of the reading tastes of the officers and men in Camp Wheeler one can readily see that soldiers will not stay put in their proper and orderly classifications any more than will the civilian library patrons back home. This first book circulated was the "Oxford book of English verse" and it was drawn by a lieutenant in the Ordnance Corps. The foolish man should have been reading works on artillery and motor trucks instead of dabbling in the poets.

Every day brings its evidence of the great work the Camp Library can and will do both for the men in the camps and for the furtherance of libraries in general. This is especially true of the Southern camps, where many of the men have never seen a public library and have had no opportunity to test the worth of such an institution. When the war is over these soldiers are not likely to forget the association which made possible these splendid libraries. The Camp Library is doing more for the soldier than merely amusing him. For one thing it is giving hundreds of thousands of men an opportunity they never had before to study and learn. It is taking a leading part in converting an experience which might have meant the loss of the most valuable years in the lives of our young men into a great opportunity for self-advancement. These young soldiers who are using the camp libraries to such good advantage will hold the fate of American institutions in their hands to-morrow.

All the camp librarians seem to be finding a much stronger demand for serious reading than was expected. This has been the experience at Camp Wheeler. Our reference work has been most gratifying for it has been so immediately practical. A mess sergeant, for example, who had been appointed canteen steward, rushed over to the library to secure some books on bookkeeping and accounts, one of the camp cooks wanted some recipes to help him in getting up the "meatless" breakfasts just ordered, a band leader asked for the lives of the great musicians, a chaplain wanted to identify a quotation for his Sunday talk in one of the Y. M. C. A. huts, a Signal Corps officer went off smiling with a long sought for book on telephony, and a blushing country boy led the librarian into a corner and asked if there were any books that would "learn" him how to read so all the other fellows in his tent wouldn't hear his wife's letters. A class in English for Americans was formed on the spot for that chap.

And we should not be surprised at all these varied requests that are pouring into the Camp Libraries. Soldiers ask for all kinds of books because they are all kinds of men. Very few of them are only soldiers. One must remember that an army division embraces not only infantry, artillery and cavalry but the Signal Corps, the Sanitary Train, the Medical Corps, the Dental Corps, a great hospital full of doctors and nurses, the Motor Truck Companies, the Quartermasters Corps with its experts in accounts, supplies and transportation, the Aviation Corps, the Remount Depot with its experts in the care and purchase of the horse, the Ammunition Train, the Ordnance Corps with its machine shops full of mechanics, the Machine-gun Battalion, the Engineers' Corps and added to all these hundreds of bakers, cooks, musicians, electricians, pharmacists and men required to keep themselves at the top of efficiency in every trade and profession imaginable.

As the camp library work is organized the two librarians provided for not only will prove inadequate but eight, ten or a dozen library assistants will be needed to carry on the work. In Camp Wheeler we are planning to provide twenty branches and upward of two hundred deposit stations. With the library open only three days we have already seen the necessity for the formation of special collections in simple English for our three thousand illiterates and one in American history, industry and literature for the newly arrived French officers. A picture collection has been started both to aid the class work in the Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. buildings and to decorate the library sections in the branches. These pictures will all be marked with the A. L. A. Camp Library stamp of ownership and will be changed from time to time to suit

special need and occasions. Such things are especially needed in the National Guard camps where the men live in tents. The Camp Librarian knows from experience how cheerless those four windowless canvas walls become after a time.

We would welcome gifts of usable pictures (both the New York Public Library and the Detroit Public Library have responded very generously to a personal appeal), late textbooks, especially those in grammar school studies, and books of European travel.

We offer for the approval of the readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL the remark of one of the soldiers who had been detailed to assist with the book preparation: "Aw, this stickin' plasters on picture books is worse than diggin' trenches."

PERSONNEL

Among those who have recently joined the War Service Staff at the Library of Congress headquarters are Caroline F. Webster, of the New York State Library; Laura Smith, of the Cincinnati Public Library; and Burton E. Stevenson, of the Chillicothe Public Library. Mr. Stevenson is in charge of magazine publicity work, and Miss Webster gives special attention to the opportunities for women in the service. An interesting possibility of such service is in the Red Cross and base hospital libraries, whose establishment under A. L. A. auspices is now under consideration. In the English hospitals such libraries have been organized by women volunteers, and it is work for which women librarians would be especially well suited.

W. H. Brett, of the Cleveland Public Library, will spend a month or five weeks, beginning about Feb. 15, at Norfolk and Newport News, developing the library work for the thousands of soldiers and sailors stationed in the vicinity, and arranging for overseas shipments.

Alice S. Tyler, director of the Western Reserve Library School, began service in the dispatch office in Hoboken, with Mr. Dickinson, Feb. 25.

A cable from Dr. Raney Feb. 2, announced his arrival in England, and one received a few days later reported that he was about to start for France.

Recent appointments for camp library work, not hitherto recorded, are the following:

National Guard Camps

Camp Bowie, Forth Worth, Tex.....	Lois W. Henderson, assistant
Camp Cody, Deming, N. Mex.....	Earl N. Manchester, librarian
	Edward Day, assistant
Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal.....	John Richards, librarian
	Sterling Talbot, assistant
Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.....	Anna M. Neuhauser, assistant
Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.....	Louis Horne, assistant
Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.....	Wm. F. Yust, librarian

National Army Camps

Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.....	Max Meisel, assistant
Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.....	Raymond L. Crowell, assistant
Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.	Adam Strohm, librarian
Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.....	John G. Moulton, librarian
Camp Meade, Admiral, Md.	Edward M. Cameron, assistant
Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.....	George L. Lewis, assistant

Other Camps

Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.....	Walter C. Pierce, assistant
Camp Merritt, Tenafly, N. J.....	Edward F. Stevens, librarian

Naval Station

Camp Perry, Great Lakes, Ill.....	Geo. L. Burtis, assistant
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Service Overseas

Paris, France	M. L. Rancy, of Johns Hopkins University Library
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OTHER FORMS OF SERVICE

Space was lacking last month to print all the replies sent in response to our request for information on library war service aside from the camp libraries. We print additional notes this month.

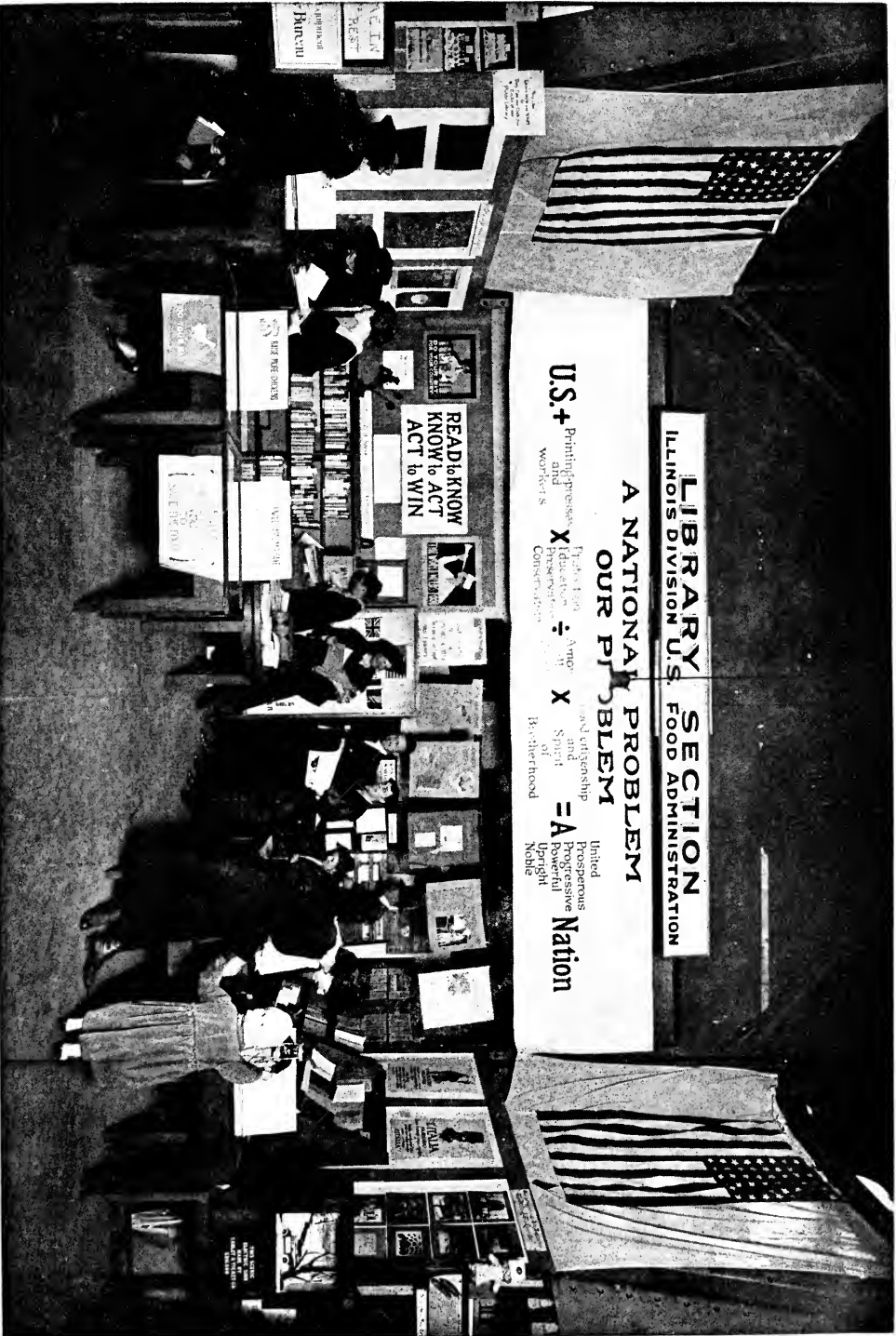
Grand Rapids Public Library

The war library work of the Grand Rapids Public Library has been devoted chiefly to the collection of reading matter for the men in the army and navy, the exhibitions of posters, books, pamphlets, etc., on food conservation and food production, many exhibitions of pictures and posters illustrating all kinds of war activities, both civil and military, the featuring of books on all phases of the war, for the purpose of giving people a better understanding of it, the systematic collection and preservation of all local material used in connection with the enlistment and drafting of men, the various "drives" for funds, such as the Red Cross, Liberty loans, etc., and lectures on the causes and meaning of the war, on the countries at war, and on how the war is being fought, all of which are designed to give persons a better understanding of the significance of the war, and how it is being conducted.

The library also took part in the campaign for the Library War Fund. About one tenth of the total collected in the city for this fund (\$4000) was given by members of the Library staff or directly to them, mostly at the Library.

Nearly 27,000 pieces of printed material have been collected from people of this city, and some 6000 books as well as many magazines, have already been sent to the training camps. To how great an extent the library's work in food conservation and food production has been effective it is difficult to say. However, books on this subject have been more widely used than ever before.

The most interesting work the library has done is in connection with its lectures. In November and December a series of five lectures were given by speakers connected with the educational work of the National Security League, on the causes and meaning of the war. All of these except one drew audiences of standing room only. A regular feature of all such lectures is the asking of questions on the part of the audience at the close of the speaker's regular address and his answering of them. Other popular lectures on phases of the war have also been given, and many more are planned



LIBRARY SECTION
ILLINOIS DIVISION U.S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

A NATIONAL PROBLEM
OUR PROBLEM

U.S.+ Printing, press, and workers' education and preservation of our heritage
 = **A United Prosperous Progressive Nation**

READ, LEARN, KNOW, to ACT
ACT to WIN

LET THE BOOKS
 TALK TO YOU

YOU CAN
 MAKE IT

THE LIBRARY'S SHARE IN THE FIRST FOOD EXHIBIT IN THIS COUNTRY, HELD IN CHICAGO, JANUARY 5 TO 13



for the balance of this season. Most of these draw S. R. O. audiences and they stimulate reading on these subjects.

At the present time members of the staff are planning to use their vacations, or at least part of them, next summer for food conservation to help harvest the many fruit crops in western Michigan, particularly cherries, grapes, bush fruits, etc. If there is a good crop of these fruits there is always a great demand for labor, and the library has taken the matter up with the county agents for placing library people for this purpose. Several members of the library staff are food producers on their own account, either as farmers or gardeners or both, on plots of ground varying in size from a piece of a backyard to five acres, with one of 35 acres.

Carnegie Library of Atlanta

The Carnegie Library of Atlanta is co-operating with the Food Administration in trying to make available to the public all printed matter on the subject of food conservation both as to the necessity and the means. In doing this, bulletin displays are made, using the posters of the Food Administration, and a special collection of books and pamphlets have been prepared for circulation.

The library has a special bulletin board that it uses for displaying government material and on this is posted material relating to the Liberty Bonds, Thrift Saving Stamps, appeals for government workers, etc. In connection with the Liberty Bond campaign the library distributed circulars thru the books circulated. The Civil Service Commission has placed in the main reading room of the library two full sets of announcements relating to civil service positions bound in loose leaf binders. New material is sent to the library weekly so that the books can be kept up-to-date.

Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library

The following memorandum, sent by the librarian, Purd B. Wright, gives an idea of the variety and scope of the war service performed by the library staff in the Main Library and branches:

First Liberty Bond campaign, bonds sold, \$33,000. Second Liberty Bond campaign,

bonds sold, \$11,000. Red Cross campaign, booths and subscriptions in all libraries, reported thru precinct managers. Library collection, 1915, Belgian children's relief fund. French children's fund, booth two days before Christmas, 1050 cards sold. Surgical dressings, staff and bindery force cut cotton for 10,000 of 65,000 pads allotted to the Red Cross of this city. Curtains made for the library building at Camp Funston. Food conservation, bulletins, reading lists, etc. War lists, army service, citizenship, etc.

In addition, the staff handled subscription lists for War Service fund, and is caring for book service, this being a distributing station for five states. On receipt of supplies, book labeling, pocketing and book card writing will be done here for all books handled.

With Y. M. C. A. aid at Camp Funston, three huts were supplied with books in July, 1917. These were organized and made ready on arrival of the first draft by H. O. Severance, librarian of Missouri University. The books were the gift of Kansas City people.

Little Rock Public Library

The list of war activities of the Little Rock Public Library included the publication of lists and circulation of books on foods, cookery, canning, etc.; display of bulletins and books on gardening and agriculture; special bulletin boards and exhibits continually devoted to food conservation and distribution of bulletins of U. S. Food Administration; circulation of military books and war maps; new books added on Red Cross work and over 500 books on war subjects; enlargement of collection of pictures and clippings; loan of books to Fort Logan H. Roots and 7 Y. M. C. A. huts before the establishment of the Camp Library; loan of members of staff to assist in preparation of camp books for circulation; 700 Kipling scrapbooks issued to patrons for filling (a large number of these were sent as a Christmas gift to men at the base hospital at Camp Pike); and enlarged subscription to military periodicals. In co-operation with the D. A. R. the library has engaged Major Ian Hay Beith for his lecture "Carrying on" Jan. 30.

In co-operation with the College Club 1300 volumes and thousands of magazines have been collected and sent to Camp Pike. The library was headquarters for the Arkansas War Library Fund Campaign in which it raised \$8211.

Pasadena Public Library

Miss N. M. Russ, the librarian in the Pasadena Library writes:

"We are in close touch with all war activities. Our Library War Fund was oversubscribed. We have recently sent about one hundred technical books from our shelves for immediate use at Camp Kearny in study classes; this is in addition to the books donated by the public which we are continually sending. We are also handling the books received by the Red Cross, pocketing, listing and shipping for them. We are working with the Woman's Committee of the National and State Council of Defense in listing and segregating books on Food Conservation, and have created a deposit station at the Red Cross headquarters for books required in their Home Service Department."

Chicago Public Library

At its first meeting following the Declaration of War the Board of Directors by resolution made a formal tender of the building, resources and equipment of the Library to the United States government "for any purpose or use deemed necessary and proper in the present crisis . . . conformable to and not unduly interfering with its own public activities, to contribute toward the general organization of the national forces." It was further ordered that \$2500 be set aside from the book fund for the purchase of drill manuals and other books on military organization and instruction in such quantities as might be found necessary, and that the War Department be requested to recommend books which should be made available to the citizens to fit them for military or other national duty in this emergency.

Red Cross registration desks were installed in the Main Library and all branches in charge of members of the library staff for the week of May 7 to 12.

Contributions were received at the Main

Library and all branches for the million dollar Library War Fund.

Scrap books were offered to the public to be filled with suitable matter for sick and wounded soldiers in hospitals at home or abroad. All the scrap books have now been given out and have been returned. This service has been discontinued.

At the request of the American Library Association War Service Committee the acting librarian has assumed general supervision of the erection of library buildings and the organization of thoroly equipped libraries at Camp Grant and Great Lakes.

By order of the board the services of John F. Phelan, chief of branches, have been placed at the disposal of the Library War Service Committee for the installation and general management of the Great Lakes Library.

Special efforts have been made by means of bulletins, posters and exhibits to call attention to the numerous publications of the U. S. government relating to matters of urgent public interest. The fullest co-operation has been arranged with the Food Administration, Council of National Defense and other similar agencies. Literature issued by them has been promptly made available and, where possible, has been secured in sufficient quantities for free distribution. Thirty thousand copies of the valuable bulletins of the National Emergency Food Garden commission have been so distributed. Jessie Woodford, head of the document section, has been assigned to attend and address meetings of clubs and other bodies interested in food conservation and similar topics, and is a member of the Publicity Committee of the Illinois Food Administration.

Space has been granted in the Main Library and various branches for the registration of women, for the work of the draft exemption boards, and for the display of official posters or proclamations.

The Collegiate Periodical League was invited to make the Public Library the headquarters for its activities in the collection and distribution of current periodicals for soldiers and sailors in Camp Grant and Great Lakes.

A Red Cross Chapter with a membership

of 45 was organized among the women of the staff, with weekly sessions, after service hours, in the Library building.

Opportunity was given to official solicitors to address assemblies of the staff in behalf of both the first and second Liberty Loan.

Three hundred thousand printed slips, issued by the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee, appealing for subscriptions to the second loan, were distributed in library books to borrowers during the month of October.

Space has been granted in the north corridor of the Library building for a rest room and canteen for soldiers and sailors on furlough in the city, under the management of a committee of the Chicago Woman's Club.

A service flag with fifteen stars was purchased by the Board and hangs in the rotunda of the Circulation Department.

Brooklyn Public Library

In the line of patriotic duty members of the staff took part in the \$1,000,000 campaign to provide money for books for soldiers and sailors. This endeavor was not only successful as a war measure, but by means of it the library was brought into closer touch with its neighborhood, and with many local organizations and individual workers in the community. Brooklyn's contribution was \$36,000. A Red Cross auxiliary was organized and has made sweaters, helmets, socks and many other useful articles for the boys at the front. Sixty-three assistants subscribed to the first issue of Liberty Bonds—not so many to the second.

Most of the auditoriums were used by the State Census Board in the spring, many of the library staff volunteering to assist in this work in their free time; and later the Exemption and Legal Advisory Boards had their headquarters in library buildings. The Red Cross also placed booths in some of the branches during its recent drive for members.

Posters of city, state and national character were displayed in the branches, and several excellent booklists on shipbuilding, thrift, and other topics made timely by the war, were prepared and distributed.

Louisville Public Library

The library staff has been called on for many forms of war work. The librarian, George T. Settle, in addition to his regular duties, is camp librarian at Camp Zachary Taylor. The 12,000 volumes in the camp library were cataloged by the staff.

The head of the catalog department, Miss May Wood Wigginton, organized and supervised the making of a card list of men at Camp Zachary Taylor belonging to each denomination and religious sect, of men belonging to each lodge, union or other association; also a list of alumnae of various universities. This was done for the War Recreation Board. Members of the Library Training Class have volunteered to help in arranging an alphabetical list of all men at Camp Zachary Taylor for the War Recreation Board.

Carolyn E. Adelberg, librarian's secretary, is library publicity director for Kentucky under the United States Food Administration. She has secured the approval of Superintendent Reid and the aid of Miss Lena Hillerich, supervisor of drawing, and 500 posters will be made in the Louisville public schools under Miss Hillerich's direction. Two hundred of these posters will be exhibited at the main library in April, fifty at each of the colored branch libraries, and 200 will be a state traveling exhibit.

Thomas F. Blue, in charge of the colored branches of the Public Library, has been given leave of absence for army camp Y. M. C. A. work, and has been assigned to Camp Sherman as religious secretary. Mr. Blue did similar work during the Spanish-American War.

A. L. A. AMBULANCE FUND

The chairman in charge of this fund, realizing that the concentration of library support for the national camp library movement made the full execution of her plan impossible, has decided to close the matter. She has therefore sent to the American Red Cross at Washington, D. C., \$750 to provide a kitchen trailer as the gift of the American Library Association, with a request that a statement to that effect and the receipt for the money be sent to the Secretary of the American Library Association.

THE LIBRARY'S PART IN THE FIRST FOOD EXHIBIT

THE general public may entertain for some time yet misconceptions of the nature of the work done in and by libraries, but it can not accuse libraries of failure to grasp opportunities. For since libraries have opened their doors wide, more opportunities for service have entered at times than can be properly taken care of; the most important one brought by the war is that of convincing the public that the outcome of this conflict depends very much upon the extent of the co-operation given the government at home, for in reality the war has created among us a "triple alliance": a government dedicated to the principle of making the "world safe for democracy"; an armed force to ensure that end; and a home-line to back up the other two.

That libraries are equipped, capable, and willing to assist the three partners in this war to fulfill their respective duties to each other was demonstrated at the Patriotic Food Show held in the Coliseum at Chicago, on Jan. 5 to 13 inclusive, under the auspices of the Illinois State Council of Defense and the U. S. Food Administration.

The purpose of the exhibit was strictly educational. Food firms exhibited their products but did not solicit business; the Agriculture Departments of the State of Illinois and of the United States urged food economy thru conservation and substitution; four domestic science departments taught it by actual demonstration; and the Library Section of the Illinois Division of U. S. Food Administration showed how libraries thruout the country had interpreted Mr. Hoover's appeal to the American people as a tocsin to mobilize their resources for immediate and concerted war on waste and extravagance.

The Library Section got its quota of customers in direct competition with other exhibitors by creating an atmosphere of human interest. The passerby's attention was first gripped by some striking sign, such as "Read to Know; Know to Act; Act to Win"; by a colored poster suggesting economy and made by some patriotic

school-girl or altruistic librarian; by an epigrammatic slogan or tabloid sermon, such as, "They also serve, who save and substitute." Besides these attention getters there were speakers on each day's program who reminded the visitors that their public library is always at their service and advised them to visit the Library Section and there learn what kind of information was obtainable for the asking. Miss Guerrier of the Food Administration at Washington, Mr. Roden and Miss Woodford of the Chicago Public Library, and the library publicity directors for the states of Illinois, Kentucky, Michigan and Ohio, also explained that libraries were ready to furnish assistance in food conservation and production. Part of the program for Friday evening was reserved for talks by librarians. Miss Ahern presided over this special meeting.

The interest of the visitor was aroused and held by small exhibits in glass cases, pictures, charts and thru the efforts of library workers who had volunteered their services as attendants.

The "bread and butter" advertised consisted of a selection of two hundred and fifty books on home economics, family budgets, marketing, food values and nutrition; and a collection of pamphlets on similar subjects issued by and obtainable free or at a nominal price from the various state and federal governments.

To prove that a library can be of service, the first thing done at the booth was to get the names of exhibitors and samples of their literature, and then to index both exhibitors and literature in anticipation of questions from the public. The public did ask for such information, and when the managers of the show also found it out they requested the Library Section to act as the official Information Bureau for the entire exhibit. After that the booth was, of course, busier than ever. And business also brought business.

The exhibit was prepared and managed by the Library Publicity Committee of Illinois with the help of a committee from the Chicago Library Club. Its success was made possible by the splendid co-operation

of school children and libraries in Illinois and Michigan. Battle Creek, Chicago, Decatur, Geneva, Jacksonville, Moline, and Springfield lent attractive posters for displays, which enabled the committee to make a complete change whenever desired. In spite of the short time for preparation the section was highly complimented on its effective work. It seemed to have convinced the housewife, the club-woman, the teacher, and even the business man that a library after all has "ammunition" that will help to win the war. O. E. NORMAN.

ARMS AND THE MAN

[Written by Nixon Waterman for the dedicatory exercises of the A. L. A. Library at Camp Johnston, Florida, and read by the author at the dedication.]

Men, with War's challenge before you,

You who must win in the fight,
You who shall bring the glad morning
After War's terrible night;
Here find the way and the wisdom
To match and to master the Hun,
Translating the book and its message
Into the speech of the gun.

Here find the counsel to stay you
Down thru the riot and ruck,
Here find the zeal that shall lift you
Out of the mire and muck.
Here are the words of your seniors,
Your masterly skill to increase,
And type's many tongues to direct you
On toward the daybreak of peace.

Make the will firm and exultant,
Make the way certain and sure
For meeting the blindness and terror
That only grim terror can cure.
Whether we fight in the trenches
Or help to pass on to the ones
Who serve there, the shot for the foemen,
We are all of us manning the guns.

Make the arm mighty and agile,
Make the brain piercing and keen;
Make—may the good God forefend us—
Make us a fighting machine!
A machine that will crush and will conquer
The wolf-men who seek to enthrone
The blood-lusting forces of evil,
Who would crucify Truth and God's own.

Let each one vow, "I will be faithful!"
Let each pray, "Oh, may I be strong
With the strength of a Heaven-born justice,
To battle and conquer the wrong.
And if it so be, in His mercy,
Let me come to my people again
With the thought that I gave all God gave me
For Truth's and for His sake. Amen!"

RECENT MOTION PICTURES DRAWN FROM STANDARD OR CURRENT LITERATURE

BELOW is given a second list of recent photo plays based on well-known books, supplied, as was the list last month, by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures:

Heart of a Lion, 5 reels, Fox. Star—William Farnum.

Based on Ralph Connor's novel, "The Doctor."

Huck and Tom, 5 reels, Paramount. Star—Jack Pickford.

Further adventures of Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn, the heroes of Mark Twain's "Tom Sawyer," including the killing of the doctor in the cemetery, the trial, the picnic in the cave and the finding of the treasure.

Keith of the Border, 5 reels, Triangle. Star—Roy Stewart.

The adventures of a Texas ranger made from Randall Parrish's book of the same name.

Little Red Riding Hood, 4 reels, Wholesome. Star—Mary Burton.

An up-to-date version of the well-known fairy tale. Practically the entire cast of 350 persons is composed of children. The production is considered to be particularly well done.

Morok, 7 reels, Hesperia Film Co.

The play, which was made in France, is adapted from a part of Eugene Sue's book, "The wandering Jew." Its chief merit lies in the fact that in selected locations and settings it is successful in bringing out the atmosphere of the original work.

My Own United States, 8 reels, Frohman Amusement Co. Star—Arnold Daly.

Covers the period in American history between the Hamilton-Burr political feud and the Civil War. It includes a picturization of the chief character of Edward Everett Hale's "Man without a country."

A Petticoat Pilot, 5 reels, Paramount. Star—Vivian Martin.

A picturization of the simple little Cape Cod tale contained in Joseph Lincoln's book, "Mary 'Gusta."

Stories by O. Henry: Compliments of the season, The moment of victory, Schools and schools, By injunction, A Madison Square Arabian knight, The trimmed lamp, 2 reels each, General Film Co.

Tarzan of the Apes, 8 reels, National Film Corporation. Star—Elmo Lincoln.

From the book of the same name by Edgar Rice Burroughs. The jungle scenes were photographed in South America.

The Grain of Dust, 6 reels, Crest Pictures. Star—Lillian Walker.

Based on the story of the late David Graham Phillips, which originally ran in the *Saturday Evening Post*.

The Hopper, 5 reels, Triangle. Star—Olive Thomas.

A particularly satisfactory comedy drama based on Meredith Nicholson's story of the same name.

The Weaver of Dreams, 5 reels, Metro. Star—Viola Dana.

A fine picturization of Myrtle Reed's novel of the same name.

The World for Sale, 6 reels, Paramount. Star—Ann Little.
The second of the representations of Sir Gilbert Parker's stories.

Treasure Island, 6 reels, Fox. Stars—Francis Carpenter and Virginia Lee Corbin.
An adaptation of the book by Robert Louis Stevenson. The cast is composed exclusively of juveniles.

Woman and Wife, 6 reels, Select Pictures Corporation. Star—Alice Brady.
Based on Charlotte Brontë's novel, "Jane Eyre." Great attention has been given to the reproduction of the atmosphere of the book.

FOREIGN MAGAZINES IN THE BODLEIAN LIBRARY

"IN the earlier stages of the war the utility of the Bodleian was hampered by the difficulty of continuing the foreign periodicals issued in enemy countries," say a note in the *Bodleian Quarterly Record* for October, 1917. "Even prepayment, when permissible, was not satisfactory, for some periodicals were greatly diminished in size and importance, and, according to a statement quoted in the *Publisher's Circular* of January 6, 1917, it appears that as early as the spring of 1916 'about 3000 German journals, reviews, etc.,' had 'stopped publication owing to the war.' Now, however, thru the instrumentality of H. M. Stationery Office and under a license from the Board of Trade, the library is able to acquire the current parts of some hundreds of periodicals, as well as any continuations and substantive works which it wishes to order. Readers will greatly appreciate this concession on the part of the Government to help the larger libraries to carry on their legitimate work in difficult times."

THE POWER OF THE PEN

THE influence of the library is felt in very many different ways. The following note received at a city branch recently shows one possible way of using the library's good influence:

Dear Lady

Would you kindly give Bearer a Book what is a sad story about a man thatt drinks and abuses his wife or any thing like that and oblige Mrs. —.

Thanking you in advance

As I cant come my self not well

LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN 1917: CORRECTIONS

OUR attention has been called to certain inaccuracies in the article printed under this caption last month. In describing the Indiana county law. (p. 76) the article reads that "the county commissioners upon petition . . . may levy a tax," etc. The provisions of the law are that they *may* levy a tax without a petition, but with a petition "shall" levy a tax, and this compulsory tax upon petition has been a particularly helpful feature of the Indiana law. In the next paragraph, giving the organization, powers, and duties of the board, the very important fact should be noted that the library board, and not the county commissioners or county council, determines the rate of the tax.

Under Tennessee (p. 82) the appropriation figures might be stated with a little more detail, as follows: The Legislature of 1917 gave to the State Library a biennial appropriation of \$25,900. These figures include salaries plus a small per cent of the General Education Fund, which per cent averages about \$3500 biennially and is used for the purchase and maintenance of traveling libraries. The Law Library is a department of the State Library, and the special appropriation for this department is spent under the direction of the Supreme Court and the State Attorney General. \$500 is expended by the State Librarian for the purchase of books for the State Prison Library. The Prison Library is under the direct supervision of the State Library. \$10,000 was appropriated for the purchase of steel shelving for the State Library. This appropriation and all other appropriations except those previously mentioned are expended under the direction of the State Library Commission. The Chief Justice, Governor and State Attorney General compose the Commission.

The Department of History and Archives is a separate department of state, and is in no way connected with the State Library.

EMPLOY your time in improving yourselves by other men's documents: so shall you come easily by what others have labored hard for.—SOCRATES.

ATLANTIC CITY MEETING

THE twenty-second bi-state meeting of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania associations was held at Atlantic City at the usual pleasant headquarters at the Hotel Chelsea Feb. 15-16, a fortnight ahead of the usual time, to obtain the benefit of the better weather, for which Miss Graffen had made special arrangements with the Clerk of the Weather. About 175 members of the two library associations, with many visitors from other states, especially New York, and an unusual proportion of the membership of the American Library Institute, were present.

The first meeting, that of Friday afternoon, Feb. 15, was that of the New Jersey State Association, over which Mrs. James A. Webb, Jr., president of that association for the current year, presided with admirable tact and full parliamentary knowledge. This meeting was devoted entirely to war service, chiefly to that within the state, the first speaker being Joseph Alling, who has generously given his personal services and business experience to the men of Camp Dix at Wrightstown, N. J., as general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. organization there. He gave an excellent conspectus of the systematized methods of the Y. M. C. A. as illustrated at this cantonment, but pointed out also the flexibility of the Y. M. C. A. arrangements, as illustrated during the twenty days of enforced quarantine at this camp. At twenty-four hours' notice, the arrangements for entertainments and services within the Y. M. C. A. huts were transformed into a plan for visiting the several barracks and other buildings, where by the help of portable cabinet organs and small moving-picture outfits, over 2200 separate entertainments and services were given during the time when the men were not allowed to congregate in any of the general buildings. Caroline Dow, secretary of the Secretarial School of the Y. W. C. A. of New York, gave a more generalized statement of the activities of that body, not only with respect to the hostess houses, of which each camp now has one or more, but with reference also to the work among women near the camps and in the industrial centers, where women were suddenly gathered for gov-

ernmental work. In one instance, the local Y. W. C. A. had word from the government authorities that six or seven hundred women were to reach the locality the next day, and the Y. W. C. A. was expected to provide for them, which it succeeded in doing by arranging sleeping accommodations in automobiles within garages when house accommodations were exhausted. Howard L. Hughes, Trenton's public librarian, who has done excellent work at Camp Dix, gave detailed descriptions of the work there, where about 6000 books were doing service, about as many as could so far be handled, altho ultimately 25,000 books may prove desirable. Gifts as well as purchases had been, as a rule, of excellent quality, tho in some few instances, as a Worcester, Mass., poll tax list and a local town report, the selective principle had not worked. Asa Don Dickinson, assigned to the Transport Dispatch Office at Hoboken, described the work there, whence 15,000 books had already been dispatched on transports, which were offering good facilities for getting books to France.

Friday evening was given to the first joint session of the New Jersey Library Association and the Pennsylvania Library Club, Dr. Morris Jastrow, Jr., vice-president of the Pennsylvania association in the chair. Mayor Bacharach, unable to be present, sent his regrets thru another Atlantic City official, who properly welcomed the delegates and presented the usual key symbolizing the freedom of the city. Wilfrid M. Voynich, the London expert on early printed books, a Polish patriot of Lithuanian birth who has had a remarkable political career, addressed the meeting on "How to study and how to hunt 15th century books," to the edification of the "small librarian" who wished rather to know how to find the wherewithal therefor. A. Edward Newton followed with a paper on "A macaroni parson," the remarkable William Dodd, who cut such a swath in English society a century or so ago until he was hanged for forgery. This finished the meeting.

Saturday morning, Feb. 16, at eleven o'clock, there was a second joint session of the two associations, presided over by Mrs. Webb, at the start of which Mr. New-

ton completed the history of Rev. Mr. Dodd by reading one of his letters. The place of Rev. Allan MacRossie was taken by Capt. Arthur Rudd, who appeared in Russian uniform, with side arms and spurs, and gave (after the ladies by his request had ceased knitting) an interesting and thrilling account of his experiences in Russia while assigned by the State Department for service there in relation with the care by the American Embassy of prisoners of war. He described especially what he had seen at Nizhni-Novgorod and in Siberia, giving the Russian people credit for good nature and hospitality even exceeding that in America. His immediate appeal was for the work of the Red Cross, in America, and he made very clear how large a proportion of the suffering could be obviated by the preventative measures of that wonderfully foresighted organization.

Following Capt. Rudd, Edith Guerrier, the Massachusetts director of library publicity for food conservation, who had general charge during the summer of organizing the system of library publicity thruout the country for the Food Administration, spoke on the various ways in which libraries can help in this work of food conservation. It has been the policy of the Food Administration to avoid, wherever possible, creating new agencies to carry on its work, and in the library world it has found enthusiastic and efficient co-operation. The Food Administration is supplying to libraries leaflets for distribution, and posters, bulletins and publicity stories for use within the library or in the library publications.

It was expected that Mr. Dwight Morrow, the state director for New Jersey for war savings and thrift stamps, would speak on what the libraries can do to assist in the war saving and thrift stamp campaign, but at the last moment he found it impossible to attend and his place was taken by Mr. LaMonte of Bound Brook, who spoke briefly on the same subject.

At the close of this joint session a short business meeting of the New Jersey Library Association was held in the same room for the election of officers and the following were chosen to carry on the work of the club for the coming year: Presi-

dent, Edna B. Pratt, Passaic; first vice-president, Julia Schneider, South Orange; second vice-president, Charles M. Lum, president of the board of trustees of the Chatham Public Library; secretary, Irene Hackett, Englewood; treasurer, Mary P. Parsons, Morristown. The question was raised at this meeting by Mr. George of Elizabeth, as to the desirability of reviving the custom of holding an independent meeting in October, and the matter was referred to the executive committee.

The third general session was held Saturday evening with Dr. Frank P. Hill of Brooklyn presiding. Before taking up the regular program, Dr. Hill introduced Mlle. Marguerite Clément who is representing the Société d'Exportation des Editions Françaises in this country. Mlle Clément spoke briefly of her purpose in coming to America and offered to give any help possible in the selection of French books thru the preparation of lists or by discussion of specific titles. With the increasing interest in the study of the French language and literature in the schools in this country, the opportunity of securing this assistance will be welcomed by many librarians who must meet this increased interest with a better stock of French books.

The work of "The A. L. A. in war time" was described by Thomas L. Montgomery, president of the A. L. A. and state librarian in Pennsylvania. Mr. Montgomery summed up the history of the library war service movement from its inception at Louisville last June to the present time when 37 camp libraries are in operation with trained librarians in charge and a system of book supply for the smaller posts and for the navy and forces overseas is being rapidly developed.

Dr. John Duncan Spaeth of the Department of English at Princeton University was the next speaker. He took for his subject the message of Whitman, as being one of special importance to us to-day. Dr. Spaeth maintains that we have had no great poets of liberty in America, but the individual liberty and the social solidarity which shines thru Whitman's poetry and prose alike make him a special source of inspiration in the present crisis. Dr. Spaeth

is going at once to Camp Wheeler, Georgia, where he will be educational secretary for the camp.

No Atlantic City meeting would be complete without an announcement from Mr. Faxon of the travel plans for the A. L. A. summer conference, but these were made very brief this year. The A. L. A. will meet in Saratoga Springs, July 1-6, but in the present unsettled condition of railroad transportation it has been found impossible to arrange for special trains or indeed for any special travel parties, and there will be no pre-conference or post-conference trip.

The usual delightful tea was held in the Atlantic City Public Library on Saturday afternoon from 4 to 6 when Miss Abbott and Mrs. Endicott and members of the library staff welcomed the visiting librarians to their very homelike and attractive building.

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

The American Library Institute held two sessions in connection with the bi-state meetings at Atlantic City, one on Saturday morning, preceding the general session, and one occupying Saturday afternoon. Altho it was planned that these meetings were to be open to all, announcement to that effect was not sufficiently general and effective to bring together many who afterward expressed regret that they had not known of the general invitation. The sessions were, nevertheless, attended by representative librarians from many states, members of the Institute, and by a few others in attendance at the bi-state meetings.

President Richardson, whose presidential address on Saturday afternoon is printed in this issue, had planned a careful program for the discussion of details, especially in connection with war service, relating distinctively to "libraries of learning," and had provided preprints of several of the papers and brief contributions to their subject from others.

The morning was devoted to the discussion of the higher training of library assistants, especially those for university and reference libraries, thru post-graduate courses in connection with library schools or universities. Amy Reed, librarian of

Vassar College, presented a compact and effective study of this field in the paper which she read on "A graduate school of librarianship." Frederick C. Hicks, Columbia's law librarian and executive secretary of the Eastern College Librarians' organization, presented an admirable summary of suggestions for post-graduate courses in universities and other means toward the end in question. The proposal was brought out that such post-graduate education need not necessarily be confined to one university, but that the graduate student might pass from one institution to another, obtaining practice in the university library, tho it was also pointed out that the best location for a graduate school would be in one of the universities in the great cities, where public library facilities also would give opportunities for practice.

The afternoon session was devoted chiefly to questions of war service, as detailed and arranged in a careful series of program headings. These subjects brought out excellent specific suggestions and particularly centered on the suggestion that this country should follow the example of England, France and Germany in developing, before it was too late, a war library and historical museum. Dr. Wilson, librarian of Clark University, led this discussion, describing the collection at Clark University, initiated thru president G. Stanley Hall's interest in war psychology, which collection is proving to be the most important in this country. A resolution was unanimously passed urging our Government to give early attention to this matter. Mr. Dana presented his plan for the arranging of pamphlets, as illustrated in his treatment of those on the war, by means of his scheme of color bands, which will be described in detail in a forthcoming monograph by Mr. Dana to be issued from the Elm Tree Press.

AN extreme case of anti-Germanism was noted recently in the Cleveland Public Library. A woman who asked for a book on the Reformation, refused to take the one handed to her, saying, "It has too much in it about the Germans."

NATIONAL SCHOOL FOR LIBRARIANS AND ARCHIVISTS IN MEXICO CITY

THE entry of this school upon its second year on July 2, 1917 is recorded in the *Boletín de la Biblioteca Nacional de México* for August-October, 1917. Up to the time the report was made, 103 students had been enrolled. As a result of the first year's experience, radical changes in method were introduced, the most noteworthy being the extension of the course to cover two years instead of one. The classes in paleography and Latin were amplified, and practice classes in cataloging and bibliography were added.

The curriculum now stands as follows: *First year*: Bibliography, library economy, cataloging, first-year Latin, French; *Second year*: Conferences in bibliography, practice classes in cataloging and bibliography, paleography, second-year Latin, English.

There is a teaching staff of eight, of whom the only feminine member is the teacher of French. The director of the school is Prof. Agustín Loeray Chávez.

FRENCH ARMY CHAPLAINS VISIT UNITED STATES

CHAPLAIN Alfred Ernest Victor Monod and Chaplain Georges Lauga, both military chaplains with the rank of captain in the French Army, are now in this country as official delegates from the Federation of French Protestant Churches to the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America. They will make a three-months' tour of the country from coast to coast staying two or three days in each city, meeting the various social, civic, and religious bodies. Both men have seen active service and Chaplain Lauga has been awarded the *croix de guerre*.

American Library Association

PUBLISHING BOARD

W. N. C. Carlton, who was recently elected a member of the A. L. A. Publishing Board, has declined to serve, pleading inability to devote the time to the work which his conscientious nature demands as *sine qua non* of service.

CONFERENCE PLANS

The fortieth conference of the American Library Association will be held at Saratoga Springs, New York, from Monday to Saturday, July 1-6, 1918. Headquarters will be at the Grand Union Hotel (1200 rooms, rates \$5, \$6, and \$7 per day, American plan). Numerous other smaller and less expensive hotels will be available; names and rates in later announcements. Full particulars regarding rates and directions for making reservations will be issued about May 1 in the library periodicals and the *Bulletin* of the A. L. A.

Travel arrangements are being made by the travel committee and the information gathered will be shortly published, altho owing to the abnormal traffic conditions it is difficult for the committee to make definite statements this far in advance. Special trains will not be attempted, and it is possible that the usual summer reduced rates to Saratoga may not be offered. There will be no post-conference trip.

The president is at work on the program. The principal theme very naturally will be the War and what libraries are doing and can do to help win it. Five general sessions will be held, the first Monday evening, July 1. The affiliated societies, sections and round tables will hold their accustomed meetings. Their chief topic also will be the War. The general sessions will be held in the Convention auditorium, a few steps from the headquarters hotel and the group meetings in suitable rooms at the Grand Union.

Saturday, July 6, will be observed as "New York State Library Day" and we shall be the guests of the New York State Library at Albany, stopping off there for the day on our way home. A morning program commemorating the one hundredth anniversary of the founding of the library, a luncheon, tendered by the library, and tours of the Education Building in the afternoon will be features of the day, concluding in ample time for evening trains and the New York boat.

GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Secretary*.

Library Organizations

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The sessions of the winter meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club were held in Goddard Chapel, at Tufts College, Medford, on Thursday, Jan. 24, 1918. The club was cordially welcomed by the president of the college, Dr. Hermon Carey Bumpus.

Edith Guerrier, chairman of the library section of the Public Information Division,

United States Food Administration, spoke on the subject "The libraries' opportunity to help win the war."

Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, spoke briefly on "National war library work," and Carl H. Milam spoke specifically of the progress of this work, summing up the information as reported in the JOURNAL from month to month.

In opening the afternoon session President Loring urged every member to join an organization which she described as a club for the preservation of the purity of the English language. There are no dues and Miss Loring thought that a member would avoid instinctively the use of such words as "suicided," and the improper use of "loan" and "donate."

In speaking on the topic "Camp Devens Library," Mr. John A. Lowe, Librarian, gave an interesting description of the location of the library, the place it occupied in the camp life, and an outline of the library work. The working day begins at 6.30 in the morning and continues until 10.30 in the evening. Every effort is made to make the men feel welcome. Smoking is allowed in the building. The men may take for a two weeks' period as many books as they can reasonably use. The date when the book is due is stamped on the dating slip of each volume. There is no registration and no borrower's cards are in use. The library makes use of a reserve system, which is much appreciated. The librarian has found a good spirit of co-operation and friendliness among the men and there has been no attempt made to separate the officers and the enlisted men. There has been no friction and the men mingle without restraint and easily with the officers. Officers and men have both declared their warm appreciation of the library service.

Mr. Charles F. D. Belden, chairman of the Free Public Library Commission, spoke briefly on the matter of closing libraries during the coal shortage. Mr. Belden thought that every effort should be made to keep libraries open.

In the campaign for contributions to the War Library Fund in Massachusetts 133 cities and towns equaled or exceeded their quotas, 15 towns and one city (Newton) doubled their quota, 6 towns (Belmont, Dalton, Duxbury, Hopedale, Lincoln and Nahant) tripled their quota, 4 towns (Brookline, Lancaster, Milton and Petersham) collected four times their quota and one town (Dover) collected eight times its quota.

Mr. Belden summarized the library war activities of recent months by showing that since the beginning of the organized work to

supply soldiers and sailors with carefully selected books and magazines there have been given by residents of the state, largely thru public libraries, 65,798 books. This includes 15,038 volumes sent to Camp Devens, 28,290 volumes to nine camps outside of Massachusetts, 5369 to 19 forts along the New England coast, 9177 to ships touching Charlestown navy yard, New London, Halifax and Hoboken, 4330 to five radio stations and the remaining 3594 volumes to hospitals and other military establishments. In New England 195 towns are contributing books for use in the camp libraries and the number of volumes contributed by people outside of Boston has amounted to 50,932.

The topic "Latin ideals in contrast to German culture," was discussed in a forceful and stirring way by Amy Bernardy, special commissioner of the Italian Board of Immigration. Miss Bernardy began by pointing out that while all war brings horrors many wonderful things have grown out of the present struggle. It has made all people more thoughtful. It has even filled them with a feeling of loneliness when among other people. She compared this feeling very aptly to the sensation of sailors who often have about them, for long periods, only the immensity of sea and sky. The elemental things under such conditions receive a new emphasis. Miss Bernardy pointed this out as one of the great lessons of the war. The quality of reading along the Italian front is superior to what it would have been within the families in peace times. Miss Bernardy showed how Italy was animated by a common purpose which is being carried out in a truly democratic environment.

FRANK H. WHITMORE, *Recorder*.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The regular meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association was held Jan. 22 at the Y. M. C. A. assembly hall, with President W. J. Hamilton in the chair. Twenty new members had been added since the October meeting.

The program committee introduced an innovation in a scheme for making the association a clearing house for library information for members, described more in detail in Library Work in this issue.

Mr. Hamilton spoke of the success of the A. L. A. war fund campaign. The work however has so expanded that the need of books is greater than the supply and a new campaign for gift books is to be inaugurated in the near future. A committee of three to co-operate

with the A. L. A. was appointed by the chairman having powers to enlarge itself and being given authority to draw upon the treasury of the association to a limited extent for necessary expenses for postage, etc.

The president then called on Miss Dickey, assistant in the Food Administration, who spoke briefly upon the work of the Administration. The work of the Food Administration is extremely flexible in character, changing with changing conditions; divisions arise in answer to a special need and then disappear when the need was passed. The Administration is organized according to commodities, there being a director and staff for each, as wheat, sugar, etc., and others concerned in the handling of the commodity. All necessary advertising has been furnished by the newspapers free of charge, mainly as news items, and there has been an immense amount of material released for publication. Each state as well as many of the larger cities has its Food Administrator with his staff and after a general policy has been mapped out these state and city administrators are permitted to adapt the policy to their own varying needs. As to results, among other things Miss Dickey mentioned the high price of sugar at the time of the Civil war, when there was no world shortage, and the present price of 9 cents per pound in face of a serious world shortage. This holds good with many other commodities.

Mr. Blessing of the Public Library reviewed Roy C. Andrew's "Whale hunting with gun and camera," which he recommended on various counts. Miss Wootten spoke appreciatively of Dr. Charles Smith's "O. Henry biography."

The speaker of the evening was the Hon. C. C. Dill, of the House of Representatives, who gave a wonderfully interesting account of his recent visit to the battle front in France and Belgium. By means of a map, which was a copy of that prepared by Maj. Parker, military observer for the United States, he gave a most vivid picture of the relations of the belligerent countries and of the path of the German invasion. He sketched the battle of the Marne and that of Verdun, the two crucial battles of the war, and pictured something of the sombreness of the battle front and the contrast between the troops, alert and ready, going into the front line accompanied with all manner of equipment, and the weary, dirty, wounded men coming back from the front line, attended by their battered and wrecked equipment, the very débris of the battle. He dwelt upon the wonderful spirit shown by the French, whom he characterized as the finest fighting men in the world. He

spoke also of some of the traits that make for charm in the French, among them the custom of saluting the graves of their fallen comrades, a custom which so impressed the party of Americans that unconsciously they found themselves joining in the salute. Mr. Dill gave a picture of our own men, determined, serious, bent upon accomplishing the task before them and said further that he found them with wants well supplied save that they had been unable to get their mail, which was indeed a deprivation. A visit to the Belgium front was both exciting and dangerous as the party was there practically under fire. Mr. Dill paid high tribute to the splendid work of the Red Cross both in the hospitals and in civilian relief work and to that of the Y. M. C. A. A glimpse of the English hospitals and the work they are doing in making the cripples whole and in teaching the blind to help themselves made one feel that the age of miracle is not past.

The District of Columbia Library Association has just been going thru the process of reorganization, with the purpose of putting life and interest into the association. If other associations have hints or suggestions which would be of benefit to us we would be very glad to receive them.

Alice C. Atwood, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The January meeting of the New York Library Club was held Thursday, Jan. 10, at 3 p. m. in the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building.

The speaker of the afternoon was Dr. Paul N. Nystrom, Director of the Bureau of Merchandising Research of the International Magazine Company, who read a paper on "The relation of the public library to the private business library." He felt that the public library can promote interest in business literature to a marked degree, but that it is impossible for the public library to render the intimate special service for the particular concern that the business library performs without sacrificing something of the general public library values.

In the discussion which followed it was suggested that the public library act as a clearing house for the special library, and to make this effective more privileges were requested for the special librarian, such as access to stacks and extended telephone service. From the public library side it was suggested that a representative from each type of special library be located at the Central Public Library to take charge of this work, the expense to be borne by the special libraries.

Another suggestion was for the organiza-

tion of a catalog of the library resources of the city, so that the special librarian, by use of the telephone, could know at a moment's notice the material on her subject that the city contained and where it was located.

At the close of the discussion Mr. Lydenberg read two letters, one from the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense notifying the club of a course of lectures to be given in connection with Columbia University on training in war work, the other from the National War Savings Committee suggesting the formation of war savings societies.

The next meeting will be held March 14 at 3 p. m. in the United Engineering Societies Building with Harrison W. Craver and Alfred D. Flinn for the speakers.

ELEANOR ROPER, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The New York Library Association will hold its annual meeting this year at Lake Placid Club, Sept. 23-28. Rates for members will be \$3.50 a day or with private bath \$4 in the smallest rooms. For larger rooms there is 50c. increase for each larger size, or one-half the regular increase. Detailed floor plans and rates can be had from the club. No charge will be made for such means of recreation as boats, bath cabins, golf, tennis, etc. These will at once be recognized as much below usual rates and are made possible only thru the personal interest of Melvil Dewey, president of Lake Placid Club.

Mr. Dewey as the first president of the New York Library Association served for three years and is at present one of its seven honorary members.

Lake Placid Club is famous not only for its natural beauties but also as a gathering place for librarians. Our association has held seven of its annual meetings there. It is the place where "Library Week" had its beginning seventeen years ago. Librarians not only of this state but thruout the United States and Canada know of its charms and will welcome this opportunity to see it again or come for the first time.

Future announcements will give more details regarding rooming plans. This will be the largest meeting in the history of the association. Make your plans now to attend.

WILLIAM F. YUST, *President*.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION—EASTERN DIVISION

The meeting of the eastern division of the Special Libraries Association, held in Boston the evening of Feb. 8, was called to order by

the secretary-treasurer of the association, in the College of Business Administration building, Boston.

The first speaker was William U. Swan, for 25 years with the Associated Press. "News gathering in war-time" was his topic and he told his audience of the excellent work of the Associated Press and of the army of correspondents scattered thruout the field of war. His address in full is in *Special Libraries* for March.

Prof. Harry B. Center, head of the journalism department at Boston University and formerly night editor of the *Boston Post*, with which he was associated for 15 years, spoke of the tremendous change in the reading of the American public since the beginning of war. He also spoke of the fact that the coming generation will be unable to read the accounts of this war in the newspapers for, if what chemists say is true, the papers cannot be preserved longer than fifteen years.

Ansel B. Clark, in charge of the Boston office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, spoke on "Foreign trade in war-time" and especially emphasized the merchant marine of America, which he predicts will soon be second to none.

"Industries in war-time" was the theme of Ernest L. Little, of the industrial service department, Merchants National Bank, in which he traced the position of industries at the present day. The addresses of both Mr. Little and Mr. Clark are to appear in full in the *Alpha Kappa Psi Diary* for March.

The speaker on "Education in war-time" was unable to be present but sent word that he would have an outline of his lecture mimeographed and sent to those who requested it.

G. W. Lee made brief mention of the sponsorship scheme now being tried out in the Commonwealth.

The editor of *Special Libraries*, who was to talk on "Library service in war-time," said a few words on the subject but did not take the topic up in detail owing to the lateness of the hour.

The attendance was excellent, the speakers interesting, and those present voted it one of the best meetings ever held.

RALPH L. POWER.

KANSAS DISTRICT CONFERENCE

A conference of librarians and trustees from Central and Southwestern Kansas was held at Hutchinson, Jan. 25.

No officers were elected. Meetings were very informal and much time was devoted to discussion of individual library problems.

Mrs. F. D. Wolcott, president of the Hutchinson Library board, conducted the meetings.

Mrs. W. Y. Morgan, of the Hutchinson Library board, opened the first session with a brief address of welcome, to which Julius Lucht, librarian of the Wichita Public Library, responded. Mrs. L. S. Trotter of the Wichita Public Library board delivered an inspirational address on "The duties and responsibilities of the library trustee." This was followed by a lively discussion by trustees and librarians.

Luncheon was served in the High School dining room by the girls of the domestic science classes.

An afternoon session was held in the High School Library. This is one of the largest high school libraries in the state, and contains many valuable reference works, which librarians were glad to have an opportunity to examine. Superintendent Hall told of "Reference books most valuable in the high school library," and Mr. Lucht followed with a talk on "Reference books most valuable in the public library."

The library at the State Reformatory was visited. Mr. Coffin, superintendent of schools at the reformatory, is in charge of the library work. Under his direction the boys have made book cases and tables and fitted up a large, attractive reading room. The work of the boys in resewing and rebinding books was watched with much interest. Magazines and books are rebound and made to give the utmost service.

The conference was concluded by an address on "Library work in army camps" by W. H. Kerr, who has charge of the library work at Camp Funston. Many questions concerning the book needs of the men were answered. A continuation of the work of collecting books along technical lines was urged.

Many of the librarians and trustees remained for the concert by Mme. Schumann-Heink in the evening.

IDA DAY.

NEW YORK HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS ASSOCIATION

The December meeting of New York High School Librarians Association was held on the twelfth at Washington Irving High School. Dr. Allan Abbott of Columbia University addressed the association on the subject of Americanization. Dr. Abbott spoke of the opportunity and duty of English teachers and librarians to present patriotism to their students. Various methods of arousing patriotism were suggested and helpful literature was discussed.

ELIZABETH B. McKNIGHT, *Secy.*

NEW YORK HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS ASSOCIATION

The regular meeting of the New York High School Librarians' Association, was held at Washington Irving High School on Feb. 13.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President: Sarah Annett, Washington Irving High School; vice president: S. Ridley Parker, Boys High School; secretary and treasurer: Katharine M. Christopher, Julia Richman High School.

Mary Frank, of the New York Travelling Library, gave an interesting talk on the various phases of the work of her department.

KATHARINE M. CHRISTOPHER, *Secretary.*

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The Chicago Library Club entertained its members and their friends on Jan. 10th at a delightfully informal affair, called a "birthday party" in honor of its twenty-fifth anniversary. The company gathered in the gallery of the Old Masters at the Art Institute. Entertainment and amusement sufficient for the entire evening were found in looking at the highly original costumes and emblems that were worn, and in trying to guess what books were being represented thereby. Mr. Skarstedt and Mr. Deveneau, of the library publicity committee of the Food Administration, spoke briefly in behalf of the Food Conservation Show in progress at the Coliseum. At the close of the evening a short tour of some of the new galleries was made.

The club assembled for its February meeting on Thursday evening, the seventh, in the club room of the Art Institute, where a brief talk was made by Burrige Butler, who has charge of the reserve war work among boys, especially on farms. As the capacity of the club room was not sufficient for the large audience which had gathered, adjournment was made to Fullerton Hall, where Prof. William Lyon Phelps, of Yale, gave an account of some of his literary pilgrimages in England. Prof. Phelps said that his journeys had none of the adventures of the pioneer about them, but were undertaken with the idea of going to places made interesting by human associations. Starting from Plymouth, he visited many famous localities in Devonshire, including Robert Herrick's Priory and the Lorna Doone country. This was only the beginning of his delightful pilgrimages, which he recounted and made vivid and long-to-be-remembered by anecdotes and illustrations. In closing his lecture, Mr. Phelps told about seeing and talking with some of the famous literary people now living in England.

JANET M. GREEN, *Secretary.*

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Field practice will begin March 4 and continue thruout nearly the entire month. Regular school exercises will be suspended until after the library trip in the first week of April. Most of the students will go into libraries of New York state, but the range of practice this year extends from Brookline to Ann Arbor and as far south as Washington. Five or six will get practice in special libraries or technical departments; four will do organizing, under the general direction of the Educational Extension Division, at Oneonta, N. Y., Delaware Academy (Delhi, N. Y.) and Washington Academy (Salem, N. Y.).

Visits have been paid to the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Library and the general and research libraries of the General Electric Co. at Schenectady, N. Y. These visits were a part of the course in "Business Libraries." The study of correspondence files which forms part of the course will mainly come in April.

Miss Sanderson has been assisting Miss Webster in reorganizing the Delmar (N. Y.) Free Public Library.

SUMMER SESSION

The summer session will, as is usual in even years, be divided into two parts of three weeks each. The first part will again be devoted to reference work in its broad sense, with Mr. Wyer, Mr. Biscoe and Mr. Walter as chief instructors. Miss Hawkins and Miss Fellows will conduct the second part of the course, which will deal with classification and dictionary cataloging in its various phases.

An opportunity will be given to spend one or two days at the conference of the American Library Association which will meet at Saratoga, July 1-6. The opening date of the first part of the course will be June 5. The second part of the course will begin June 26 and will close either on July 17 or July 19.

Tuition is free for librarians or library assistants in New York state. The charges to librarians from other states are \$10 for each half of the course.

More detailed information may be obtained by addressing The Registrar, New York State Library School, Albany, N. Y.

FRANK K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

Out of deference to Mr. Hoover, the annual mid-winter entertainment of the Graduates' Association took the form this year of

a tea instead of the customary luncheon. This was held on Thursday afternoon, January 31st, at the Cosmopolitan Club in New York. It was preceded by a business meeting at which the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Harriet B. Gooch of the Library School faculty; vice-president, Julia F. Carter; secretary, Mr. Frank Place, Jr.; treasurer, Genevieve O. Reilly. The association voted to accept a gift of \$35 from the class of 1895 as the nucleus for a fund to be loaned to the students of the school to enable them to take advantage of the educative and recreative opportunities of New York, or to supplement their resources in any way that would be to their advantage. Several personal pledges were at once made to increase the fund, and members of various classes, while unable to pledge their own class organization, promised to bring the matter up and hoped that action would follow. Prof. Frank Aydelotte, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, gave an address on professional ideals, and was followed by the Vice-Director, who spoke briefly on the war service rendered by libraries and library school graduates. There were about 80 present and the innovation was voted a success.

The class of 1918 gave a party at the Women's Club on Saturday evening, Feb. 2. A comical catalog of the class and staff furnished much amusement and the evening ended with a candy pull, the product of which was sent to Mary Martin, the Women's Club representative in France.

The director of the school, Mr. Stevens, has been in charge of the library at Camp Merritt during February.

The coal famine in New York has affected the school in several ways. The library has been closed every morning by way of conserving fuel, and the school recitations have been held in a class room on the ground floor of the Household Science and Arts Building, a situation to which all involved have adjusted themselves with a minimum of friction. It has been the practice for some years for the students to work in the branches of the Brooklyn Public Library on alternate Friday afternoons and evenings during the second term, but the closing of many of the branch libraries and the use of others as class rooms by the public schools has very much curtailed this opportunity. Another deprivation is that of the opportunity of visiting Washington this year, a trip up the Hudson and thru Central New York being planned instead.

The visiting lecturers during January took up various phases of children's work. The administration of the children's room and the children's department was given by Clara W. Hunt, story-telling by Anna C. Tyler, and the history of the movement of children's libraries and the selection of children's books by Annie Carroll Moore. This was followed in February by the presentation of the administration of branch libraries (in two lectures) by Mary Casamajor, librarian of the Bedford branch of the Brooklyn Public Library. W. O. Carson, Inspector of Public Libraries of Ontario, spoke on Feb. 26 on the administrative problems of the small library. Mary L. Titcomb, librarian of the Washington County Free Library at Hagerstown, Md., was in town on Jan. 29 and very kindly stayed over a train in order to talk to the class about what the public library can do to stimulate patriotism and an understanding of the problems of the war.

JOSEPHINE A. RATHBONE, *Vice-Director*.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Class work was resumed after the holiday vacation on Jan. 3, when a war tea was given by the faculty in the foyer of the school. As many of the students had visited libraries, bookstores, publishing houses, printing plants, or art galleries during their vacation, informal accounts of these visits added to the interest of the afternoon.

In connection with the work in publicity, Prof. W. G. Bleyer of the School of Journalism gave two lectures on "Newspaper publicity for libraries." Miss Bascom assigned as the last book selection problem of the semester a choice of several groups of books requiring each student to present copy (including head lines) for a newspaper article. The books in groups so treated were Modern poetry, Literary lives, Personal war narratives, Lives of leaders from the Middle West and Americans by adoption. Prof. O. J. Campbell of the Department of English gave an illuminating lecture on "Foreign fiction" in the book selection course.

The lectures and discussions in current events emphasized war service in various phases, as follows: "Civilian relief of the Red Cross" by Prof. J. L. Gillin, of the Department of Sociology, who has been granted leave of absence for the second semester to assist in the organization of civilian relief in the Chicago district. "Camp libraries" were described by Dr. Dudgeon, and "Food conservation" by Miss Marlatt.

Final examinations marked the last formal

class appointments for the semester. Instructions for the field work, and general preparations for it received due consideration, in order that it should become an integral part of the course. Field practice began Feb. 4, a day that gave the students a taste of pioneer life, as it proved to be the stormiest day in a winter unprecedented for its cold and snow. The members of the faculty spend much of February and March in their annual visits among the libraries of the state, supervising also the work of the students in their various appointments. Thirty-six libraries are receiving students for the two months.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor*.

SIMMONS COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

An important change has been authorized by the Corporation in the conditions for the graduation of the group of those from other colleges who carry our one year course in the Library school.

Heretofore our B.S. degree has not been granted to them until a year of practical experience has followed their year of study in residence; but, beginning with June, 1918, the degree will be conferred at the end of the year in residence, provided all other conditions of graduation shall have been met.

This has been made possible, as henceforth the one year curriculum will be identical with the technical portion of the four year program.

To co-operate with the fuel administration the college substituted Saturday classes for those of Mondays, thus saving half a day's heating a week, but actual coal shortage compelled further closing Feb. 7-11 inclusive. At the time of writing it is hoped no further interruption will occur, but adjustments are being planned to minimize any loss of time, if such is unavoidable.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school opened for the winter term, January 2, 1918. Outside lecturers have been Dr. William M. Davidson, superintendent of schools, Pittsburgh, Pa., who spoke to the class upon "The correlation between libraries and public schools." "State supervision of school libraries," "Instruction of rural school teachers," "Book selection," and "Book lists" were the subjects of four lectures by Martha Wilson, librarian of the Woodland branch of the Cleveland Public Library. Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott lectured upon "The state supervision of children's work in the Iowa Library

Commission," and upon "The inspirational influences of reading."

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Principal*.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The work of the second term of the class of 1917-1918 began Jan. 7. Several new courses have been taken up as regular second term work: Book selection; Subject heading work; Law reference work; High school libraries; School library service; and Indexing. In connection with the lectures on indexing, each student devotes two hours a week during the term to indexing a periodical of local interest not listed in the published periodical indexes. In the course on school library service the point emphasized is the co-operation between rural schools and county libraries, working under the California county free library law.

On Jan. 23, Robert Rea, librarian of the San Francisco Public Library, gave two talks before the class on "Book selection," and "Choice of editions."

At the January meeting of the State Board of Education a resolution was passed whereby the California State Library School was accredited by the State Board of Education to recommend to county, or city and county, boards of education individuals for secondary special certificates in library craft, technique and use. According to an amendment to the state law, passed by the 1917 legislature, a librarian employed for more than two hours each day, in any high school, must hold a high school teachers' certificate, or the special certificate mentioned above. Thus the accreditation of the Library School ensures for each graduate the credential which renders her eligible to a position as high school librarian in California.

MILTON J. FERGUSON.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARY SCHOOL

W. E. Henry, Director of the Library School, is at Camp Fremont, Palo Alto, California, having been appointed by the War Service Committee of the A. L. A. to supervise the construction and organization of the Camp Library. The course of lectures on library work with children given by Gertrude E. Andrus and the series of general lectures on library subjects by various librarians, which are regularly scheduled for the third quarter, have been moved forward into the second quarter to take the place of Mr. Henry's classes which will be resumed next quarter.

A large delegation from the library school

attended the mid-winter meeting of the Puget Sound Library Club at Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash., Dec. 28. A great deal of enthusiasm was aroused over a paper by Judson T. Jenning on the construction of the Camp Library, which was erected under his supervision. An equally inspiring talk was given by the librarian in charge, Edward E. Ruby, on the wonderful opportunities in library work with soldiers.

Mabel Zoe Wilson of the Bellingham State Normal School Library gave a stimulating talk, Feb. 7, on the opportunities and possibilities of library work in normal schools.

CHARLES W. SMITH.

LOS ANGELES LIBRARY SCHOOL

A number of special lectures varied the routine of January class work. The event of the month was an address by Dr. Bostwick on "Some lost arts of librarianship." Invitations to hear Dr. Bostwick were extended to librarians in and around Los Angeles and the lecture room was filled. Following the talk coffee was served and the visitors were given an all too brief opportunity to chat with Dr. Bostwick before he was whisked away to visit branches and catch an early train. As an introduction to a series of lectures on social betterment activities Katherine Woodhead talked to the school on the work of the International Institute and the foreign problem in Los Angeles. Miss Haines' course in publishing houses was concluded by Albert Read in an interesting informal talk on the university presses of England and America. The school attended a very helpful lecture on girls' clubs and methods of conducting them, given by Miss Alice Moore under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A.

Arnie McPherron, 1917, was married in New York City on Dec. 24 to Glenn Leaf just before his departure for Europe in the American Ambulance Service. Mrs. Leaf has returned to her position in the Los Angeles Public Library.

THEODORA R. BREWITT, *Principal*.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY—LIBRARY COURSE

The second term began Jan. 28, and special lecturers since that time have been: J. Morton De Wolfe of De Wolfe and Fiske, The Archway Bookstore, on "Book selection"; Charles F. D. Belden, librarian of Boston Public Library and chairman of the Massachusetts Public Library Commission, on "State libraries," in which he traced the development of state libraries and legislative reference work; George Parker Winship, Widener li-

brarian, Harvard University, on "The library and the collector." G. W. Lee, librarian of Stone and Webster, conducted a round table on special library problems. From the college faculty: Prof. Harold Whitehead, author of "Principles of salesmanship," gave a talk on "Selling your services in the library."

The classes attended the meeting of the Special Libraries Association, eastern section, on Feb. 8.

RALPH L. POWER.

Librarians

AYER, Thomas P., Illinois 1913-14, has resigned from the staff of the Reading Room of the Library of Congress, and has accepted the position of assistant librarian of the Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D. C.

BADGER, Evelyn J., Pratt 1916, assistant in the Public Library at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, has accepted a position in the order department of the Public Library at Portland, Ore.

BOMGARDNER, Esther, California State Library School 1915, has accepted the position of librarian in the National City (Calif.) High School Library.

CLOUDSLEY, W. F., librarian emeritus of the Stockton Free Public Library, died Nov. 17, 1917, in Stockton, California. In his death the library has suffered a great loss. Formal resolutions on his death were adopted by the board of trustees at its last monthly meeting Jan. 9. Mr. Cloudsley was a pioneer in library work, having been appointed librarian in 1883 when the library was a small institution of 4698 volumes. It now contains 80,000 volumes and has an annual circulation of 200,000. Due to his unceasing efforts the library has extended its services to the entire county of Stockton, branches having been opened in every section with small supplies on hand and the resources of the large library as their reserve. Except from 1885 to 1887 Mr. Cloudsley continued in service from his appointment in 1883 until last July, when he was made librarian emeritus.

DEXTER, Elizabeth H., Carnegie 1913, has been made high school assistant, schools division, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

DOTY, George L., Illinois 1917-18, is camp librarian at Camp McClellan, Ala.

DUTCHER, Harriet S., Pratt 1913, has been made reference librarian of the Public Library at Duluth, Minn.

DYE, Eleanor M., New York State Library School 1911-12, has resigned as children's librarian of the Sandusky, Ohio, Public Library to accept a similar position at the Bowen branch of the Detroit Public Library.

FENSOM, Vena, Riverside Library Service School Long course 1915-16, is employed at the Los Angeles Retail Merchants' Credit Association, Los Angeles, Calif.

FINNEY, Berenice Jean, Carnegie 1914, has resigned her position as assistant to the supervisor of work with schools, Public Library of the District of Columbia, Washington, to accept a position in the Signal Corps of the War Bureau, Washington, D. C.

GJELSNESS, Rudolph, Illinois, 1917-18, has enlisted and been assigned to the School of Aviation at Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

GLASS, Jessie J., Illinois 1916-17, has resigned her position on the staff of the University of Nebraska Library to accept the librarianship of the Omaha (Neb.) High School of Commerce.

GRIFFIN, Glenn F., Illinois 1917-18, is camp librarian at Camp Shelby, Miss.

HART, Mrs. Gertrude L., librarian of the Durham (Ct.) Public Library since 1894, died on Jan. 16 of this year. She built up the library from a group of two hundred volumes to a well-balanced collection of over 6200 volumes. Of her Miss Hewins writes: "A country librarian, working for nearly a quarter of a century without training, but alive to the best interests of her community and most of the time without salary, but declining half of what was at last allotted her, she belonged to a type that is fast disappearing and is worthy of notice."

KAERCHER, Frances, New York Public Library School 1913-1915, has been elected librarian of the Pottsville (Pa.) Free Public Library to succeed Flora B. Roberts. She has declined the election because of home responsibilities.

KAYSER, Vera W., Riverside Library Service School Winter school 1917, has been employed at the Cheyenne (Wy.) Carnegie Library.

KLAERNER, Charles, state librarian of Texas, has resigned, his resignation to take effect Aug. 1.

LIDLAW, Elizabeth, Illinois 1904-1906, formerly librarian at Bradley Polytechnic Insti-

tute of Peoria, has accepted a position in the catalog department of the University of Illinois Library.

McELROY, Mildred, Illinois 1914-17, has resigned her position in the catalog department of the University of Illinois Library to accept one in the Ohio State Library at Columbus.

MEISEL, Max, B.L.S. New York State Library School 1916, has gone to Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., as assistant camp librarian.

MORGAN, Helen H., Pratt 1915, who resigned her position in the Public Library of Cincinnati some months ago, has accepted a position as cataloger at the Hispanic Museum.

NEWTON, Lesley, Carnegie 1913, has been made children's librarian of the Lawrenceville branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

NICHOLS, Gladys, Illinois 1914-15, has accepted the librarianship of the Dover (Ohio) Public Library.

NIXON, Elizabeth, Carnegie 1913, formerly in charge of the book department, Y. W. C. A., New York City, has been appointed head worker in the Pottsville Mission, Pottsville, Pa.

NOEL, Jacqueline, Pratt 1913, reference assistant in the Public Library at Tacoma, Wash., has gone as first assistant in the circulation department of the Portland (Ore.) Public Library.

PENDELTON, Amena, Carnegie 1904, has accepted the position of head of the children's department of the Rosenberg Library, Galveston, Texas.

PHILLIPS, Richard, for thirty-five years on the staff of the Public Libraries of Birmingham, Eng., and for a number of years in charge of the Central Lending Library, died Oct. 29, 1917.

PRICE, Phyllis, Carnegie 1913, has resigned her position as cataloger of the Library of the Academy of the New Church, Bryn Athyn, Pa., to become index and catalog clerk, Signal Corps, Washington, D. C.

RICHARDS, John, Washington 1916, has been appointed librarian of the Camp Fremont library at Palo Alto, California.

SAMPSON, Francis Asbury, secretary of the State Historical Society of Missouri from 1901 to 1915 and bibliographer of the society from 1916 until his death, passed away Feb. 4, 1918, of pneumonia, in Parker Memorial Hos-

pital, Columbia, Mo. He was 76 years of age. He spent 46 years all told collecting Missouriiana. His private collection, which he gave to the society in 1901 when he became its secretary, consisted of 1886 volumes and 14,280 pamphlets. With this collection as a nucleus, he accumulated a library of 60,000 titles for the society. It is the best collection of Missouriiana in existence and contains many items which cannot be found anywhere else. Mr. Sampson was interested also in natural history, especially in crinoids. The Sampson collection of crinoids in the Museum of the University of Chicago was made by him. He was influential in founding the Public Library at Sedalia, Mo., where he lived from 1869 to 1901. He was editor of the *Missouri Historical Review*, 1906 to 1915, and was a frequent contributor to its pages. His published writings are largely bibliographical compilations. He was a member of the American Historical Association and of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association.

SAYER, Helen, Pratt 1911, has been appointed assistant in the library of the Rockefeller Foundation.

STARKEY, Grace M., Carnegie 1911, has resigned her position as assistant in the children's department of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, to become clerk in the Sterret School, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TILTON, Asa C., has just been appointed librarian of the war collections of the University of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin Historical Society.

VOGE, A. Law, reference librarian of the Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco, has received a commission as captain with a regiment of engineers and expects within a month to be serving at the front in France.

WARD, Annette P., Pratt 1904, reference librarian at Oberlin College, is in charge of the preparation of books for use at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio.

WESTON, Jessie B., Illinois B. L. S. 1917, has resigned from the University of Illinois Library staff to take charge of the apprentice class in the Milwaukee Public Library.

WRAY, Elizabeth, Pratt 1903, who has been for some years in charge of the circulation department of the Montague branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, has accepted a position as librarian with Ivy Lee, who is in charge of the publicity work for the Rockefeller Foundation.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Concord. William M. Chase, associate justice of the New Hampshire Supreme Court from 1891 to 1907, died in his home here Feb. 3. He was eighty years old. His son, Arthur H. Chase, is state librarian. Justice Chase had figured prominently in public activities aside from his work as a jurist. He was a member of the State Senate from 1909 to 1911, and was a trustee of Dartmouth College for many years. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1858.

MASSACHUSETTS

Amherst. Mass. Agric. Coll. L. Charles R. Green, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Nov. 30, 1917.) Accessions 3162; total 56,090. Circulation 8918, which takes no count of reserve shelf books lent over night. Receipts \$7363.50; expenditures \$7363.50, including \$1781.76 for books, \$2074.42 for periodicals, and \$1699.46 for binding.

Boston. In the annual report of the trustees of the Boston Public Library, recently presented to Mayor Peters, an appeal is made for an increased appropriation for the coming year, so that underpaid employes may be given wages necessary to meet the high cost of living. The trustees urge the need of giving to the library department at least three per cent of the total appropriable income of the city, in order that the income from certain trust funds created under the will of the late Josiah H. Benton may be made available for use. Unless at least three per cent. is given to the library this income cannot be touched. It is announced that a general survey of the library system is to be made. The librarians chosen are Edwin H. Anderson, director of the New York Public Library, and Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library. These two will select a third member of the survey commission. Work will be started very soon.

Dalton. This town, which gave three times its quota to the library war fund and supports its library in every undertaking, is now planning to install a rather elaborate food exhibition in the Public Library. This exhibition will be illustrated in a practical way. A speaker from Boston has been secured and will bring breads made from the various flours and recipes. Recipes issued by the free Public Library Commission as well as some of

local origin will be distributed and thru the kindness of Mrs. Herbert Johnson, who purchased recipes in Boston, packets of these are to be for sale for the benefit of the Red Cross. Special bulletins will call attention to the different exhibits, and all books and magazines will be specially displayed.

Haverhill P. L. John G. Moulton, lbn. (Rpt.—1916.) Accessions 5215; volumes lost or withdrawn 853; total 108,000. New registration 1795; total 26,948 (estimated population July 1, 1916, 50,739). Circulation 202,059 volumes. Receipts \$24,262.66. Expenditures \$23,875.20, including \$9728.79 for salaries, \$4130 for books, \$878.09 for periodicals and \$1133.96 for binding. Recommendations for a new building or a fireproof addition were again made and plans for an addition roughly estimated to cost about \$80,000 were discussed. The library has a radiopticon and stereopticon and these with lantern slides which are supplied may be lent or used in the building. The library also has a valuable collection of books, pamphlets, maps and pictures about Haverhill and its people. Everything in print about the city is saved and arranged and cataloged for public use. Thru publicity the library is enabled to secure this material. About 65 notices regarding the library appeared in the newspaper, including weekly lists of new books, notices of exhibitions and general news. Postal notices on special topics were sent to those who might be interested. The printed bulletin of new books was distributed free at the library, schools and by mail. As a result of this advertising, 1795 new borrowers registered. A book fund of \$4750 was received by the bequest of Jonathan Eastman Pecker of Concord, N. H., in appreciation of the city's retaining the name of Pecker given to one of its streets and to a section known as Pecker Hill. The best books for helping foreigners learn English and become citizens were bought and efforts were made during the year to reach particularly the Italians and Greeks, who, next to the French Canadians, form the largest foreign element. The library has become the accepted meeting place for clubs and societies of a literary, educational, and public welfare nature. During the year 113 meetings were held by organizations of diverse natures.

West Medway. The Public Library has been moved to new quarters in the building

on Main street presented to the town by the heirs of Lydia Thayer. A thousand dollars was raised to repair and remodel the building for library purposes.

Westfield. Fifty years have witnessed many changes in the history of the Westfield Atheneum, for it was fifty years ago last January that a modest little stone building known as the Westfield Atheneum was opened on Main street. The Atheneum was incorporated in March, 1864, erected in 1867 and thrown open to the public January 1, 1868. Thru the good will of the late Samuel Mather and Hiram Harrison the establishment of the institution was made possible. By a deed of Jan. 9, 1867, Mr. Harrison presented the land and building on Main Street to the Atheneum. Shortly before 1864 Mr. Mather made it known that he intended laying aside \$10,000 for a library, and this contribution led to the formal incorporation of the Westfield Atheneum. The first meeting of the incorporators, who were Samuel Mather, Hiram Harrison and Cutler Laffin, was held December 15, 1866. The next meeting was held December 18, and at these meetings officers with William G. Bates as first president were elected. Mr. Mather then delivered the \$10,000 in the form of United States bonds to the treasurer, Charles A. Jesup. In March, 1885, the town began voting the library the dog tax. In addition special appropriations were made yearly and last spring the sum was \$5500 in addition to the dog tax. In December of the same year a committee with the late Samuel Fowler as chairman began to solicit money for books and \$10,000 was obtained. Originally a fee of \$2 a year was required by the directors for full privileges of the library. Members were permitted to take two books at a time to be kept for two weeks. In May, 1895, the library was made free and the library committee, which is still in existence, was given complete authority in the matter of books and periodical purchasing. The old building was used until March, 1899, when the present structure at the corner of Court and Elm Streets was dedicated. This building was erected about eighty years ago and was the residence of Squire James Fowler. Settled in these quarters only nineteen years the directors of the library are already outlining plans for a new and spacious building to be erected thru the interest of the late Milton B. Whitney, who left \$80,000 to the library two years ago to be held in trust for five years, at the expiration of which time

the fund is to be used for a new building. By 1920 the \$80,000 will probably have reached \$100,000. J. C. Greenough and H. N. Kingsbury, president and secretary of the library board of the Westfield Atheneum, have been appointed a committee to secure from the legislature a new charter which will make it possible to follow the conditions of Whitney's will providing a new home for the library. A similar committee is arranging for the adjustment of certain details with the town. Beyond the preparation of plans, specifications, and general data, no start will be made on the building this year.

CONNECTICUT

Durham. The death of Mrs. Gertrude Hart, public librarian since 1896, recalls the early history of the library, which was established in November, 1894. Mary J. Camp was chosen first librarian, with Mrs. Hart and Mary L. Jackson as assistants. The books were kept in a small book-case in the Town Hall for three years, when the growth of the library made necessary a removal to the upper room of the Durham Centre school-house, then the Lodge Room of the Knights of Homer. During the celebration of the Bicentennial of the town of Durham, in 1899, the need of a library building was emphasized. The gift of a plot of ground by Mrs. Charles Green Rockwood, and subscriptions, large and small, from the people of the town, former residents and friends, made possible the erection of a substantial and convenient building. The corner-stone was laid in the fall of 1901, and the completed building was accepted by the town in August, 1902. In July, 1913, Charles Green Rockwood, a summer resident, bequeathed \$5000 to the library, the income to be used for the payment of a salary to the librarian, the first compensation ever offered. The board fixed the salary of the librarian at \$200, and Mrs. Hart, with her usual disregard of self, assigned one half of the salary to be divided among her assistants. It is interesting to note that the first circulating library in the colony was organized here in 1731, with the title of The Book Company of Durham.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Albany. The New York State Library has been co-operating with those in charge of the campaign to increase the membership of the Chamber of Commerce to 1500. A "Chamber of Commerce Library" was established at the State Library in January, which was of con-

venience to many citizens interested in the development of cities, as it can be done thru a bigger Chamber of Commerce. Many persons were surprised to find so much literature on modern civics. The books were grouped for display in a bookcase opposite the door of the general reading room of the State Library.

Buffalo. The trustees of the Grosvenor Library have received from the Cathedral chapter of the diocese of Western New York as a permanent loan the library of the late Bishop Coxe, formerly Episcopal bishop of this diocese. The collection has been kept intact and will be at all times available for use by the public, as soon as it has been cataloged.

Buffalo. The Public Library will open a library depository in the vicinity of the junction of Genesee and Parade. Thru the generosity of the Columbia Turn Verein, the Public Library has been given the use of a store at 1261 Genesee street, in the new building of that association, rent free until July 1 next. The library will install temporary furniture and cases and make a deposit of several hundred books for general circulation in this neighborhood. The Columbia Turn Verein has agreed to supply volunteer workers. It is planned to keep this library open three evenings a week, and possibly one or more afternoons.

New York City. The Board of Education has passed upon the erection of two new school buildings, one in Brooklyn and the other in The Bronx. Special provision for a library is made in each.

Sayville. The Public Library has been presented with the deed to a building lot, 75 x 125 feet in size, on Gillette avenue, as a site for a building, and is given five years in which to erect "a substantial structure."

Syracuse. The new West Genesee branch of the Syracuse Public Library has been opened within a few days in the parish house of St. Mark's Church, St. Mark's square, and will remain there until the new Porter School building is completed, when it is expected the branch will be transferred to quarters provided in the new building. The branch will be conducted by Ellen Buckley, who had charge of the branch in the school building burned two years ago.

West Winfield. The Public Library has been reorganized under the direction of Anna R. Phelps, state library organizer, and a simpler classification adopted.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia F. L. John Ashhurst, lbn. (Rpt.—1916.) Accessions 53,995; discarded 33,062; total 515,925 volumes. New registration 58,212; total 167,652; population according to census of 1910, 1,549,008. Circulation 2,767,310. Income \$354,747.41. Expenditures \$306,838.98, including \$48,496.21 for books and periodicals, \$17,802.83 for binding and \$189,711.37 for salaries. Plans for the new main building were adopted, the contract let, and ground broken for its erection, but actual construction was delayed. As a memorial to her father, Thomas B. Shriver, Mrs. George Frederick Klemm presented to the library the sum of \$2000, the interest of which is to be used for embossed books for the blind. Special bookplates will be used in all books purchased from this fund. The children's department commenced during the year to co-operate with the schools in order that children may use the library more intelligently. With the co-operation of teachers of continuation classes in elementary schools, members of the staff of the children's department delivered to boys and girls already in business, short talks on books as a means of self-help and advancement. A model children's room was part of the Free Library's exhibit at the "Philadelphia To-day and To-morrow Civic Exposition" held at the Philadelphia Museums May 15 to June 10, 1916. The department is now preparing a classified index list of all the social and municipal agencies dealing with children in Philadelphia. Two new branch buildings were opened to the public, the McPherson Square branch and the Nicetown branch, and the Logan branch building was begun. Plans for the Kingessing branch, the twenty-second Carnegie branch, were also drawn during the year.

South Atlantic

DISTRICT COLUMBIA

Washington P. L. George F. Bowerman, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1917.) Accessions 20,300; withdrawn 9018; total 196,418 volumes. New registration 16,870; total 51,115 (estimated population 380,000). Circulation 888,053. Income \$87,548.04. Expenditures \$86,542.63, including \$12,309.39 for books, \$1254.85 for periodicals, \$4548 for binding and \$50,243 for salaries. The report gives an account of the proposed plans for the construction of six branch libraries in the more thickly settled parts of the District, and the proposal that in 34 schools small branches should be installed, where the present population would not justify the erection

of a separate building. The report also includes a table showing municipal library expenditures and circulation per capita, for 1916 and 1917, in 33 American cities.

East North Central

OHIO

Chillicothe P. L. Burton E. Stevenson, lbn. (Rpt.—1917.) Accessions 3355 volumes. Circulation 94,019 volumes. Receipts \$4812.86. Expenditures \$5312.83, a deficit of \$499.97, include \$2724.10 for salaries, \$119.96 for binding, \$1675.91 for books, and \$251.04 for magazines. The library was in the main occupied with the establishment of the proper library service at Camp Sherman. Much hearty co-operation was rendered by the members of the library staff and the Board of Education. As a result the camp library now has by far the most complete and well-developed library system of any of the national cantonments. Nearly 18,000 books have been thus far prepared for the shelves, and magazines by the ton have already been delivered. Three new county branches were opened, in Green Township, Richmondale and Adelphi, now making a total of nine for the county.

Marietta. The Public Library has been moved from the Marietta High School building to the new library building on Capitolium Square, corner Fifth and Washington streets.

Chicago. The Chicago Theological Seminary, affiliated with the University of Chicago, has completed plans for a new group of buildings. These will house the offices, social center, dormitory, library, assembly hall and president's home.

WISCONSIN

Madison F. L. Mary A. Smith, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1917.) Accessions 4723; volumes withdrawn 2410; total 38,802. New registration 2682; total 16,073 (population according to census of 1910, 25,531.) Circulation 195,018 volumes. Receipts \$17,474.57. Expenditures \$17,474.57, including \$2004.43 for books, \$773.17 for periodicals, \$7468.05 for salaries. The librarian gave talks on the library to night classes in English at the high school resulting in a number of new registrations at the library. The largest use of the building ever made for meeting purposes was during this year when 256 meetings of various organizations were held in the assembly rooms.

East South Central

TENNESSEE

Memphis. Cossitt L. The 1917 report of Charles D. Johnston, the librarian, shows that 560,577 books were issued for home use from the library, its nine branches and thru the schools of the city, a gain of 55,794 volumes over 1916, or an increase of nine per cent. The report shows also a classroom use of 137,856 volumes in the city schools. Additions to the library during 1917 were 10,278 volumes, making a total of 141,232 volumes in the library system. There are 21,532 registered borrowers from the library, and many others not registered, who are using library books thru the schools and other agencies.

West South Central

LOUISIANA

Shreveport. Teachers, students, and friends of the Negro High School here are working to build up a suitable library for the school and are soliciting donations of suitable volumes.

Pacific

CALIFORNIA

Berkeley. The library of George Holmes Howison, the late philosopher, has been presented to the University of California by his widow, Mrs. Lois T. Howison. The gift is in memory of Professor Howison's quarter of a century of service as Mills professor of intellectual and moral philosophy and civil polity in the University of California. The twelve hundred volumes of the collection have been installed in a room in the new library building.

Fresno. No work further than the completion of plans, will be started on Fresno's proposed civic center, east of the court house, until after the war. The proposed new library building would be one feature of this civic center.

Long Beach P. L. Zaidee Brown, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June, 1917.) Accessions, 5437 volumes; withdrawn, 859; total 45,397. Circulation, 340,824 volumes. Receipts, \$29,678.49. Expenditures, \$25,745.69 including \$4206.98 for books, \$799.23 for periodicals, \$1343.75 for binding and \$14,285.97 for salaries. The Burnett branch and the Zaferia branch were opened during the year. Both are open but two afternoons a week. A series of lectures on gardening was given in the spring by two members of the high school faculty. Once a fortnight in the club-

room of the library Miss Kate Foley of the State Library teaches reading with the fingers to the blind and to those who cannot read ordinary print. If a person is unable to come to the library, Miss Foley goes to the house. During the last two years, twenty-four people in the city have been taught by Miss Foley to read print for the blind. Many interesting art and historical exhibits were given in the art gallery during the year. Many pictures and relics for a historical exhibit with cases for their display were loaned by the Los Angeles Public Library, but perhaps the most interesting part of the exhibit was the collection of papers and pictures connected with early days in Long Beach. These papers and pictures were secured from pioneer settlers by means of circular letters. The exhibits of old-fashioned quilts and antiques held in August proved a very popular one.

Yolo. A new Carnegie library is to be erected at Yolo, \$3000 having been granted by the Carnegie Corporation for this purpose.

Canada

ONTARIO

Ottawa. For the third time, a site for the branch library it is proposed to erect in Hintonburg has been selected by the Public Library Board, which voted in November to exchange the property previously selected for that at the corner of Parkdale and Tyndale avenues, owned by the West End Glee Club. There was much discussion concerning the selection of a site, and deputations representing both the West End Glee Club and the Rosemount Avenue Methodist Church were heard. The opinion of W. J. Sykes, librarian, who had been requested to make a report, was that the property offered the board some time ago by the church people was the best, as it was advantageously located. He thought the old town hall site was less suitable, being too far out, while that owned by the Glee Club, he said, was still more unsuitable, being out of the region of shops, churches, and schools, on the south-west corner of the built-up part of the suburb. It remains to be seen whether the Board of Control and the City Council will ratify the transfer, which has chiefly resulted because of the action of these bodies in refusing the site first selected by the Library Board.

Toronto. A specially valuable collection of steel engravings collected by the late Thomas Grainger Wilson of the Wilson Munroe Company has been presented to the Toronto Pub-

lic Library Board in accordance with his will and thru the kindness of Mrs. Wilson. Except for Mr. Robertson's great collection of prints this is the most valuable gift the Public Library has received. They will be hung as a collection bearing the name "Grainger-Wilson" in accordance with Mr. Wilson's desire.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Victoria. The Rotary Club recently had as the speaker Miss Helen Stewart, librarian of the Victoria Public Library. Her subject was "The value of the library to the community." Miss Stewart established a precedent in respect to the Victoria Rotary Club, in being the first woman to address one of their meetings. The big ambition of the library, she said, was to establish a university extension course; to become a recreational centre for old and young alike; and to be the workshop and laboratory of the city of Victoria. She reviewed the various departments of the institution, laying particular stress on the present usefulness of the children's department, and assuring her hearers that as business men they would probably be amazed at the amount of information in reference to their own activities that might be found in the library. The library, to be fully efficient in that way, however, needed a special business section, and she launched a veiled suggestion that, in that respect, there was scope for the service of the Rotary Club in providing for such a section.

MANITOBA

Winnipeg. Arrangements have been made by the Manitoba Provincial Library for the space to be occupied in the new parliament buildings into which the library is moving. The section immediately to the south of the legislative chamber on the second floor has been set apart for the main library, with adjacent rooms on each side for reading room and other rooms necessary for the staff. The main stack will be placed in the room underneath the chamber on the first floor, and there will also be room in the basement for the big files of bound newspapers and duplicate stock. The archives section and the office of the librarian will be across the hall from the main library. The library may be able to move to its new quarters before the end of the year. For reference purposes at least, the library is considered one of the best in Canada. In the reading room, which is second in importance to the library proper, all Manitoba newspapers, the leading magazines, reviews and periodicals of the world are kept

on file and are later bound and kept for reference. All Manitoba newspapers have also been bound from the first one, *The Nor' Wester*, published in 1859.

Foreign

ENGLAND

Coventry P. L. Ernest A. Savage, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending March 31, 1917.) Circulation 320,270. Income £4278 8s. 9d. Expenditures £4278 8s. 9d., including £1206 11s. 2d. for salaries, £264 16s. 10d. for newspapers and periodicals, £664 16s. 8d. for books and magazines and £190 14s. 5d. for binding. By an arrangement with the Coventry Chamber of Commerce the literature which is received by the Chamber from all over the world is handed over to the Reference Library, where it is filed for the use of the public. A system of interlibrary loans has been arranged with the Birmingham Library Committee by which any books, excepting those which are very valuable and those which are impossible to replace can be borrowed by the Coventry Library.

Croydon. According to a note in the *Reader's Index*, the work of the libraries, which declined during the opening days of the war, has now resumed its normal aspect. During the months of October and November 95,632 books were borrowed, the record number since the corresponding months in the year 1913. During the first year of the war the reading declined slightly, and declined still further in the second year, but since the third year there has been a continuous upward tendency to the present total, which is an increase of 19,649 upon the corresponding months of 1916. Moreover, the number of borrowers has increased from 18,941 in 1916 to 23,891 in 1917, which is the largest increase ever accorded. A further interesting fact is that after an upward tendency the percentage of the use of fiction has again fallen and is now 45 per cent. of the entire issue; that is to say, during these months 50,922 works which are commonly called "serious" were issued.

Liverpool. It is reported that the new commercial library established last year has proved a success. The average number of readers who have used the library for reference work has been 120 daily. Special visits of inspection have been paid by the chief librarian of Manchester, Glasgow, Newcastle, and Leeds, in which cities similar libraries

have also been started, and many inquiries have been received from all parts of the country for detailed information on the library's establishment and administration.

SCOTLAND

Aberdeen P. Ls. G. M. Fraser, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Sept., 1917.) Accessions 2743 volumes and 236 pamphlets; withdrawn and lost 2438; total 83,124 volumes and 10,627 pamphlets. New registration 8788. Circulation 240,457. Income £3653 15s. 5d. Expenditure £4016 15s. 3d., a deficit of £363 19s. 10d. A glass case capable of accommodating four columns of print was placed in the lending department marked "Books of the month." Titles of noteworthy books (not all new ones), with annotations of rather more intimate character than is possible in a formal catalog entry, were shown, directing the attention of readers to helpful books that might otherwise have escaped notice. The arrangement proved most successful. The practice of having a short course of four lectures by the librarian on local history subjects was continued with marked success in the juvenile department. The arrangement of selecting 10 pupils from each of the 30 odd schools for each lecture worked admirably, and the library committee's essay competition on the subject of each lecture brought excellent results.

INDIA

A letter recently received from Madan Gopal Ahluwalia, one of the library students in the University at Lahore under Asa Don Dickinson and now assistant librarian in the Government of India Secretariat Library in Simla, gives some interesting information on Indian library matters. This Secretariat Library contains some 60,000 volumes, with 40,000 more at Delhi, and is said to be the richest in official publications in India. The library has its own system of classification, but is having separate subject and author card catalogs made to supplement its printed catalog. An "All India" library conference was planned to be held in January of this year in Lahore, where the opportunity to study a well-organized library was expected to be fruitful in results in other Indian libraries. Other students in the classes conducted by Mr. Dickinson are now working in the Punjab Public Library, Mission College, and D. A. V. College, which has gotten its new library building as planned by Mr. Dickinson.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature

Boys' BOOKS

The school and the boy's books and reading. Walter Barnes. *Wilson Bull.*, Jan., 1918. p. 251-256.

For the purpose of this article, it is the average boy between the ages of twelve and sixteen, within whose own personality and experience the widely different characteristics of the boy-class are completely summed up, who is particularly considered here. All the preceding periods of boyhood's reading are but a preparation for the period under discussion. The boy to be prepared must have acquired such mastery of the mechanics of reading that reading is mechanically easy. He must have had some wide reading experience in and out of school in the children's classics of poetry, folk-tales, proverbs, fables, myths and legends and oriental wonder-stories—all the literary matter which is invaluable as a basis for the more complex and mature literature which the boy is now to assimilate. Third, out of the reading and study of the above types, a love for reading and the habit of reading for pleasure must have been acquired.

A well-equipped home library with an assortment of the choicest boys' books and the world's classics is the best place for the boy to read. It is more serviceable than a school library, and is an invaluable supplement to it. Here the books maintain an air of permanence and the reader feels at ease with them because they are his own. He can take them up and browse among them whenever he pleases.

In the matter of independent, out-of-school reading, plenty of the action to be found in history, fiction, epics and ballads is what the boy seeks in his books. He cares little if at all for descriptive matter. The characters of the books must be athletic, full of vim and vigor, not anemic. The style must be energetic. The setting of time and place must suggest stirring movement, heroic endeavor and physical prowess.

The tangling and untangling of plots is vexatious to the boy. He wants a simple, one-group plot. "The boy does not care to have his story a cross-section of human life; he wants it a length. It should not be a team; it should be a tandem." The story should be strong in its power to arouse the boy's emotions. It must be full of incident; of

danger, hair-breadth escapes, cunning feats of stealth and strategy. "The difference between the legitimate adventure story and the trashy nickel novel is that the exciting events of the first are fewer and are the natural actions of the known characters moving consistently in the given situation, while the exciting events of the second are more numerous and more highly spiced and are lugged in regardless of time and place, of characters and circumstances."

The characters should be plainly marked. The hero should be heroic—physically brave and morally courageous, yet kind-hearted and chivalrous; cunning, yet honest, loyal, truthful and frank. He should maintain these qualities thruout the story. The villain should be villainous not half but all the time. In general, the boy likes a boy-hero or a man. If there is any love making to be transacted, he wants it transacted off the stage and taken all for granted.

The style must be of the rapid-fire, picturesque sort. The story should be narrated simply and directly in the first person. The boy relishes broad jokes, ludicrous situations and ridiculous characters, and ignores any delicate or subtle humor. He likes stories of soldiers, sailors, detectives, pirates, Indians, travel, history stories, and stories of school life because they lend themselves to these qualities. The best specimen stories on these subjects should be found in every school library. If the boy cannot find them there, he will seek them in the dime novel which is sure to meet his desires.

The only good points about the dime novel are that it is cheap, frequently deals with the same characters from week to week, and can be outgrown.

If the boy is provided with the best of what he likes to read in his home or school library, he will not read the five or ten-cent trashy, paper back novel. If the teacher and parent can craftily substitute the good for the trifling, the problem of the five-cent novel is solved, so far as the average boy is concerned.

Prose fiction should make up the bulk of the boy's reading. It will not over-develop the boy's naturally romantic, idealistic nature and teach him false ideas of life, for he has enough of the prosaic, unromantic and the realistic in his life. Solving arithmetic problems is enough to keep him down, and if he is not allowed to feed on some healthful ro-

manticism, he will develop into an unimaginative man.

History and poetry, like fiction, also supply good reading matter for the boy. The two kinds of history-literature that he cares for most are biography and the historical novel or romance. Biographies should be of explorers, hunters, soldiers, pioneers and Indian fighters. There are very few first-class biographies for boys, but there are many good historical novels and romances. Works of Scott and Cooper, some of Dumas, Stevenson, Charles Lever and Conan Doyle are of more than common value.

As for poetry, the boy cares very little for it. Poetry is too elaborate and roundabout in expressing a thought and contains too many unusual words. Simplicity is what the boy desires. Ballads, some humorous verse and patriotic lyrics are his favorite types, but in very few cases will be read even these unless compelled to by the teacher.

The boy's reading need not be all literature. He is often interested in a book on electricity, or Boy Scouts, or farming, which will give him as much informational reading matter as he pleases along the line of his interests. He should, moreover, have his periodicals where he can find suggestions and information about handicraft work.

The teacher should always direct the boy in reading and should create and inspire a love for books where none exists. He can suggest points that have been overlooked in one book and refer to other books of the same sort. He can read aloud passages from interesting books and thus lead the boys to those particular books. Above all he should create or encourage the impression that reading is fun. The motive for reading should be the desire to have a good time. To lose one's self in a story, to lose consciousness of the natural surroundings of time and place and be alive only to the persons and events created by the author is the only real satisfactory reading and anything short of this is a mere imitation. If the boy does not read boys' books, he will miss much that properly belongs to his boyhood and will never be able fully to enjoy men's books.

CATALOGING. *See* Periodicals—Cataloging.

CIRCULATION. *See* Fiction—Circulation of; Overdue book week.

EXHIBITS

At the great Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition held in Baroda, India, early in 1917, the Central Library had a prominent part. The "library court" of the exhibi-

tion, which was 52 by 20 feet, contained nine sections. The place of honor was given to Baroda library progress, where the growth of the system in the four districts of the state was shown on several maps. The other sections were devoted to work with children, library architecture, library furniture, library appliances, book binding, rarities in the book-world, and technical literature and visual instruction apparatus. Librarians from district libraries were specially invited to this exhibit, and arrangements were made to give them practical information on library matters every afternoon. Visitors from their parts of India were so much impressed by the exhibit that they took certain sections back to their own localities after the exhibit was closed.

FICTION—CIRCULATION OF

Last spring the circulation department of the Grand Rapids Public Library made a survey of the fiction in the Ryerson building, to discover to what extent the books in the fiction collection were not being used. The results of the survey are given in the annual report for 1916-17.

At the time of the survey there were in round numbers 11,700 volumes of fiction in this building, by 2035 authors. Of this number 4500 books did not go into circulation a single time in a full year. These 11,700 books are in the stacks, and on the open shelves, except about 500 duplicates.

Of the 2035 authors 629, or 30 per cent, were not represented by a single book circulated during the year. The library had 913 books by these 629 authors. Of the 1406 authors of the books that did circulate, or 70 per cent of the authors of fiction represented in the Ryerson building, 3602 of their books did not circulate a single time during the year. 7208 books by these same authors went into circulation, and they represented a total home use of 34,144 issues. These figures indicate that about 62 per cent of the collection of fiction in the Ryerson Library building is alive. The other 38 per cent, so far as the use of the circulating department of the Library was concerned, was largely dead stock.

Of the books of fiction that were placed on the open shelves in the library's plan of rotating every few years all the older books on these shelves, nearly all went into circulation, and some of them as a result took on a new lease of life, indicating that one may never be sure when a book that has been seemingly inactive may become active again for any number of reasons.

The 12 authors whose works of fiction in the Ryerson Library building had an issue of 300 or more during the year, together with the number of copies of their books on the shelves in this building, were as follows:

Author	Circulation Books	
A. C. Doyle	482	75
Joseph C. Lincoln	402	26
Gene Stratton-Porter	371	27
Stewart Edward White	362	29
Charles Dickens	340	108
Eleanor Porter	332	23
Jack London	329	35
Harold Bell Wright	328	33
Alexander Dumas	321	140
Florence Barclay	307	25
Winston Churchill	306	43
E. P. Oppenheim	300	21

Among the older writers the older editions of their books are no longer active, and most of their books are represented by new and more attractive editions.

The following table is of interest in showing the ten authors with the largest number of works of fiction on the shelves of the Ryerson building, together with the number of circulations of fiction represented by these authors from that building:

Author	Books	Circulation
Walter Scott	165	295
Alexander Dumas	140	321
J. F. Cooper	112	171
G. R. P. James	110	20
Charles Dickens	108	340
Anthony Trollope	98	28
Isabella M. Alden	92	184
F. M. Crawford	85	130
W. D. Howells	76	58
A. C. Doyle	75	482

LANTERN SLIDES

Library use of lantern slides. Louis J. Bailey. *Lib. Occurrent*, Jan., 1918. p. 12-15.

One of the greatest aids to the lecturer or to the formal teacher in supplementing regular instruction is the use of the lantern slide. To help one form a vivid picture of a thing in all its details, visual instruction is required. The lantern slide has several advantages over the moving picture film in that it is more easily used, more flexible to illustrate variety and wide change of scene, more accurate in photographic likeness and affords less distraction from a speaker's address.

Slides are used in libraries principally for lecture work or for loaning to institutions, and the size of a collection is to be decided by the library itself. Almost every library ought to have some photographs from which slides of local scenic or historic interest could be made.

A single agency for the undertaking of a complete and thoro service is a desirable thing. In Indiana the extension division of Indiana University has made a beginning, but its col-

lection is thus far limited to some gifts and slides used in professional teaching. The sources for borrowing, purchasing or renting slides are many. A number of railroads loan sets free, while some art institutions and museums often rent slides dealing with their particular specialties. A list of dealers with their special kinds of slides is given at the end of this article. Some of them make slides to order from their own photographs or those given by the purchaser; others rent slides in sets (ofttimes with written lectures) or from miscellaneous collections. Sets usually cover some industry, some scientific subject or a country. The Keystone View Co. have a "600" set made up in stereographs or lantern slides which provide scenes from all countries and also illustrate other subjects. An index volume to all subjects covered is published. Underwood and Underwood sell a "1000" set and also a "600" set. These sets are very valuable for educational purposes.

Slides in America are $3\frac{1}{4}$ by 4 inches. Foreign slides are square. Plain slides cost from twenty to fifty cents and colored forty cents to one dollar, but whereas colored slides are more interesting, plain slides usually give a clearer image and are better for details. Home making of slides is practicable but not desirable for libraries. The positive plate, cover glass, mat and binding are the parts of a slide.

There are several companies engaged in the making of cases for the care of slides. The Library Bureau makes a horizontal unit file; Underwood & Underwood a vertical file, and the Keystone Co. a cabinet. These are on the principle of trays holding slides. The Moler lantern slide cabinet supplied by Geography Bureau of Ithaca holds twenty compartments each containing space for sixty slides. Carrying cases made for sets of sixty to one thousand slides should be used for loaning. Collections classification of slides usually follows the D. C. country divisions. Very few special classes need be brought out as the catalog itself brings out all special subjects. Subjects as machinery, biography, astronomy need to be brought out. Each slide receives numbers in sequence under each class, so that the call number is composed of class and sequence numeral with a dash between them. Some good subjects for slides for a library are sacred and patriotic songs, maps and local scenes.

Slides are sometimes charged on a special colored card with the following notations: class and number in each class, name of bor-

rower, date due and condition of the slides if necessary.

There are several good lanterns on the market. For large halls a stationary lantern is advisable; one using carbons and high amperage for lighting. A portable lamp is useful for branches or for loaning; it uses ordinary lighting circuits and a nitrogen lamp. The nitrogen lamp is quieter in operation, makes little heat and is simple to operate. It requires a darker room than an arc light for successful operation. A good screen is essential and this should be opaque, dead white and on a roller for quick operation. The roller should be about 8 by 8 feet.

MOTION PICTURE THEATERS—CO-OPERATION FROM

In the editorial column last month was a reference to a library in Indiana which shared the returns from certain performances in the motion picture theaters, where the library advertised the books represented in the films shown. To prevent a misinterpretation of this statement, the arrangement is described here in more detail.

In Pendleton, Ind., a small town with but one moving picture theater, then showing films of a very poor order, the librarian, Margaret A. Wade, first undertook the scheme for the sake of bringing better films to the town. She wrote to one of the best film companies in Chicago, selected her films from their list, and had them sent to the library. The local manager agreed to allow the library the use of the theater on certain nights, and to operate the machine on a 50-50 basis. Miss Wade selected a corps of special assistants to help sell tickets, usher, and advertise. Posters and advertising slides were ordered from the film company. The library assumed all responsibility and did all of the work except that of operating the machine.

Each time the library cleared enough money for its book fund to make it worth the trouble, and at the same time gave the people better films, tho it was not always possible to get just the films desired. If the library had given the entertainments oftener it would probably have had less difficulty in getting films.

Miss Wade is in the Wisconsin Library School this year, and her successor has not continued the moving picture work, but there seems no reason why many a small library should not adopt a similar scheme, and, with the exercise of a little thought, so relate the work of library and motion picture theater that both the institutions and the public may be benefitted.

Bibliographical Notes

An official report of the summer school of library service held at the National Library of Wales at Aberystwyth last summer, has been printed, together with the inaugural address by Sir William Osler.

A paper on "Later French settlements in New York state, 1783-1800" by J. I. Wyer, Jr., has been separately reprinted from the Proceedings of the New York State Historical Association for 1916.

In a pamphlet of 16 pages there is reprinted from the November-December, 1917 issue of *The Class Struggle* an outline of the "Political parties in Russia" by Nicholas Lenin. The pamphlet is published by the Socialist Publication Society, 119 Lafayette street, New York City, at 5 cents.

The photographs of scenes on the different war fronts, released from time to time by the Committee on Public Information, may be secured for private collections at ten cents each, from the committee's division of pictures, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. A complete list of all photographs may be had on application.

A limited supply of "Diplomatic correspondence respecting the war published by the French government" (English text) has been put at the disposal of the Committee on Public Information. Until the supply is exhausted, libraries not having the volume may receive it on request addressed to C. D. Lee, Committee on Public Information, 8 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C.

By far the most interesting presentation of the A. L. A. war service so far made is contained in the pamphlet entitled "War service of the American Library Association," by Theodore Wesley Koch. All phases of the work, both actual and potential, are taken up, the subject matter being divided to cover administration and personnel, the duties of the camp librarian, buildings, the call for books and their supply, gifts good and bad, educational opportunities, magazines and newspapers, popular authors, relation to affiliated organizations, the work overseas, books for prisoners of war, and the books needed in military hospitals. Many photographs from the different camps increase the attractiveness of the booklet.

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SCHOOL AND LIBRARY

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

MARCH, 1918

THE school and the library are the field of two professions, each growing in importance in succeeding years. The school librarian is in the happy position of being a member of both professions, of combining in herself two noble callings. One of these deals with the youth, the other with the child as father or mother of the man or woman of the future. This combination of opportunity and usefulness is rare indeed and has yet to be appreciated by those who enter this special field, whether from the side of the teacher or of the librarian. Before long that school will be behind the times which has not a school librarian. The librarian is no longer a luxury, but a necessity in education. Thru the school librarian, the pupil is not only put in touch with reading auxiliary to the school courses and with general literature, but is trained to take up to best advantage the processes of education outside and beyond the schools, in the years of adult life. And into the school field are coming other helps for school work, as they are coming into the public library field. Motion pictures and phonograph records bring to the eye and the ear of the pupil information and culture in supplemental relation to the printed page, and may well come within the domain of the school librarian.

It should be peculiarly the province of the school librarian to study what boys and girls like to read and to better their reading by the process of substituting better books, real literature, for the trash of dime novels and like stuff. Mr. Charters' studies in this field, summarized in this issue, are significant in this direction. Mark Twain, Stevenson and other writers, for whom all boys have a liking, and will continue thru many generations of school

boys to have a liking, build a bridge into the realm of literature which should be made easy of access to every boy, and there should be an increasing class of literature of like sort for girls, suggested by the names of Miss Alcott, Mrs. Whitney, and Kate Douglas Wiggin.

ONE field in which school libraries should enrich themselves and thus enrich school pupils, made especially important thru our war alliances, is that of French books. Mlle. Clément, who is in America in the interest of promoting American acquaintance with French books, pointed out at the Atlantic City meeting how mistaken is the impression, too current in this country, that the large proportion of French literature is improper reading. No literature, in fact, contains sweeter and sounder and more delightful books for young people than that of France. Mlle. Clément herself, speaking in English or French as may be desired, is prepared, as a part of her mission in America, to talk before schools on French books especially suited to American reading, and to co-operate with school librarians in making selection of such books.

IN our School and Library supplement and in the regular issues of the LIBRARY JOURNAL also, we are proposing to include a question box for school librarians, thru which they may ask questions and obtain answers on practical points of school library administration and the selection of books for school libraries. This will be under the direction of Miss Martha Wilson and Miss Mary E. Hall, than whom there can be no more competent authorities in this special field. Our school friends are invited to make use of this helpful feature.

SOME EXPERIMENTS IN WORK WITH ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN*

BY AGNES COWING, *Children's Librarian, Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn*

A GENERAL impression seems to prevail that the subject of the elementary school and its relation to the library has been somewhat pushed into the background of late thru our concern about the high school. Yet even a casual searching of the files of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, *Public Libraries*, and the *American Library Association Bulletin* shows that there has been no real indifference to this phase of work with children—that on the contrary, in various ways, everybody seems to be “doing it,” if one may use the popular phrase, and to have been “doing it” ever since Miss Hewins began such work in Hartford in 1878. There is accordingly no necessity to enlarge upon the theory or the advantages of such co-operation. We shall all agree with Miss Power’s statement that our aim is “to train to an appreciation of good books and an intelligent use of public library resources.” It only remains to consider how we shall attain these ends.

But when it comes to this way of “doing it,” there is room for more or less diversity, since “appreciation of literature” can never be reduced to a “method” but must always admit of a generous bit of the personal element in the would-be teacher of “appreciation.” There’s no danger of missing the personal element in those under instruction! Elementary school children will always provide sufficient “personal element,” even if they aren’t equipped with appreciation. So I’m planning to take my allotted time this afternoon to tell you of “my way” as I’ve worked it out during the past two years with children of the seventh and eighth grades of one of our neighboring schools, and hope you will be lenient to a very personal talk.

First of all, however, I want to say that you must not think that we only realized our responsibility to the schools two years ago. Our Children’s Room came of age this

year, and in looking back over our past as we naturally did at this important date in our history, I found that from the very beginning we too have been “doing it”! Among our archives are two note-books labelled “Visits to schools,” kept by Miss Moore in 1897 and 1898. If she were present I should ask her to tell something of those days when a Children’s Library was an entirely new and untried institution, and co-operation with schools an unheard-of proposition. At that time relations were established with the Training School for Teachers, then a near neighbor, and also with certain individual grade teachers who welcomed the help our room offered, and sent their children regularly to look up reference questions. Opportunity was given to tell the children about the library by talks in class-room or assembly, and these talks or announcements were carried on with some regularity from year to year, and always brought new applications for membership, as well as a return of old members who had either forgotten the library, or had allowed their cards to lapse for fines or other reasons. I remember my surprise one afternoon after one such visit when a boy, followed by a group of a dozen or more children appeared with about a dollar in small change to pay *all* the fines for the boys and girls in his class. Their teacher had made it a point of class honor to pay up their library fines, and the children had brought their pennies to school, and had handed them over to this special business manager appointed by the teacher. He had a list of the names and amounts, varying from one to ten cents and he managed the affair very capably. That particular experience has never been repeated but I have always found school visits worth while for the interest they awaken in both teacher and children. “I saw you at my school,” seems to establish a bond with the library teacher which merely seeing her at the library fails to establish; while “My

* Read at the meeting of the New York Library Association at Roscoe, Sept. 21, 1917.

teacher knows you and says so-and-so" is another guarantee of your connection with real life.

While these school visits were carried on after a fashion from year to year, a very busy room and a rather small staff made them somewhat desultory and intermittent, and I had had a growing feeling for some time that something more ought to be done, which was crystallized into action by two things. The first was some notes in the *School Library Bulletin* about the use of the weekly library period in the schools for reading aloud. By the way, if you don't know the *School Library Bulletin* published by the Board of Education of New York City under the thoughtful editorship of Claude G. Leland, let me recommend it as a source of inspiration and suggestion. The second motive force was Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott's article on "Inspirational influence of books in the life of children" read at the A. L. A. in 1915. I too had known the kind of home of which she spoke where books were read and talked about, not library books, but real "home books," so that Andersen's "Tinder-box" and "Heidi," Miss Alcott, Tom Sawyer, Scott and Dickens and Thackeray and many others all have the background of a home scene and an interest doubled because it was shared. Was it possible to give any far-away suggestion of that kind of book association to children in the class room, I wondered, by reading aloud and talking informally of book friends, and was it for the teacher or for the children's librarian to make the attempt?

Knowing something of the many subjects which a teacher in the grade schools must attempt, I felt pretty sure that most of them would be willing to share the library period with an outsider, if the principal assented to the plan, so a call on the principal of the school which seemed to offer the best field for a start was the first step. My plan was to take the seventh and eighth grades and go to each class once a month, taking boys and girls separately but grouping the two divisions of the grade, A and B. Neither the principal nor the grade teachers altogether understood what I had in mind but that was hardly

to be expected, for I wasn't quite sure myself, but they took me on trial as it were, with varying degrees of responsiveness, from resignation to real interest and helpful co-operation. The work started in February, and I began by distributing the lists "What shall we read now" which we had compiled two or three years earlier for each grade, talking a little about the books in each group, "Famous old stories," "Poetry," "Biography," etc., and then leaving the lists for the children to check for books they had read. The results of the checking were rather discouraging. The number of books they hadn't read which even we children's librarians take for granted all children read was somewhat of a surprise. Moreover there were some who seemingly never read at all. I should have said previously that the school is attended by children in fairly good circumstances, their parents being chiefly small shop-keepers or mechanics, probably American-born, tho one would work back in two generations, I imagine, to a foreign-born grandparent.

I paid three visits to each grade during that term, and I talked about many books in my experimental eagerness, altogether too many, I think, as I look back on it now. Often, I'm sure, I crowded so much into those thirty minute periods that the children carried away only a muddle of words, but they were responsive, and my welcome from both class and teacher was a little more cordial each time. I tried a poetry period on each grade, and found "Sir Launfal" and "Lochinvar" liked by the girls, and I tried "The highwayman" on the seventh grade boys after hearing Alfred Noyes read it himself, and made a doubtful success of it. I struck a responsive note in the teacher of the eighth grade girls by an afternoon of "Famous girlhoods," an idea which I borrowed from Miss Hewins "Books for boys and girls," for in work of this kind I feel one is free to appropriate other people's ideas wherever found in a spirit of professional freemasonry. I read that afternoon from Mary Antin's "Promised land," and found that this grade teacher had a special admiration for Mary Antin, and that she also made a practice of

having her girls give two-minute talks once a week about famous women. So, ever since, I've been providing lives of famous women for that grade. The teacher of the seventh grade boys proved to be a woman with an enthusiasm for the heroes of romance, Siegfried, Roland, and others, and as I was fresh that year from a summer in the Pyrenees, I had a glorious period with her boys telling the story of the Pass of Roncesvalles. There were bad days too. I tried Hector and the walls of Troy on the eighth grade boys and got nothing but apparent boredom. Yet it was one of these boys who at the end of the term said, "I like those stories all right when you read 'em, but I don't like to read myself." On the whole I closed the work in June with the feeling that the library periods had waked me up to many things, and that I had at least made sure of my welcome another year.

And so it proved, and these library periods have gone on for the last two years until they are now, I think, an established part of the schedule. I have confined the work to the seventh and eighth grades, not because it would not be equally interesting and worth while with the lower grades, but because the library schedule will not permit of many hours for this work. By this plan, one has the same children for two consecutive years while each successive promotion brings in a new group. Last year I started the periods in a second school, which means giving the hour from 2 to 3 on two afternoons each week to these visits, besides the necessary preliminary preparation. If the work must be limited I think the seventh and eighth grades need it most.

Our library story hour does somewhat the same thing for the younger children but by the time the boys and girls reach the seventh grade they are outgrowing the story hour. They have reached the mental state which George Macdonald describes in "The princess and Curdie" when he says, "At all events, as Curdie grew older he began to grow coarser and commoner, more like a stupid miner and less like the manly boy he had been. On his way to and from the mine he took less and less

notice of the bees and butterflies, moths and dragon-flies, the flowers and the brooks and the clouds. . . . In fact, he began to make up his mind that the only things that were true were such things as he could see and touch and handle for himself. He began to feel that he did not want to hear anything about what his father or his mother knew or believed. That was simply old people's talk and of no use at all. As for the things which had been gathered together from what all the people of the world had believed for thousands and thousands of years—why, that was just tiresome stuff which could not interest anyone." It is at this age, if I may quote Macdonald again, that we want to help the children to understand that "it is what the whole world has found out to be true during thousands of years—the world's experience, as we say—which makes it possible to do new and beautiful things to-day," and that of "all these true things the best is something which you cannot see, nor hear, nor touch, but only believe in."

In the last two years I have learned to do more reading and less talking, letting the books talk for themselves by taking some one story which I can read in its entirety, or some part of a book, telling just enough to give the introduction and the connecting links, and leaving it to the children to get the book later if they want it. You will be interested, perhaps, in some of the books I have read and I'm going to speak of both successes and failures. Someone said to me last spring that she thought a round-table on "our failures" would be distinctly encouraging to some of the younger members of the profession and I'm inclined to agree with her. We've all had them and individually we've all learned from them, but perhaps we're a little selfish about sharing them, while we love to tell of our successes.

I read Dickens' "Christmas Carol" to all the groups for a Christmas story, and it proved once more its universal appeal. "Master Skylark" is a favorite with the seventh grade girls and was particularly useful during the Shakespeare tercentenary. By the way, each class took part in the school celebration of that anniversary and

came as a class during school hours to look up costumes and to see our Shakespeare exhibit, and to find songs and other material for their program. I had great fun one afternoon introducing Thomas Bailey Aldrich's "Bad boy" and his adventures of the Fourth to the seventh grade boys; and I shall never forget the day I told the eighth grade boys the story of Scott's last voyage—an afternoon which began with a pervasive atmosphere of restlessness, changing to interest as the spirit of that hero tale caught them, and when I finished reading Scott's last message with, I'm afraid, a none too steady voice, for it's one of the things which grips one's throat, there was absolute silence, and I even caught the glint of moisture in the eye of two or three of those would-be-hardened young fourteen-year-olds.

"The winged hats" from "Puck of Pook's Hill" was a divided success, going unexpectedly well with the eighth grade boys of one school and unexpectedly badly with the same grade of the other school. "The perfect tribute" is another story which has been alternately very successful and quite ineffectual. In these cases, it was failure I should say, to create the right atmosphere, a thing for which the storyteller is primarily responsible, but which is also easily affected by local conditions and interruptions sometimes beyond one's control. "Undine" is liked by the girls. I usually introduce it thru "Little women." They like the recommendation of an old favorite. I remember one interesting afternoon on books Rebecca talks about and another on Hildegard's favorites. One girl quaintly remarked that she always supposed that they just made up the names of all the books they talked about!

After war was declared last spring and the neutral silence preserved by the schools as to European affairs since 1914 was broken, I tried one or two afternoons of European history and current topics with some very funny results as to both knowledge and ignorance. As an instance, out of a class of fifty boys, not one knew Garibaldi by name, much less what he stands for in the liberation of modern Italy, tho his adventures proved exciting

enough to hold them, and the book about "that man who wore the shirt" was much asked for afterwards. The visit of the French Commission in May was a fine opportunity for arousing this kind of interest, for the children all saw Marshal Joffre on the occasion of the unveiling of the Lafayette Monument in Brooklyn, and recognized the pictures of him and were interested in the books and magazines we had at the library. To the girls that month, I read Daudet's "Last lesson," and altho they were hardly old enough to appreciate its full significance or its exquisite pathos, they were interested and I think they will recall their first hearing of it when they meet the story again later. That kind of memory is what I most want to give the children, not so much the completed pleasure of a story which is just on a level with their power of enjoyment, tho that too has its place, but the pleasure which cannot be given back in words of one syllable, the something which a child can feel but cannot express or altogether understand but which unconsciously broadens his sympathies and his human interest. For it seems to me that one road, and perhaps the surest, to World Peace is World Knowledge, and that no time could be more propitious than the present when "over there" is becoming a vital reality to us all, to break down the traditional isolation in which United States history has been taught and to learn that the men who have given us our national ideals and hopes are members of the greater world fellowship of those who have given their lives for freedom, truth and justice in every age and in every land. In this connection, let me mention the reading list on Patriotism just published by the New York Public Library, as a most timely and welcome source of inspiration and help.

I could go on telling of other experiences of these library periods, but I have said enough to give you an idea of them. I claim no monopoly of the idea, for I know how many others have done similar work, but for those who want to attempt something of the kind I have two words of warning. First, beware of following a course, especially one made out by some

one else. You must have an idea, a plan in your own mind of what you want to do, and you may borrow ideas quite shamelessly from other people (in fact you must always be on the lookout for ideas), but don't lay out your whole year's work so carefully that you cannot bear to change it when a new idea comes in, especially if it's one which depends for its success on being developed at once. In other words, be adaptable, and have an alternative up your sleeve in case of need, for you won't always find your class in just the mood for your program as you had planned it. And don't try to use books or stories, no matter how well recommended, which make no appeal to you, yourself. Your own interest in the story you read or the thing you talk about is vital. Otherwise your own boredom or indifference will come thru and take possession of your whole audience. Adaptability, spontaneity, interest, enthusiasm are essential, and perhaps most essential of all, preparation. You cannot read aloud successfully unless you know what you want the children to get from your reading—that is, you must know the points of your story, and you must cut skillfully to bring out those points in their proper sequence and importance, and needless to say, you must know how to use your voice. An unintelligible reader is an unforgivable offender. Perhaps this emphasis on preparation seems unnecessary, but I have heard so many people say, "Oh, I couldn't do story telling, but reading aloud, that's a different matter." It is a different matter and in some respects an easier one, but it cannot be done offhand without risk of failure.

There is one difficulty in this work, the same one which follows in the wake of all recommendations of special books, the creation of an artificial demand which the library cannot supply. Three or four copies of Billy Topsail will answer our normal demand well enough, but after I read the fight with the devil-fish, Billy Topsail disappeared so completely from the shelves that it seemed as if he had never been there. The same thing was true of "The prince and the pauper" after I read Tom's

first royal dinner, and one day, when for some reason, I suddenly altered my program, I brought Baron Munchausen into a light of popular favor by telling his adventure with the wolf, which gave him the most active winter he has ever known. If we could only live up to our ideal and always have the right book at the right time for every boy and girl, since a child's interest and enthusiasm will not always survive the ordeal of a two weeks' wait!

A variation on library periods was tried last year when a lesson in the use of the catalog was given at the library itself to each grade. For this the principal granted permission to the classes to come to the Children's Room during the last school period. The simple method which has been used in the Queens Borough Library was adopted. This teaches each pupil to look up books by author, title and subject, and to locate them by number on the shelves. The children's interest in the lessons and the appreciation of the teachers were both very satisfactory.

The establishment of Gary schools and the longer school day opens up an interesting situation for the public library. Just what part we shall be called upon to play as one of the social activities of the school neighborhood is not yet clear. So far none of the schools in our district have been Garyized, but the time is coming quickly when all the schools will realize that to spend a school period in the library is a legitimate use of school time. For us this means a new responsibility since we must prove that what we can give the children in such a period is of real value in the development of character, initiative and individuality.

EXCEPT a living man, there is nothing more wonderful than a book!—a message to us from the dead,—from human souls whom we never saw, who lived perhaps thousands of miles away; and yet these, on those little sheets of paper, speak to us, amuse us, vivify us, teach us, comfort us, open their hearts to us as brothers. We ought to reverence books, to look at them as useful and mighty things.—CHARLES KINGSLEY.

CHANGING FASHIONS IN DIME NOVEL SUBSTITUTES

By W. W. CHARTERS, *School of Education, University of Illinois*

IN 1907 the writer had occasion to ask the librarians of twenty-four of the large cities of the United States to give him a list of twelve books which boys of the dime novel age found to be as interesting as the dime novel. These lists were duly received, compiled, and put to the use for which they had been obtained.

Ten years later the writer chanced upon the study and the idea occurred to him of comparing the fashions in boys' literature in 1907 and 1917. Thereupon the same question was sent to the same libraries, and answers having been received from all, summarizing lists were compiled.

The results are presented to the readers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL as merely an interesting adventure into the romantic field of boy literature rather than as a serious attempt to make a weighty contribution to knowledge. The 1907 study was made for a simple, practical purpose which the results fulfilled and the 1917 request was necessarily identical with the other.

The following facts are summarized from the study:

I. In 1907, the five books mentioned by at least six cities were, in order of popularity, as follows:

Kaler's "Toby Tyler"; "Treasure Island"; "Adventures of Tom Sawyer"; "Mr. Stubbs's Brother," the sequel to "Toby Tyler; and Drysdale's "Fast Mail."

Ten years later four of these remained, one had disappeared from the lists submitted and three had been added. The seven mentioned in 1917 by at least six cities were, in the order of their popularity, as follows:

"Treasure Island"; "Adventures of Tom Sawyer"; "Toby Tyler"; "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea"; Altsheeler's "The Young Trailers"; "Fast Mail"; and "Adventures of Huckleberry Finn."

TABLE I

Dime novel substitutes arranged in order of popularity in 1907

	1907	1917
Kaler, Toby Tyler	11	10
Stevenson, R. L., Treasure Island..	10	17
Clemens, Adventures of Tom Sawyer	7	13

Kaler, Mr. Stubbs's Brother.....	7	0
Drysdale, Fast Mail	6	8
Brooks, Master of Strong Hearts..	5	2
Grinnell, Jack the Young Ranchman	5	5
Hill, Fighting a Fire	5	1
Janvier, Aztec Treasure House ...	5	1
Munroe, Derrick Sterling	5	0
Stevenson, B. E., Young Section Hand	5	1
Stoddard, Little Smoke	5	2
Stoddard, Red Mustang	5	0
Aldrich, The Story of a Bad Boy..	4	1
Barbour, Half Back	4	0
Clemens, Adventures of Huckleberry Finn	4	6
Moffet, Careers of Danger and Daring	4	3
Munroe, Cab and Caboose	4	4
Barbour, For the Honor of the School	3	1
Drysdale, Young Reporter	3	0
Goss, Jed	3	2
Grinnell, Jack Among the Indians..	3	3
Henty, Redskin and Cowboy	3	0
Munroe, For the Mikado	3	0
Munroe, Rick Dale	3	0
Pyle, Story of Jack Ballister's Fortunes	3	2
Stoddard, Two Arrows	3	0

II. About sixty per cent. of the books mentioned by three or more cities in 1907 have declined very markedly in popularity since then and of these, eight titles received no mention by librarians in 1917.

(This may be seen by reference to Table I which gives the author, title, and the number of cities mentioning each title in 1907 and 1917, and arranges the books in the order of frequency of mention in 1907.)

TABLE II

Dime novel substitutes arranged in order of popularity in 1917

	1907	1917
Stevenson, Treasure Island	10	17
Clemens, Adventures of Tom Sawyer	7	13
Kaler, Toby Tyler	11	10
Verne, 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea	2	9
Altsheeler, The Young Trailers ...	0	8
Drysdale, Fast Mail	6	8
Clemens, Adventures of Huckleberry Finn	4	6
Carruth, Track's End	0	5
Grinnell, Jack the Young Ranchman	5	5
Masefield, Jim David	0	5
Altsheeler, Last of the Chiefs.....	0	4
Barbour, Crimson Sweater	0	4

Burton, Boys of Bob's Hill	0	4	G. A. Henty	11	(20)	0
Cody, Adventures of Buffalo Bill..	1	4	C. T. Hill	1	(5)	2 (2)
Defoe, Robinson Crusoe	2	4	T. A. Janvier	1	(5)	1 (1)
London, Call of the Wold	0	4	J. O. Kaler	6	(30)	3 (13)
Munroe, Cab and Caboose	4	4	Jack London	1	(1)	3 (6)
Quirk, Boy Scouts of the Black Eagle Patrol	0	4	John Masefield	0		2 (6)
Schultz, With the Indians in the Rockies	0	4	A. B. Mason	0		2 (4)
Altsheler, Horsemen of the Plains.	0	3	Cleveland Moffet	1	(4)	1 (3)
Brown, Two Boys in a Gyro Car..	0	3	Kirk Munroe	14	(40)	2 (4)
Grinnell, Jack Among the Indians.	3	3	Howard Pyle	2	(4)	4 (5)
Malone, Winning His Way to West Point	1	3	L. W. Quirk	1	(1)	3 (6)
Mason, Tom Strong	0	3	E. L. Sabin	0		3 (7)
Moffet, Careers of Danger and Daring	4	3	J. W. Schulz	0		3 (7)
Sabin, Bar B Boys	0	3	B. E. Stevenson	4	(8)	2 (4)
Sabin, Buffalo Bill and the Over- land Trail	0	3	R. L. Stevenson	1	(10)	1 (17)
Stevenson, Young Train Dispatcher	0	3	W. O. Stoddard	9	(30)	1 (2)
Wallace, Wilderness Castaways....	0	3	E. Stratemeyer	7	(7)	0
			E. T. Tomlinson	8	(9)	3 (3)
			J. T. Trowbridge	8	(8)	1 (1)
			Jules Verne	1	(2)	1 (9)
			Dillon Wallace	0		3 (5)

III. Table II, which corresponds in form to Table I except that the most popular books in 1917 are listed in order of popularity, shows the following facts:

(a) Only two of the 1917 list are less popular than they were in 1907.

(b) Three are represented by identical numbers.

(c) Sixteen are not included at all in the list of ten years ago.

(d) Only nine books of the 1907 list are found in the list of 1917. (The reader may find these by noting in Table II the titles which have the number 3 or a larger number opposite them in the 1907 column.)

TABLE III

Relative popularity of authors of dime novel substitutes in 1907 and 1917

	1907	1917
W. L. Alden	5 (6)	0
T. B. Aldrich	1 (4)	1 (1)
Horatio Alger	5 (5)	0
J. A. Altsheler	0	9 (30)
C. P. Burton	0	2 (6)
E. S. Brooks	1 (5)	1 (2)
C. P. Burton	0	2 (6)
Hayden Carruth	0	1 (5)
S. L. Clemens	3 (13)	2 (19)
W. F. Cody	1 (1)	1 (4)
Daniel Defoe	1 (2)	1 (4)
Conan Doyle	3 (4)	2 (3)
William Drysdale	5 (12)	3 (8)
B. A. Dunn	5 (6)	0
Edward Eggleston	3 (4)	0
E. S. Ellis	6 (9)	1 (1)
W. L. Goss	3 (6)	1 (2)
G. B. Grinnell	4 (10)	3 (9)

(Table III needs a word of explanation.

It is composed of two lists: one of twenty-six authors who were mentioned four or more times in connection with one or more titles in 1907 with the number of times each was mentioned in 1917; and the other of twenty-two authors who were mentioned four or more times in 1917 with the corresponding number of times each was mentioned in 1907. The number in parenthesis in each column indicates the number of times the author was mentioned and the figure to the right of this indicates the number of his books mentioned in the respective years. For instance, Alden in 1907 had five titles mentioned a total of six times and in 1917 had no mention.)

IV. The following facts are of interest in Table III:

(a) The 1917 list includes seven new authors not mentioned in 1907. These may be found by noting the ciphers in the 1907 column of Table III. Altsheler is conspicuous.

(b) The large proportion of seventeen out of twenty-six authors included in the list on a four-times-mentioned basis in 1907 are not mentioned as often as four times in 1917. Most conspicuous in waning popularity are Ellis, Henty, Stoddard, Stratemeyer, and Trowbridge.

(c) Six authors in the 1907 list received no mention in the 1917 returns. These may be found by noting the ciphers in the 1917 column.

(d) Nine authors are mentioned four or more times in both 1907 and 1917. These are Barbour, Clemens, Drysdale, Grinnell, Kaler, Munroe, Pyle, B. E. Stevenson, and R. L. Stevenson.

(e) The 1917 readers seem to concentrate on fewer books. In 1907, of the twenty-six authors mentioned four or more times, thirteen each had more than four books listed while in 1917 only two out of twenty-two had more than four titles listed. And in 1907 the twenty-six writers had a total of 124 titles while in 1917 the twenty-two writers had only sixty-one titles mentioned. Also, 203 titles were mentioned in 1907 and only 153 in 1917.

CONCLUSIONS

It is obvious, of course, that no scientific conclusions can be drawn from these data but they do raise a number of interesting questions such as the following:

(a) What are the differences between the nine permanent and popular books and those of the six authors that disappeared from the 1917 returns?

(b) Do these nine books indicate that good literary form is an important element of popularity among boys?

(c) What causes the rapid shifting of interest disclosed in the data?

(d) Is this shifting among boys as great as among adult users of the libraries?

(e) What characteristics of boy psychology would an analysis of these best sellers indirectly reveal to the psychologist and the teacher? A study of this particular problem might be of unusual educational value.

UNDER the auspices of the Public Service division of the University of Montana a series of lectures on the nations of the Great War is being given at the University and in various cities of the state, the proceeds from the lectures being devoted to the Red Cross. Each lecture is first given at the university and then in the following cities: Deer Lodge, Philipsburg, Butte, Anaconda and Dillon. The subjects of the lectures are: Germany, Belgium, Russia, England, France, Turkey, Italy, Balkans and Scandinavia.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY RELATIONS IN NEW YORK STATE

THE school libraries division of the New York State Department of Education has sent out a pamphlet prepared by Dr. Sherman Williams and addressed to librarians and principals of public secondary schools, embodying the results of an investigation made by the division as to the relations that exist, or should exist, between school libraries and public libraries.

In studying this question the following facts are worth serious consideration:

The number of secondary public schools in the state is	749
The number of these located in cities or villages in which there is no public library is.	201
The number of public libraries in the state is.	548
The number of branch libraries is.....	105
The number of public libraries that are open every day and have paid librarians is only	197
The number of libraries that are not open every day but that have paid librarians is	117
The number of libraries that are not open every day and that pay their librarians \$25 a year or less is	32
The number of libraries that are not open every day and do not pay their librarians any salary at all is	70

The questionnaire sent out to libraries sought to find out to what extent the libraries had established definite relations with the schools as such, not with individual pupils. To secure this data, the following questions were asked:

- 1 Do you lend books to the schools in your vicinity; that is, to the schools as institutions, distinct from the individual pupils?
- 2 If you do, to what extent and under what conditions?
- 3 Do you in any way aid the teachers in their use of the school library? If so, in what way and to what extent?
- 4 Do you ever visit the schools in your place or vicinity and talk to the children about their reading, and their use of the school library and the public library?
- 5 Do the principals or teachers ever ask you to do this? If so, to what extent?
- 6 Do you ever invite the pupils to come to your library so that you may talk to them about the use of the public library? If so, about how many come?
- 7 About what proportion of the pupils in

the public schools draw books from your library regularly?

- 8 State what you think it is feasible for your library to do to make the use of the school library of greater value.

Only 136 of the 548 libraries in the state reported, and many of those that reported answered only a part of the questions asked. A summary of replies with some comments will be of interest.

To question 1 there were 63 affirmative answers and 73 negative—an unfortunate majority on the wrong side. Question 2 brought out very varied responses, and it was evident that no general plan had been worked out acceptably. Seventy-six answered question 3 in the negative; 47 help in one way or another. To the fourth question 97 reported that they do nothing; 31 attempt to help. Answers to question 5 disclosed the fact that 106 libraries had never been invited by principals or teachers to speak to the children on library matters; only 20 libraries reported that they had ever been so invited. From question 6 developed the fact, on the other hand, that 84 librarians have never given special invitation to pupils in schools to come to their libraries for instruction in its use; 47 have given such invitations, with varying results. In response to question 7 the following figures came out: 25% or fewer, 18 libraries; 25% to 50%, 37; 50% to 75%, 24; 75% to 90%, 7. Answers to question 8 were too varied to be summarized, but the need of closer co-operation was felt by all.

The questions sent to principals of high schools were:

- 1 About what proportion of your pupils regularly draw books from the public library?
- 2 Has the librarian of the public library in your place shown any interest in your school library? If so, how?
- 3 Have you ever asked her assistance?
- 4 Does the librarian of the public library ever meet your pupils either at school or at the public library, and discuss library matters with them? If either has been done, to what extent have the pupils responded? Have you ever invited the librarian to do either?
- 5 Have you a satisfactory high school librarian?
- 6 State what you think it is feasible for

you, your school authorities, or the librarian of the public library to do to make the library work in your school of greater value.

Only 466 of the 749 principals addressed made any reports on question 1. From 1% to 25% was reported by 46; from 25% to 50%, 77; and from 50% to 92 1/6%, 75. The others made indefinite replies or had no knowledge. To question 2 141 replied in the affirmative; 81 in the negative, but in many of the smaller libraries, where the librarian is little more than a clerk, it can hardly be expected that they will take on any extra burden. To question 3 there were 109 affirmative answers, and 99 negative, and question 4 had 138 negative and 60 affirmative replies—two painful evidences of lack of co-operation.

On question 5, 8 reported that there were no high school librarians in their schools, 6 that their librarians were fairly satisfactory, 73 that they were not satisfactory, and 197 that they had satisfactory high school librarians, which may indicate that they were easily satisfied. A few had the grace to say that there was need of having more time given to library work. The fact that the majority of the high school principals were satisfied with the library work done is considered by Dr. Williams the most discouraging feature of the reports that have come from either the principals or the librarians. The last question, as in the questionnaire sent to the libraries, brought answers almost as varied as they were numerous, and put stress on changes that are desirable rather than those which are immediately feasible.

THE MOVIE VERSUS THE BOOK

How much children's knowledge is colored by the motion pictures they see was recently shown by a conversation between two boys at the book truck in a Cleveland branch. One boy spied a copy of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," and said to the other, "Oh, that's a good story. Do you know it?" "Sure," was the answer, given in a very superior tone of voice. "Sure! I know it. That's all about Mary Pickford."

GRADE LIBRARIES IN ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THE grade libraries of Rochester have some features which are common to such libraries in other cities and some which are unusual, if not unique. The success of these libraries anywhere depends in large measure on the nature and extent of the co-operation between the public library and the public schools.

The Board of Education early recognized the need of carefully selected books of general reading for the pupils of the graded schools and outlined a plan for supplying them. In order to distribute the expense and labor of providing a sufficient number of books, it was decided to spread their introduction over several years. Accordingly each year all the class rooms of one grade thruout the city were supplied.

In 1912, when the Rochester Public Library was organized, the Board of Education at once recognized its peculiar fitness to administer these grade libraries. Profiting by the experiences of other cities, they made an agreement according to which the Board of Education retains ownership of the libraries and meets the expense of re-binding and replacing volumes while the library manages and operates them for the benefit of the schools.

During the first summer all the books were assembled at the library and thoroly overhauled, regraded and redistributed. A simple system was introduced for keeping record of circulation and of the exact books sent to each school. Each A and B division of a grade was sent twenty-five books which later were supplemented until the average number now is thirty-five books in grades below the fifth and thirty books in grades above the fifth.

Every class has practically the same titles in its collection that every other class of the same grade has. Thus the books are so graded that a child entering the Third B grade anywhere in the city, has access to the same books that every other Third B grade pupil has in any school in the city. A grade library is a fixed unit to which the pupil is introduced as he passes thru that grade. As he is promoted to higher grades he finds awaiting him a new set of books,

each of a higher mental level to suit his constantly unfolding intelligence.

If the pupil reads one book a week during the forty weeks of the school year, he has the choice of forty out of seventy books each year.

One report blank is sent at the end of every month to each of the forty schools. After each teacher has recorded the circulation of books in her grade the report is returned to the library by the principal. Once a year an inventory is taken at each school. At that time books are also examined for repairs, new cards are provided where necessary and all minor adjustments are made.

The books receive hard usage and many are worn out every year. In order to replace these discarded copies and gradually improve the general selection by adding new titles, a list of books needed is prepared annually by the library. The purchase of these new books, together with the amount needed for re-binding and repairing is approved by the school authorities, who order the books delivered to the library, where they are received and prepared for circulation.

The head of the Children's Department of the Public Library attends principals' meetings, teachers' associations and institutes and frequently brings the matter of pupils' reading before the teachers at these meetings and also at the faculty meetings of individual schools. She also gives every year a course in children's literature and the use of grade libraries to the members of the senior class at the City Normal School, thus enlisting the interest and co-operation of the coming teachers in the use of these libraries.

This course consists of twelve lectures on such topics as, relation between libraries and schools; problems of children's reading; history of children's literature; evaluation of books; methods employed in the care, use and management of the grade libraries, and ways of interesting children in the books. With these lectures assigned reading and problems are given. The course closes with a written test. Next year this course is to be supplemented by a course of ten lessons on "The use of

books in the school library" and is to be given by the librarian of the Normal School. These combined courses should lead to a credit in the Normal School curriculum.

There are at present 478 grade libraries, each in charge of a teacher. The total number of books in use during the last year was 14,842, and the total circulation for the year ending Dec. 31, 1916, was 175,297. There has been an average increase in the use of the grade libraries of about 20,000 volumes per year since 1912.

One of the special features of the grade libraries in Rochester is the ownership of the books by the schools, which begets a more thoro-going co-operation than when the books are supplied by and at the initiative of an outside agency. These books are now regarded as a regular and essential part of the school equipment. Official instructions regarding their use are issued thru the office of the Superintendent of Schools and every one connected with the schools has a deeper sense of responsibility for their full and effective use.

The other distinguishing feature is that of a fixed collection for each class room and grade. Instead of moving books back and forth between library and school and between different class rooms, the books remain stationary while the procession of readers goes by from term to term. This rotation of readers instead of books is more simple and economical from the standpoint of both school and library, so far as management is concerned, and practical educational results are very satisfactory.

ADELINE B. ZACHERT.

IN Great Britain there has been, since the beginning of the war, a great revival of interest in the study of Russian. Over 55 per cent of the universities and colleges of England have established courses in Russian, and in Scotland four higher institutions and 18 continuation centers have courses in Russian attended by 560 students.

THE National Education Association will hold its annual conference in Pittsburgh, Pa., June 30 to July 6.

MIDDAY MOVIES AND THE HIGH SCHOOL

THE use of "movies" at East Technical High School, Cleveland, has been so beneficial in its results that it is now considered an established feature of school life.

For three years one of our progressive teachers has assumed the entire responsibility of selecting and procuring the films shown. He voluntarily renders this service in addition to his regular school activities and, by daily trips down town, keeps in close touch with films being exhibited at various play-houses. He allows no film to be shown at the school until he has first seen it or knows it to be absolutely suitable.

At first there was little uniformity among the film exchanges in their methods of dealing with each other and this lack of organization among themselves made it difficult for an outside organization to have satisfactory dealings with them. After three years' experience with these exchanges our representative has succeeded in developing a certain policy to govern the school dealings with them, and better organization among the exchanges themselves has made it possible to secure better co-operation and a more favorable attitude in general towards school movies. This has resulted in securing many fine films at a much lower rate than is possible for the ordinary moving-picture houses.

The aim is education tho there are many films shown which are purely recreational. These recreational films are usually shown in connection with films of a strictly serious nature and are usually of the nature of animated cartoons.

The following will serve as examples of the films shown:

- 20,000 leagues under the seas (8 reels).
- Pudd'nhead Wilson (5 reels).
- Vicar of Wakefield (8 reels).
- Molly-make-believe (5 reels)—Marguerite Clark.
- Cinderella (5 reels)—Mary Pickford.
- Silas Marner (7 reels)—Frederick Warde.
- Last days of Pompeii (9 reels).

Those of a more serious nature have included the Burton Holmes travelogs, the Living Book of Nature, Travels in South America, The Pathé News and many films

of current war interest such as the use of aeroplanes in France. The large railroads of the country have voluntarily loaned many beautiful colored slides to use in connection with their travel films. Many government films have also been shown to illustrate the development of various sections of our country but, on account of their highly technical tendency, they are not as popular as we wish they were. They are sent to us at irregular intervals and are often scheduled elsewhere within a limited time so that the regular film often has to be suspended temporarily.

The movies are shown at noon in the auditorium and it is estimated that 90 per cent of the entire student body of over 2000 voluntarily attend each day. The three lunch periods are lengthened a few minutes making it possible to show one reel at the end of each lunch period, and these fifteen minutes spent in noon-day movies has, in many cases, proved the only source of entertainment in which pupils can afford to indulge. The interest manifested at each assembly has made the matter of discipline very simple, tho there is careful supervision by one of the teachers.

The financial end is met by a voluntary contribution once each year, the small sum of five cents being solicited from the pupils of each home-room wishing to contribute.

In these days when there is such a wide spread enthusiasm for the moving-picture it is interesting to note the reaction on the reading of our school movie-fans.

In our high school library it has been most interesting to follow the influence which the pictures have exerted because we have had advance notice of the film to be shown and have prepared our available book material to meet the demand. A slide was made which called attention to books in East Technical Library on the subject of the film to be shown and this slide is run on daily before the reel. This has stimulated an interest in many standard books which high school pupils too often consider dull and has brought to the library many who wish to read only after seeing the story in picture form.

EDITH L. COOK, *Librarian,*
East Technical High School.

THE MOTION PICTURE AS A SUBJECT FOR DISCUSSION IN SCHOOLS

"Has not the time arrived for including the motion picture as a subject for discussion in the upper grades of grammar schools and in high schools?" asks H. F. Sherwood in a letter to the *Journal of Education* for Dec 27. "The drama and various other forms of art are not considered unsuitable for such purposes. The motion picture touches the lives of more people than any other art form. It is becoming more and more a family entertainment. Why should not young people learn something about the good qualities of motion pictures thru discussion, in order that their tastes may be developed in the support of the better types of photo-plays? One of the valuable things about special performances of suitable films for young people is the re-action upon the production of good motion pictures. We are not going to be able to prevent people from going to see motion pictures. Therefore it is important that constructive means be devised and adopted of stimulating support of the better types.

"Last fall a series of posters prepared for the National Committee for Better Films (a committee of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures) was put on exhibition at the Hebrew Technical School for Girls, Second avenue and 15th street, New York City. The girls were taken by classes to look at the posters and voted upon their merits from their points of view. The teachers also conducted discussions of the question of motion pictures and the kinds of pictures which they liked. The exhibition was closed on Oct. 19, when, upon invitation of the principal, a member of the staff of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures addressed several hundred of the students ranging from thirteen to fifteen years of age in the auditorium on the subject of motion pictures. A larger part of the half-hour occupied was given up to the asking of questions which would lead the girls to express their views regarding pictures—the kind which chiefly interested them. The reasons for their interest were brought out as a basis for discussion of the question of what constituted good motion pictures. The answers to the

questions as to why certain films were liked were very much to the point and while the exact term was not always used the idea was clearly expressed. Following the stimulating discussion, the speaker talked about the constructive attitude toward photo-plays and answered questions. A markedly wholesome and sane attitude toward motion pictures had been developed by their month's discussion of the subject. The students seemed to be very keen in their interest and enthusiasm."

A VIRGINIA HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY

We have recently received an interesting letter from Miss Julia Graham Aunspaugh, for several years an enthusiastic teacher-librarian in the Maury High School of Norfolk, Va. School libraries in the South are few and far between, and Miss Aunspaugh has worked unceasingly and unselfishly for the best interest of the one in her own high school—even to the recommendation of a trained librarian to supplant her in her position! She says in her letter:

During the session of 1911-1912, a literary society in the city gave to the New High School a small collection of novels which they had collected. This became the nucleus of the library. In the new \$250,000 building, a room had been planned for a library furnished with Wernicke cases, large tables, and chairs for about 37 students. In 1912 a teacher was appointed by the school board to keep the library open before school, after school, and at recess, with a small remuneration of \$15 a month. Later two teachers were appointed to share the work at \$10 extra a month.

The books first bought were those on the list recommended for High Schools by the National Council of Teachers of English. Later we secured those on the list of the Education Board of the United States and Canada, which comprises many excellent stories of adventure on the frontier and in foreign lands by our missionaries. With these were also many books asked for by the teachers and heads of departments. The School Board always allowed \$35 or more for magazines and the Reader's Guide.

In 1913-14 we bought about \$300 worth of books; in 1914-15 we were allowed \$200 a year for books. In 1916-17, due to certain changes in administration, we were unable to purchase more than \$5 worth of books, instead of \$200 that the board allowed. It is to be hoped that we will be able to make that up this year.

The School Board sent one of the librarians to New York to attend the Library Exhibit for Schools held in connection with the National Council of Teachers of English. She arranged for this exhibit to be sent to the Norfolk Maury High School in January, and it was an eye-opener to many of the teachers who studied it—they spent hours and hours taking valuable notes from it.

In her report the teacher-librarian recommended that a regular librarian be employed to give all her time to the work of the High School Library. This recommendation was acted on and a librarian who had been in the Norfolk City Library for about 20 years was employed this year with a salary of a regular teacher. The library grew in about three years to nearly 1300 books.

We have arranged a card catalog and the books are being gradually arranged by the Dewey system. Unfortunately this system was not begun by the first teacher-librarian.

The number of pupils who used the library one month this session was 5067. The number of books taken out by them in one month was 1298. The library is far too small to accommodate the pupils who flock in there every period, and the librarian is kept busy helping them find references. Some library lessons are given in the library. The library is far from ideal but last December I was proud to see that it was the only school library on the National Council map of high school libraries from Baltimore to Texas. I do not mean that I was proud of the South in her lack of library work but that I was proud to claim recognition for our library.

We have in the city of Norfolk a Carnegie Library, and a beautiful branch library of that just across from the High School, but it is not anything like so complete as our high school library, nor is it used so much as ours with our 1700 pupils.

Among the teachers who attended the High School Library Exhibit in November was one from Hampton who has charge of the school library here. Several of our Grammar School Principals have also made good beginnings for libraries in their schools and were keen to get all the information possible. You see, therefore, that Norfolk is in the lead in regard to Libraries in High Schools.

A NUMBER of centennials occurring in 1918 deserve notice. The U. S. flag was adopted by Congress on April 4, 1918; the adopted by Congress on April 4, 1818; the ruple alliance between Great Britain, France, Austria, and Holland was formed in 1718; Richard Lovelace and Abraham Cowley were born in 1618; and Paul Revere died May 10, 1818.

CHILDREN'S ROOM AT GENESEO NORMAL SCHOOL

THE new children's room was formally opened on Thursday afternoon, November 1, and altho the equipment was not yet complete, the room was decidedly attractive, with a bright fire burning in the fireplace, lighted candles in brass candlesticks on the mantel, and with the window seats, ingle nook and even the floor filled with groups of eager children.

The room has attractive oak woodwork with a dull finish; the walls are a deep cream, almost yellow, and with delft blue hangings at the windows, a charming color scheme has been worked out. The pictures have been chosen primarily for their appeal to the children, but the deep blue of "The vision" and the same shade in the Volland prints carry out this same color harmony. Low book shelves, filled with favorites, and a special case of the lovely illustrated editions, really furnish the room.

The opening day was made one long-to-be-remembered by the presence of Miss Zachert of Rochester. Three groups of children, including the entire practice school, were entertained during the afternoon by stories, told as only Miss Zachert knows how to tell them. The fifth grade have shown their appreciation of the stories and their new room by some very interesting letters written during their English period. The grades were given a welcome by Miss Richardson and made to feel that the room is their very own. They have shown that they appreciated this welcome by the joy they have taken in the room during their library hours.

Here is one of the letters written by a fifth grade child the day following the opening of the room.

The children's new library is a lovely success. It has a lovely fireplace in the front of the room—it makes the room so homelike. I'm sure the children will enjoy it. I know I will. Thursday afternoon, Miss Zachert told the children stories. One was "Robin Good-fellow," second "St. Anthony," and the third story was "The three sillies." They were all very, very good.

There are pretty blue curtains up at the windows. In the center of the room there are two poles and little seats are attached to the poles. There are lovely benches or window seats for the children to sit on. On the mantel there are two white candles. The electric lights are like moonbeams. I thank all those who helped make and plan the children's library.

In the evening of the opening day, the faculty and town people were invited to the same room to become acquainted with it and to hear Miss Zachert, who talked about the selection of children's books and told more delightful stories.

The day helped greatly in making the children and teachers as well feel at home in the new room, and in establishing the right atmosphere for the work that it is hoped can be accomplished thru library hours and similar periods.

THE NEED FOR ADEQUATE LIBRARIES

TESTIMONY to the value of libraries and reading was given by the scholar Edward Everett many years ago:

"We provide our children with the elements of learning and science, and put it in their power by independent study and research to make further acquisition of useful knowledge from books, but where are they to find the books in which it is contained? Here the noble principle of equality sadly fails. The sons of the wealthy alone have access to well-stored libraries, while those whose means do not allow them to purchase books are too often debarred from them at the moment when they would be most useful. We give them an elementary education, impart to them a taste and inspire them with an earnest desire for further attainment—which unite in making books a necessary of intellectual life—and then make no provision for supplying them. I would not overrate the importance of book-learning. It is of little value without original inquiry and original thought. But good books are the record of the original inquiry and thought of able men, which surely do not lose their value by being put upon paper for the benefit of others. Everyone regards an opportunity of personal intercourse with men eminent for

talent and learning as a great privilege and source of improvement—to study their works is most effectually to cultivate this intercourse. It is generally impossible, from the nature of the case, to have personal intercourse with any persons of eminence, except a very few of our own countrymen and contemporaries. By books we get access to the great men of every country and every age.”

School Library Question Box

How many war books would you buy for a high school library?

Answering for the small town high school which has normally a limited book fund, one would say that the selection should be carefully made with some reference to permanence of interest, and that much of the demand should be cared for thru bulletins, periodicals and pamphlets.

The list given in the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* for June, 1917, gives a good foundation for school as well as public library use. For further material books may be borrowed from the public library or from the state library commission.

The following list is suggested as a minimum:

Benezet, Story of the map of Europe.
Bingham, Handbook of the European war, v. 2.
Hazen, Europe since 1815.
Hazen, Modern European history.
Hazen, Political and social history of modern Europe.
Sheip, Handbook of the European war, v. 1.

Statesman's year book.
World almanac.

Boardman, Under the Red Cross flag.
Clarke, Treasury of war poetry.
Garey & Ellis, Junior Plattsburg manual.
Wells, Mr. Britling sees it through.
Wilson, President Wilson's great speeches.

Personal Accounts

Aldrich, Hilltop on the Marne.
Empy, Over the top.
Peat, Private Peat.

Magazines

Current History Magazine.
Literary Digest.
Red Cross Magazine.
World's Work.

WAR BOOKS FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

THE following list of war books for high school use was prepared by Bessie Sargeant Smith, supervisor of high school libraries and smaller branches for the Public Library of Cleveland:

Aldrich, Hilltop on the Marne.
Ayscough, French windows.
Beith, All in it.
Beith, The first hundred thousand.
Bell, First Canadians in France.
Benjamin, Private Gaspard.
Boyd, With a field ambulance at Ypres.
Brooks, The fighting men.
Buchan, Battle of the Somme.
Buswell, Ambulance No. 10.
Cheradame, Pan-German plot unmasked.
Cobb, "Speaking of Prussians."
Cohen, The Ruhleben prison camp.
Davis, With the French in France.
Dawson, Carry on.
Empy, "Over the top."
Fitzgerald, "Mademoiselle Miss."
French, At Plattsburg.
Gallishaw, Trenching at Gallipoli.
Gerald, The war, Madame.
Gerard, My four years in Germany.
Gibson, Journal from our legation in Belgium.
Hankey, Student in arms.
Huard, My home in the field of honour.
Hunt, War bread.
Irwin, The Latin at war.
Joffre, General Joffre and his battles.
MacQuarrie, How to live at the front.
Masfield, Gallipoli.
Mortimer, A green tent in Flanders.
Peat, Private Peat.
Pier, The Plattsburgers.
Powell, Italy at war.
Seeger, Letters and diary.
Sheahan, A volunteer Poilu.
Sheahan, Soldier of France.
Stevenson, At the front in a flivver.
Stobard, Flaming sword in Serbia.
Turcynowicz, When the Prussians came to Poland.
Ward, Mr. Poilu.
Wells, Mr. Britling sees it through.
Wilson, Why we are at war.
Wood, Note-book of an intelligence officer.

THE Bureau of Occupation established by Hunter College in New York City is attempting to supply college women, both graduates and undergraduates, for both full and part-time positions. In the long list of occupations given on their circular of information, indexing, library work and filing are all included. A registration card is kept for each graduate wishing to make use of the bureau.

2020



Opening the campaign for books in front of the New York Public Library. John Foster Carr, who directed the publicity end of the campaign, is telling the crowd that has gathered of the necessity for sending large quantities of books to the men in the army and navy

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THE book drive was duly inaugurated with book week, March 18-23, of which the results have not yet been reported and tabulated; but it should not be forgotten that the campaign is to be a continuous one, of which that effort was only the initial push. The facilities arranged by General Pershing for book space on transports emphasize both the need and the opportunity for a supply of books to our troops already abroad in large numbers, and the new draft makes it evident that there will be an increasing demand at home as well. Many books will be worn out and many will be lost, and the public will have to be repeatedly urged to pass on their books as fast as read. The campaign ends only with the war.

THE great need within our home camps at this writing is for librarians of the higher grades who will succeed and supplement the librarians who have been in charge of the organizing work. The camp requirements call for the best qualities of library service; service at the top. For problems of human nature as well as of books are very insistent in what are now great centers of library population. Many library boards have been very liberal in permitting leaves of absence of their most important people for the early work at the camps, but we must have more and more of those who are used to dealing with large library problems, and it is to be hoped that the supply can be continued by further liberality on the part of trustees. It was at first understood that women would be debarred from the camps, but their experience and usefulness could not be overlooked, and some of the best women in the profession are already at work at the camps, in the dispatch offices and in base hospitals. Particularly in this latter field the services of women will be peculiarly valuable, far superior to what men can do.

It is gratifying that the relation of women in the American library field is now to be fully recognized by the war authorities. The mistake should not be made of relegating superior women to inferior work on the supposition that the work of women is inferior to that of men, in face of the reputation won by so many women in A. L. A. circles for the highest type of efficiency.

THE value of civil service examinations for higher positions has again been demonstrated in Chicago, which has thus been saved from spoils domination of its library system. Henry E. Legler came to the front thru this method and now his chief associate, Carl B. Roden, has won first rank in the recent examination for the post left vacant by Mr. Legler's too-early death. Mr. Roden had, of course, the great advantage of long local experience, which rightly counts for much in such an examination. The significant thing is that Everett R. Perry of Los Angeles, and Chalmers Hadley of Denver, men of large experience and of high place in these two cities of the next rank, announced themselves as candidates in the competition for what is one of the greatest library posts in the country, and made a good second and third to Mr. Roden's first. There could not be better testimony of the value of a system which is often decried on the ground that it does well enough for minor posts, but that it repels men of large ability and experience from applying for opportunities, however great, in this way. Incidentally, the danger that there might be appointed a local political editor, a favorite of Chicago's mayor, who had resigned from his former position to become a candidate for the post, tho without library qualifications, seems quite to have vanished. This is all as it should be, and both Chicago and the library pro-

profession are to be congratulated that this good method has produced so good a result.

THE vexed question of how books and pamphlets should be differentiated and counted will perhaps remain an open question so long as there are books and pamphlets and libraries. The A. L. A. rule on this subject has been challenged for various reasons, and several methods are in use by different classes of libraries, as summarized by Mr. Currier in his paper. It is generally recognized that a pamphlet is a publication without cloth binding and below a stated number of pages, which may be fifty or a hundred, or other. But now Harvard proposes to minimize the distinction between books and pamphlets in its statistics. It is quite true that a minor pamphlet may be of as much use to a scholar as a great big book, and sometimes in questions of minute research, of much more use. Nevertheless, some distinction between a book and a pamphlet seems natural, and on the whole advisable. Librarians will read, therefore, with much interest the statement by Mr. Currier of the new Harvard rules, even tho the new method may not commend itself to librarians in general.

THE founding of library schools emphasized the view that librarianship is properly a learned profession, and the development of that profession has called for a higher evolution in professional education. This has led to the suggestion of graduate library schools or graduate courses in library work in universities, a suggestion which received emphatic approval at the Institute meeting at Atlantic City. Miss Plummer's original plan of organization for the New York Public Library School had this higher education in mind, but the present suggestion carries her thought a step further on. It may rightly take shape either in post-graduate courses in library schools proper or in post-graduate work in the library field in our universities and colleges.

The suggestion is in itself interesting evidence of the closer interlocking of universities and libraries, and the view that this work should be done thru the universities in the great cities where there are also large public libraries and that post-graduate students may properly go from one such university to another for wider experience, is thoroly in harmony with modern ideas in professional education. The discussion of the project is only in its first stages, but doubtless it will work out to good results and make the calling of the librarian in its higher reaches another example of a highly specialized profession. In this connection Mr. Jennings' plea for larger opportunities for library assistants in colleges and universities has special relation. The concomitant suggestion from Doctor Lichtenstein that a special librarian should follow the books in his special department thru their several stages of ordering and cataloging, instead of relying upon the more mechanical work of order and catalog departments, opens a question of no little practical importance, well worthy of discussion.

THE public library system has done splendid service in informing and inspiring the new citizenry which it receives from abroad, and Mr. Carr's Immigrant Publication Society has been of the greatest helpfulness in furnishing material for this work. Its latest pamphlet on "Winning friends and citizens for America" by Mrs. Eleanor E. Ledbetter of the Cleveland Public Library, is especially useful in its uplift and practical character, and nowadays, as one state after another adopts woman suffrage, it should be the function of the library to supply the woman voter, new to citizenship, with the books which will acquaint her with the principles of civics and the practices of politics. Library purchases should be generous in this direction, supplementing fully the work which women's clubs and political organizations are undertaking.

LIBRARIANSHIP AS A PROFESSION IN COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

BY J. T. JENNINGS, *Reference Librarian, Iowa State College*

A PROFESSION is defined in our dictionaries as "a calling that involves a liberal education," "an occupation involving special discipline," "a calling in which one professes to have acquired some special knowledge to be used in instructing, guiding or advising others, or of serving them in some art." All of these definitions of a profession show that it involves standards of attainment which determine one's fitness to enter the ranks, as was the case even when theology, law and medicine were the only recognized professions.

That librarianship be recognized as a profession, with standards that put it on a level with related professions, is a goal which every earnest librarian hopes to see reached. How far we now are from such a goal is shown by the meaningless title, "librarian." This word may be used as a general term including all persons engaged in library work, or it may mean the head of a great organization; it may connote high scholarship and great service to a community or even to the whole nation; but it may also be applied to a person with very limited education whose chief recommendation to a place in library work was the need of a genteel job. This lack of definite standards is the most serious obstacle to a recognized library profession.

In college and university libraries, however, there is a standard by which we may measure ourselves, and here we should expect to see the library staff solving the professional problem. Working side by side with college teachers, whose status has slowly crystallized into a certain recognized order, we realize the shortcomings and the disadvantages of our standing—or lack of standing.

In the older universities and the larger colleges very few new men receive appointments to professorships who have not already the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In some universities practically no instructors are appointed who do not already have a doctor's degree, or who are not well on

the way toward that degree. This is not an iron clad rule, or should not be, as it would be a calamity if the men of special genius who have not received the stamp of the educational mill should therefore be lost to the service of higher education. It should always be remembered that the degree is but the stamp and not the coin—"the man's the gold for a' that." But, in general, the degree marks a standard of scholarship and endeavor which, in connection with teaching ability, sets this man above his fellow of equal ability minus the higher training which the degree denotes.

In the smaller colleges and in some universities the higher degrees are not demanded for entering the ranks of college teachers. Many instructors have the master's degree, some only the bachelor's degree. Of these latter the larger number are in professional schools, of law, medicine, home economics, etc., for which special technical training is required beyond, or in connection with, that of the usual course leading to the bachelor's degree.

There is one great factor, however, that is noted in every rank of the college and university teaching force: every one is expected to be alive and growing, every one is encouraged to advance in his line. If he does not progress he is soon a "back number" in his profession. The young instructor who has not his advanced degree is urged to work toward it. "We shall tell him that if he expects to be really valuable, he must not stop with the bachelor's degree, but he must do much in addition and do it so well that he will inevitably and in good time achieve the doctorate."* Summer school courses are planned to meet his needs. Most universities which hold summer sessions definitely offer certain credits toward advanced degrees for work done in the summer school. And the long vacation granted to the teacher gives him the coveted opportunity for

* Eugene Davenport: The outlook for agricultural science. *Science*: v. 45, p. 149, Feb. 16, 1917.

higher study. Thus the incentive of advancement in position and salary, the allowance of time for undisturbed study, and the opportunity afforded by summer schools are a trinity of inspiration to achievement.

If the higher degrees have already been earned the professor is expected, by scholarly research and original investigation, to keep on growing. He is expected to publish the results of such work, a tangible witness to his activity. For this purpose the hours of teaching are limited and long vacations are granted, with the sabbatical year as a special occasion for the renewal of vigor and a special opportunity for advanced study.

This is the spirit of the organization of the teaching profession. The staff of the library of such an institution should be the equal of the public it serves, both in obligation and opportunity—indeed it must be, if it also is to rank as a profession equally worthy and dignified.

But what is the professional standing of the library staff in the college and university community? In the past forty years the librarian's position has advanced in dignity, in importance, in salary. In place of the custodian of books with his mind buried in the dusty dimness of the past, the present librarian is recognized as the head of one of the most important college departments, an administrator, an executive. He is responsible for the use of large sums of money for books and salaries, and for the organization of a worthy staff. He is justly on a par with heads of departments and recognized as their equal in faculty and committees. Therefore he must be a scholar, a man of wide culture. He attends the meetings of the national, state and local societies of his profession, and is expected to contribute something to its literature.

Such should be, and in many cases is the status of the librarian, measured by the same standards as his teaching colleagues. But what about the remainder of the library staff? With the exception of a possible assistant librarian they are usually considered "mere clerks," as is shown by their salaries, their hours of work, and

the attitude of their superiors toward granting them opportunities for advancement.

Why is this?

These assistants in college and university libraries are almost invariably college graduates with one or two years of training in library schools, or with some years of service in libraries. This training might put them on a level of scholarship with most of the young instructors in the small colleges. It could hardly be claimed that one year in a library school is equivalent to the year's study for the master's degree, since the library school work is not the continuation of a special line of study already well developed. Perhaps we might fairly assume that a two-year course in a library school, highly technical tho it is, adds as much to one's attainment as the usual one year of graduate study required for the master's degree.

These enthusiastic young workers start out in the service of the college brimming over with library spirit and zeal, feeling themselves, both in their preparation and in the service they render to the institution, fairly on a level with the young teachers starting at the same time and in the same college in the instructor's ranks.

At the end of, say, seven years the young instructor may be well on the way toward his doctorate, having worked toward that end in summer schools; and now the sabbatical leave gives golden leisure to attain the coveted degree. Equipped with the majesty of the Ph.D. and supposing him to be a successful teacher, he will then stand a fair chance of being called to a position of higher rank and salary either in the institution which he has been serving or in another.

At the end of seven years the library assistant is usually not far advanced in scholarship, in rank, or in salary from where he began. Perhaps by good fortune he may have reached the head of order, of cataloging, or of reference department. But the salary received is very meager, generally a third less than that of his teaching colleague.

Why has not the library assistant advanced? Why is he not ready to take even

a master's degree? (We are considering now the average, not the exceptional, type of either instructor or library worker.) The chief reasons are lack of opportunity, lack of incentive, lack of encouragement from the "man higher up."

The lack of opportunity for advance in scholarship is one of the greatest drawbacks to entering the library profession as now organized. The long day, the short vacation, and no sabbatical opportunity limit the young librarian at a time when his mind should be most active—when daily work shows most clearly his weak points and the need of strengthening his armor if he is to win in the battle.

But it may be objected that there is no need of advanced scholarship for catalogers, classifiers, or reference librarians. Only absolute ignorance of what such work demands in training, knowledge, and judgment could allow such an objection to be considered.

The conscientious reference librarian knows that every particle of knowledge is an asset in his service. He knows that to be thoroly acquainted with one subject in all its branches would be a background which would help in searching out knowledge in many lines for his public. In under-graduate work it is almost impossible to get such a grasp of any one subject. Along with the day's work of a busy reference librarian these attainments are impossible. The nature of the work is such that one leads others to fountains of which one may not stop to drink. What reference librarian does not constantly feel himself skating over the thin ice of his own knowledge, often feeling it crack beneath him and sometimes giving way to plunge him into the chilly waters of ignorance below? And with what longing he looks for an opportunity to broaden and strengthen the foundations of his knowledge, especially along the economic and historic lines.

And the cataloger and classifier! How many regard them as mere copyists daintily handling clean, fresh books, leisurely absorbing their thrilling contents, and then handing them on to the waiting throng,

after typing a simple name and title on a fair white card. "I should think anybody could catalog any book in ten minutes," remarked one shocked trustee when the services of an extra cataloger were asked for. Let anyone who has tried it answer. What a feeling of utter helplessness comes over one when confronted with piles of books in unknown tongues, with pamphlets on all the ramifications of modern science, with treatises on the subtleties of philosophy, or a thesis on some untraceable medieval poet. Like the sight-seers on the rim of a canyon who cling to the branches of the stunted trees, lest a gust of wind dash them down into the chasm, so the conscientious classifier and cataloger cling to the branches of their frail tree of knowledge, dreading in each new arrival of books the blow that may plunge them into the depths of the unknown. And was there ever a professor or librarian who was not shocked beyond—well, *not* beyond words, to express his amazement at finding a mistake in the catalog! He has never learned by experience the sorrowful truth here misquoted, "If any man hath a conceit of accuracy, and would have it completely taken out of him, let him print a catalogue!"

We do not advocate that library workers should attempt to become superficially omniscient. Superficiality is the bane of the library world. The superficial smattering of several languages, for example, is a necessity to be deplored. To study one or two subjects thoroly, as must be done to attain the higher academic degrees, is to have at least one secure and well stored "base of operations," and adds immeasurably to one's power and efficiency in many lines. One foreign language well mastered furnishes a key to others; one science whose principles are thoroly familiar gives a foundation for intelligent judgment in others. Every line of study and investigation followed out into all its branches leads the student into understanding contact with many other subjects in the wide field of knowledge.

We do not for a moment forget the splendid work which has been done in the

library world by men and women who have not had advanced college training. Their earnest work makes our own progress not only possible but imperative. Each generation of workers must be better equipped to enable them to meet the higher demands which will be made upon them. They cannot advance unless they are better prepared than were their predecessors.

For this reason the workers in the college library need more thoro knowledge; they need advanced work in special lines, and they will be better workers for it. Why can they not have vacations long enough to allow the pursuit of some needed subject in the summer school? In addition to the wealth of studies offered for advanced work, the demand would lead to the establishment of courses especially designed for librarians. For example, courses in the bibliography of great epochs in history and in the history and bibliography of the various sciences, are now given during the regular year's work of the best universities. Such courses, by men who are authorities in these subjects, might be given in the summer schools. This intensive work in the bibliographies of important subjects is one of the great needs in progressive library work. This need is not met by the technical library school, possibly because only the experienced worker is prepared to profit by such instruction.

There are also many cases where more thoro knowledge in special lines is imperative if the best work is to be done. Perhaps the cataloger needs, on account of the awakening interest in our southern neighbors, a better knowledge of Spanish than could be squeezed into her undergraduate course; or she needs to add to her classics a course in medieval Latin as a help toward cataloging a collection of manuscripts; the classifier is called upon to work with a valuable collection in some science of special interest in her college days: why not an advanced course at the best summer school in the country? The reference librarian who has been snatching a few crumbs while serving others all the college year, needs and deserves a chance to sit down to the feast himself—

to get at the foundations of the great economic and political changes. Why can't they do it? "Because libraries can't afford it," is the answer. "It is absolutely impossible. It would bankrupt the institution."

It does not bankrupt the institution to allow the teachers the summer vacations. Why shouldn't provision be made for those of the library staff who are eager to study?

One reason is that books keep coming all summer and students do not. But the situation could be met exactly as it is in most summer schools—by providing extra help during that period. Certainly it would cost money, but that money would be repaid with interest in brain power, in ambition, in incentive to higher endeavor, in more efficient service to the library. Allowing time in the summer for those who wish seriously to study in some line which will benefit their work is only to the self-interest of the library.

Why do not librarians advocate this opportunity for their assistants who show desire for improvement? There are three reasons: First of all, the librarian is under constant pressure to keep down the cost of the library service. Trustees and executive committees can see the force of arguments for buying books. Books are permanent, valuable; they last. But, having books, why do you need anything else? The service necessary to make the books usable is intangible. Its value is not physically self-evident as is the book itself. The service is not once rendered and done; it must be repeated day after day, year after year. "Isn't the catalog done yet?" is the perennial demand of the trustee who knows nothing of the routine of a library. Now, the librarian's success is largely measured by how much he can get for his small appropriation, and he may be more influenced by this than he is himself aware. He may crowd his workers with more than they can do well and thus reduce their efficiency. If more work is demanded than the force at hand can do properly, either the work or the force suffers, or both suffer.

The librarian's position is a hard one. He dreads the mortification of having his recommendations "turned down." He

wishes to avoid the loss of prestige with his board that would follow if they should get into the habit of slighting his requests—as they surely will if they suspect him of exceeding his necessary budget. He must be able to convince the finance committee that every penny asked for will be a “paying” investment. However much he may have the welfare of the library at heart, it takes courage to say frankly to the board of trustees or an executive committee, “I can not run the library on the money you allow me and do it well.” Even if he has excellent reasons to support his contention, some board members may not understand the need. There is always the possibility of the reply, “Well, if you can’t do it, we’ll get some one that can.”

On the other hand the trustees, who are the guardians of the college treasury, must be constantly on the watch against extravagant demands from every department of the institution. “The *lack* of money is the root of all evil,” must be the sentiment of many a harassed college trustee.

But all this does not relieve the librarian of his responsibility. By accepting that position he assumes its responsibilities, and one of the greatest of these is to fight for fair play for those beneath him in rank. The man higher up always, by that very position, has a power over and a duty toward his subordinates. He should try to make their standard high and then give them a chance to advance to it. “To employ anybody without offering him a chance and training for promotion is a biological blunder, a financial waste and a moral crime.”* It is just as much a duty to give the man lower down a chance as it is to see that the funds of the university are wisely used. In fact, to give the man lower down a chance to improve *is* to see that part of the university funds are wisely used.

A second reason why the librarian does not ask for more opportunity for his assistants is that he has a rather poor opinion of them, simply because he has seen their faulty beginnings. He knows so well their failings and mistakes that he gets to feel that they are really not of the same mental caliber as himself—forgetting (as who does

not!) what manner of man he was at the same stage in his career.

How many librarians are inspirers of their assistants? How many are there who watch for opportunities for their assistants to work ahead? Who encourage a faltering ambition? Who urge them to perfect and publish the paper or bibliography which might be made worthy? One unusually successful young librarian said, “When I was working in the University library I had a call to a better paying position in a small place. The librarian advised me against it; he urged the advantage of contact with a great collection of books, which we had; he urged me to work on bibliographies; to publish even small articles; and to do this I must have access to the best books. His advice and his inspiration saved me from years of labor in a small library, where all my strength would have been used up in mere routine, where there would have been neither incentive nor opportunity for study.” Happy is the assistant who is associated with such a chief.

On the other hand, how many young library assistants lose their first fresh enthusiasm and settle down to work along contentedly, happily occupied with activities which lead to no high goal, utterly unconscious that the opportunities open only to youth are fast slipping by. If the awakening comes too late, many are the bitter, if silent, reproaches against those in authority, older and experienced, who must have seen and understood, but who were too indifferent, too selfish, or too timid to warn the satisfied workers of their danger. Fate weaves no tragedies more bitter than those wrought by the happy ignorance of youth, because none could more easily have been avoided and none are so absolutely irreparable. The librarian who allows the members of his staff to become satisfied with themselves is doing them a great injury.

Not every assistant will answer the call to “come up higher” in the profession. In spite of the best efforts of the best librarian, some member of the staff may be too indifferent, too lazy, too much interested in

* E. E. Purinton: What makes a factory great? *Independent*: Feb. 19, 1917.

outside affairs, too incompetent, or too complacently conceited to respond. The fire of enthusiasm can not kindle a responsive flame in the petrified wood among the library staff, if such be there. But the live and vigorous members should not therefore be dwarfed and stunted. They should be given chance and encouragement to grow.

The third reason for lack of opportunity for advancement is that probably ninety per cent of the library assistants are women, and women are still at a great economic disadvantage when compared with men. Probably the librarian would say that their lack of professional stability is reason enough for lack of encouragement to higher attainment. This is (or was) an undoubted drawback, but it is one which is growing steadily less. Women are taking a deeper interest in, and a more serious attitude toward, their industrial position. Indeed, that position is becoming more vital every year as industrial competition becomes keener. Therefore this objection is a factor of diminishing value. But even when long and distinguished service would seem to entitle the woman library worker to equal consideration with her male colleague she is almost invariably assigned to a lower rank and salary than a man of even smaller ability would have in doing the same work. The injustice of this is manifest to every fair mind—at least, to every fair feminine mind.

The classifiers and the catalogers are not mere artisans. If they live up to their profession, they are creative workers, they are artists. Witness the catalogs which we have inherited from bibliographers of the past, who had *time*; witness also such work as the catalogs of the Dante and Petrarch collections of Cornell University Library. Not that ceaseless drudgery can be eliminated; but for this very reason the breathing spell, the time for renewal of energy, the opportunity for refreshing the brain are so vitally necessary. Otherwise the power of originality will be crushed by the weight of routine, the artist will be sunk in the artisan. We have already seen how widespread, even among educators and librarians, is the belief that thoro scholarship is not needed for this part of library

work. All a cataloger needs to know of a foreign language is enough to use the grammar and the dictionary. All a reference librarian needs to know is where to find certain books, and he can grind out knowledge as the organ grinder plays his tunes.

A young instructor in mathematics once wrote to a well-known professor, an unusually successful teacher, asking, "What are the three fundamental pedagogical principles in the teaching of geometry?"

The answer was, "First: Know your subject."

"Second: Know your subject."

"Third: Know your subject."

And in library work scholarship, thoro scholarship, is needed. The whole trend of the day's work is toward superficiality. The cataloger and classifier learn to skim thru books; the reference librarian is forever prospecting for knowledge, but the other party digs out the gold.

For this reason we advocate, as the next step toward the professional goal, the opportunity to attend summer schools of high standing in addition to at least a part of vacation, and without loss of pay. It will pay the library in the quickened brain and habit of thoroness. And if anyone of the staff is anxious to use his vacation for this purpose, the allowance of extra time will not be a hardship to those who do not so desire to study. It would be an incentive to all the staff. The library could easily protect itself from exploitation by granting this privilege only when the course of study to be taken should be of a quantity and quality to meet the approval of the library authorities. A certificate of good work would determine whether the favor was to be granted again.

The advance toward a recognized professional standing for librarians must first be attained in the highest of its ranks; then only can we hope to extend such recognition. This highest rank of scholarship, together with a standard for measurement, is generally found in the college and university libraries. There the librarian, and his staff, may be roughly compared with heads of departments, professors, assistant professors and instructors. In order to

attain equal rank, the members of the library force must equal their teaching colleagues in scholarship and in productivity along their special lines. For such attainments opportunities should be open to them, giving the library workers a chance at least partly commensurate with that of the teaching force. They should be given the incentive of a salary in keeping with their attainments.

Upon whom then chiefly depends the next step toward the recognition of librarianship as a profession? Upon the present college or university librarian who has "arrived" at the head of a scholarly call-

ing, whose power as mediator before the board of trustees or library committee may be used to convince them of the needs of his human equipment as well as the needs of his material equipment. He may urge upon his board that investment in living brain power is just as necessary as the investment in brain power stored between the covers of a book; and that money so invested returns a high interest in efficiency. For no factor in efficiency can equal that of the consciousness of power to advance, with the assurance of the opportunity for such advancement and the hope of a fair reward.

THE QUESTION OF A GRADUATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

BY DR. WALTER LICHTENSTEIN, *Librarian, Northwestern University*

At the recent meeting of the American Library Institute at Atlantic City the question of the desirability of establishing a graduate school for librarians was discussed. The idea involved is, of course, not a novel one, and there is much to be said for such a plan, especially if intended to train assistants for university and reference libraries. No one who has seriously considered the question will deny that the work required by librarians in university and reference libraries is in many respects very different from what is needed in most public libraries. Also it is not incorrect to say that in general our present library schools train library assistants rather for public libraries than for university and reference libraries. This is as it should be, for after all the demand of the public libraries for assistants far exceeds that of all other classes.

While certain fundamental and elementary knowledge which ought to be the common property of all librarians is well taught in many of our present library schools, nevertheless, more and more, certain libraries find that graduation from library school does not of necessity qualify for the higher grades of library work. An amount of specialized knowledge in some field or other, linguistic, technical, or the like, is needed, and this want the library schools obviously do not supply. The same

criticism made by college professors against the technical pedagogical courses might be made against the library schools, namely, too much stress is placed upon method as opposed to concrete knowledge, and more and more, university and reference libraries will need people with definite and extensive training in some field of human knowledge, even at the expense of a preliminary ignorance of cataloging rules and the like. In Europe such training is more or less provided by schools like the *Ecole des Chartes* in France, and the *Institut für österreichische Geschichtsforschung* in Austria. These institutions intended primarily for the training of archivists have also turned out men unusually well equipped to act as librarians. In this country many of our university graduate schools offer almost similar courses, and the question may well be considered whether a Ph.D. in English literature, history, or the like is not all that is needed, especially if there could be combined with such a course some work in cataloging and other technical library activities, or better still, if such a course were taken by a student who has already had a year in some regular library school.

The question, however, that the writer raised at Atlantic City and wishes to discuss here is not whether a graduate library school is desirable, and what form it should

take, but given such a school will it prove sufficiently attractive to induce pupils to enroll for a course of the length of time needed? If not, must libraries be content, in the future as in the past, to train their own assistants for the more special work required, and hence often employ men and women with a good general education, but little or no library school training? Or is it perhaps possible to make changes in our methods of library administration so as to induce the students to prepare themselves for work in university and reference libraries?

In answering these questions it is necessary to face some unpleasant facts, especially in considering the position of the library assistants—and to some extent the librarians themselves—in a university or college community. In general, it is not an exaggeration to say that very few library assistants in a university library occupy in reality, whatever it may be on paper, a position at all comparable to that of even the lowest ranks of university teachers. In every way they are made to feel the difference. They are tied down to fixed hours, they have shorter vacations, often they do not receive complimentary tickets to university functions as do the university teachers, etc. In short, the library assistants are regarded in the same light as are the stenographers, bookkeepers, etc., employed by the university, tho the academic training required of the former is far in excess of that required of the usual office employe. The reason for this is not hard to discover. The university teacher is, or wishes to be regarded, as a specialist and as an expert in some field of human knowledge, and he does not regard highly those who have merely a general knowledge and training to offer. Specialization in mechanical and administrative work will not be accepted as a substitute. This may not be right, but we are not concerned with the question of right or wrong, but with the actual state of affairs, whether right or wrong. The result then is that those who have the necessary qualifications as specialists will seek for those positions which will place them on a pedestal in their communities,

and where they will have long vacations, easy hours, title and rank, and compared to the salaries in libraries, a good salary. In his Report for 1908-1909 Mr. Lane of Harvard wrote:

Specialists of . . . type would be desirable on some accounts—men, that is, who have devoted some years to the study of their chosen field, who could be useful as experts in their subjects, and whose help would be sought even by professors. Such men, however, command larger salaries than the Library has been in the habit of paying, and in general are likely to be discontented if all their time is given to the routine of library work, since, having been accustomed to research on their own account, they are apt to feel that they are falling behind if all their labor is given to the service of others. I anticipate that only occasionally shall we find a man of this stamp well fitted for our work. We may, however, sometimes find a man who will be ready to give a certain part of his time to library work of this kind, keeping the rest of his time free; but for the most part, I think we must be content with "specialists" of a humbler kind—men or women, well educated and intelligent, who have attained or may attain to a general familiarity with a subject or group of subjects, and who should be expected to fall back on professors for occasional help or guidance. In almost every department, men are to be found in the teaching staff who are able and willing to give help of this kind, and it is one of the peculiar advantages of a college library that it has assistance of this kind available—an advantage which should not be neglected.

In general, as will be seen from this quotation, the writer agrees entirely with Mr. Lane, but perhaps it may not be necessary to "be content with 'specialists' of a humbler kind" if the whole division of work in our university and reference libraries were altered. What the writer had in mind at Atlantic City was a division of work in libraries by departments of knowledge instead of by processes. A specialist will find an interest in his work if he has full charge of collections on subjects in his chosen field. Moreover, since he will handle all books relating to the field or fields in question to an extent not likely to be true of the individual professor, his bibliographical knowledge of the subject will be or ought to be greater than that of the teacher. This will tend to win him the respect of his teaching colleagues, especially if he can continue productive in the field of scholarship.

Of course, the objection will be raised at once on the score of expense, that "such men command larger salaries than the library has been in the habit of paying." It is true that such men or women will command higher pay than most library assistants do at present, but it is not clear that the total expense will be greater. It is too often forgotten that four times five is just the same as two times ten, or, in other words, if it takes four people of lower grade the same length of time to do a piece of work as it does two people of higher training, obviously the latter group can be paid more than the former without increasing the total expense.

A division of work by processes means endless duplication. The person selecting the book to be ordered must have learned much about the books; the person looking up the title in the catalog for purpose of avoiding duplication goes thru the same process. Then after the book is received: those collating the book, the catalogers, and the classifiers—all more or less must repeat each other's work, and not being specialists must do much which a man or woman trained in the subject does not need to do at all, or can do with the expenditure of much less time and effort.

The experiment of having a specialist in charge of certain collections was actually tried at Harvard, and if it was discontinued, it was chiefly due to the fact that the general arrangements of Library and University allowed of no provision for the exceptional position needed to retain the services of the specialist. But financially, and, perhaps even more important, from a scholastic point of view the experiment was a success: great collections were built up and well arranged at a very low cost, and tho this was by no means due solely because a specialist was in charge, still his presence was probably a contributory factor. Anyone interested need only read Mr. Lane's reports covering the years 1903 to 1909.

It was not the intention of the writer in discussing this question at Atlantic City, and it is not the object of this article to do more than merely suggest that if, as was proposed, the American Library Institute appoint a committee to investigate the possibility of a graduate library school

that the aspects of the question here presented be taken into consideration. There is no idea that the plan here put forth is a solution of the problem.

To recapitulate:

1. No one will pursue a lengthy course of academic training equivalent to that required of university teachers, unless the position to be attained is on a par with that of university teachers.

2. A position in a university or reference library will not be regarded as highly as a teaching position, unless the incumbents of such positions have had a training which will cause them to be regarded by university teachers as equals.

3. The training required would not need to differ materially from that given in our better graduate schools, supplemented by some technical library courses.*

4. Assistants who are specialists of Ph.D. grade could take complete charge of collections within their respective fields of learning, and with slight assistance attend to all library processes. The joy of building up and having complete control of collections would be of interest to highly trained specialists. Their greater knowledge of the books would win them the respect of specialists engaged in teaching, and the question of position and title would tend to disappear.

5. The question of salary could be adjusted satisfactorily, because an arrangement of library work, such as indicated, would prevent much duplication of work, and make possible a material reduction in size of library staffs.

In conclusion it may be stated that the writer is not very sanguine that plans as here outlined can be carried out, but is convinced that most men and women given a Ph.D. training or its equivalent will not enter library work as library assistants, but only as librarians. In European countries where the library assistants are usually doctors of philosophy or the equivalent the existence of an "intellectual proletariat" brings about conditions so different from those prevalent in this country that no parallels can be drawn.

* In the larger libraries a certain amount of routine work would probably be done by a lower rank of assistants (Mr. Lane's class B in Report for 1908-1909).

SUGGESTIONS TO LIBRARIANS FOR A MORE LITERARY FORM OF REPORT

WITH EXAMPLES OF HOW VARIOUS AUTHORS MIGHT HAVE WRITTEN

LIBRARY work in Poughkeepsie must be very pleasant, when staff meetings for the discussion of library technique are enlivened by skits like the "Suggestions for reports" recently prepared by the librarian, J. C. Sickley, for the diversion of the staff.

"It has been recommended, or at least suggested in certain quarters," he writes in his preface, "that library reports should be made in a more literary form in order to attract and interest those who usually do not give them much attention. The statement is made that reports are merely made for library trustees, interested officials, or for other librarians, and that they are deadly dull, except to those above mentioned (and they certainly are), and to put in them a literary touch or give them a literary flavor would lead to their being read to some extent by the general public, and this would arouse an interest in the library that does not now exist. To meet this possible requirement, examples of what some recent popular authors might have done in the way of reports is given.

"It is possible that some readers may not fully catch the library idea, which is undoubtedly latent in the examples given by the *vers libre* poets, but surely those engaged in the work, and possessing the true library spirit, will catch on. It would also seem that a real free verser would perceive the unexpressed thoughts and be able to interpret them."

As the Spoon River Poet Might Have Written
Old Huldah Simpkins
Gave out books
For forty-seven years at the library
In Fork River.
Boys and girls hated her,
And older people found her grumpy
And disagreeable:
But she did not care.
She was appointed librarian in 1870,
Because she was the widow of old Bill
Simpkins,
Who was killed in the Civil War,
At the battle of Ball's Bluff.

Huldah died last July,
And the library is now closed
For repairs.
To be opened when the Trustees
Think best.

As the High Priestess of Vers Libre
Might Have Reported

Ah, sweet!
Books, books, books, books.
How the heart cheers
With their very ~~Jooks~~* appearance.
Ennoble us? They do!
Libraries do lots of good;
Their reports show this.
Mamie Melton loaned
More books in 1917 from her library
Than ever before.
People read
More and are elevated thereby.
Something should be learned each day,
Something that will stick fast,
While the sun shines, make the ~~hay~~* dried
grass
Do your work to ~~last~~* endure.
Let us exalt libraries!
A. Carnegie has spent
Much money for buildings to hold books;
His name is on many buildings.
His motto is, "Do good with wealth,
But never do your good by ~~stealth~~* ~~secre-~~
tiveness.
Let your right hand, and left one too,
Show to the world what you can ~~do~~* per-
form."
I love libraries
And hope they will increase
In usefulness.

As Walt Mason Might Have Written

I asked the lady for report of what the library had done. Her answer came both quick and short, "We keep our books, sir, on the run. 'Over the Top' some eighty times has circulated thru the town, and Alan Seeger's book of rhymes has reached almost as much renown. And other books

* The author sometimes inadvertently drops into rhyme (as did Mr. Wegg into poetry) but at once makes the correction.

of various kinds, History, Science, Travel, Art; the many works of master minds, each one has use to fill its part. And children's books are read galore, from old time ones to very last, some books of play,—in and out door,—books of the present and the past. And thus our books as doth appear, help keep our library alive. Our circulation for the year, one hundred thousand, ninety-five."

As Mr. Dooley Might Have Reported

"Say, Hennessey, do ye mind that now? The libry dealt out 89,476 books to folks what reads 'em," said Mr. Dooley in tones of admiration.

"And what kinds of books wuz they?" asked Mr. Hennessey. "Is it all stories they do be radin'?"

"Stories now, not at all," replied Mr. Dooley. "There wuz 47,843 of thim stories, and the rest is what the libry ladies call 'improvin' books,' such as the Histry of the Eskee mows, or the life of that Good Impiror Willum two, of the Dutch, or Do Mars be inhabited by inhabitants? Why Hennessey, there do be loads of such books and books in the arts and sciences, and some in religin,—but nobody reads none of thim."

"Well," said Hennessey, reflectively, "I niver read a book in me life and niver expect to, but I spose it don't harm enny of them what duz."

"Is it ye can't read, Hennessey, ye don't read no books?"

"Sure I can read. I reads me newspaper ivery night, and that is all the time I hev fur readin', as the tired bizness min say."

"Did ye iver go into a libry, Hennessey?" asked Mr. Dooley.

"I did that, but I'll niver go agin," replied Mr. Hennessey.

"Did they thrun ye out, or wuz ye scared at the place?" asked Mr. Dooley.

"They didn't thrun me out, nor wuz I scared, but I couldn't find what I wanted."

"Well, why didn't ye ask sum of the nice girls there? They could tell ye in a minute what ye wanted, even if ye didn't know yerself," said Mr. Dooley, with a touch of sarcasm.

"Well, ye see Dooley, 'twas like this. I wanted to find out about these flyin' machines they do have now days; so I ast one

of the young wimmin to giv me a book about 'em. Sez she, 'Plaze look in the card catalog,' pintin' to a cupboard full of little drawers. So I pulled out the drawers till I found Flyin' Machines, writ on a card; but below was writ, See Ary naughticks, See Also, Ary planes, Avy ation and Dregibles. Divil a word about flying machines, so I put on me hat and wint out."

"But you should have asked the young girl to show you,"—began Mr. Dooley.

"Ah, to the divil with the librys," interrupted Mr. Hennessey. "But say, Dooley, is this a Carnaygy libry ye 've bin tellin' about?"

"Divil a Carnaygy is it," replied Mr. Dooley, "'Twas giv be the cityzins of the town. Andy hed nothin' to do with it."

"Wil, I'm glad there is one place which respected itself enuf to bild its own libry."

"But Hennessey, Mr. Carnaygy has giv away millions for libry houses. He's done lots of good with his money."

"Yes, he puts up for libry buildings, and for herow funs, and for collige profsors, and for Carnaygy foundations,—whatever the divil that is,—but divil a sint for libryans. He has giv more money for libry buildings and less for libryans than enny ten philanthropists."

"Well, perhaps ye're not wrong," said Mr. Dooley, reflectively.

As The Japanese Schoolboy Might Have Written

Mr. Sir of Hon. Library that has books which is never in when wanted:

I ask female lady in library how much Hon. Library is useful, and tell Japanese boy what library has done for its peoples who takes out its books.

Lady say, "Hashimura, I will give you brief and condensed sin nopsis of the are du ous literary labor executed at the library during the year."

I say, "Yes mam, I guess so, if you say same once times more, and not two immediately."

She say, "Excuse Hashimura, I use 2 big words, but perhaps if you ask question, I make endeavor to reply."

So I enquire to ask, firstly, "How old is lady?"

She make much red blush on face, and say such question is impertinent to library stistics."

I excuse lady and ask if she has read all books in library.

She say I ask foolishness questions, and tell me to require what library has done for lift up of peoples who make of its use.

I speak then thus, "Will please lady tell Japanese boy, herself alone, without boy to inquire and make foolish questions?"

"Well, Togo," she make statement, "The motto of librarians is, 'Best readings, for biggest crowds, at low price.'"

"How much is cost of library?" I obstruct, "How much pay does lady get?"

Lady again make blush of angry and say, "Togo, you probably don't know you have impudence, but you must not ask questions of such personal. Librarians are not paid nearly as much as they are worth. Every time librarian makes her report, she makes statement similar like that, till it is now ax him."

"Is all librarians female women?" I require, "Does no mens work there? Is only 'she' and no 'he' used by reports made from library stistics?"

"Well Togo," lady declaim, "more women than mens is in libraries, and owing to this preponderance," (I disrupt by making exclaim of admiration for such word), "Owing to this preponderance," lady renew, "the pronoun 'she' has about elimberated 'he.'"

"Will name of female ladys in libraries be libraryettes," I snecretly impart, "like female lady voter is sufferingette?"

"Togo," said lady with great hot of anger, "I refuse to further disgust library stistics with you"; and she turn and make leave without say how do.

Hoping you are the same,
HASHIMURA TOGO.

LIBRARY WORK IN JUNEAU, ALASKA

FROM Juneau, Alaska, Margaret D. Green writes concerning her work there, à propos of our recent report on Alaskan libraries. The report commends the fine record made in Juneau—a record which was unfortunately made to exceed the facts

thru a regrettable clerical error in the original transcript of the report.

"In the February issue of LIBRARY JOURNAL," writes Miss Green, "in the article entitled 'Libraries in Alaska,' a paragraph is devoted to the Juneau Public Library. There it is stated that our circulation was reported to have been 70,906. Our circulation record for that year shows the circulation to have been 17,096. After going carefully over our records and reports, etc., for that year I find that the mistake was made in making out a general statement from the yearly record. In copying these figures a typographical error was made. In the year 1915 our circulation was 19,889. In 1916 it was 17,096 and in 1917 it was 11,230. It is obvious that the larger figure is a mistake, as it would be unreasonable to suppose that the circulation would increase to that extent in any one year.

"In regard to the population of Juneau, I believe that I estimated very conservatively when I gave it as 4000 in 1916. The last Federal Census was taken in 1910. Then the population was given as 1644. That was before the completion of the Alaska-Gassineau mine and the Alaska-Juneau mine. In connection with these mines the towns of Thane and Perseverance were built in the vicinity of Juneau and naturally there was a boom on here and the population rapidly increased. The Juneau Public Library is opened to and patronized by the residents of these towns as well as by those of Treadwell and Douglas, two towns just across the Channel from Juneau and easily reached by ferry in a few minutes. The Federal Census, 1910, gives Treadwell a population of 1222 and Douglas a population of 1722, thereby making a total of 4588 in the incorporated towns on Gastineau Channel in 1910.

"That there has been a falling off in our circulation here in the past year is undoubtedly due to the fact that so many people have gone away on account of labor conditions and general depression in the gold mining industry here, as in all such camps. Then, too, the cave-in at the Treadwell mine last spring was a great disaster to this part of the Territory and had a most depressing effect locally. It is estimated that fully 2000 persons left here in the last year."

THE GREAT SPRING DRIVE FOR BOOKS IN NEW YORK CITY

"RUMMAGE, rummage, rummage! Go home and look in your book shelves and pick out the volumes you can spare for our soldiers! Give all the books you have read and are done with! Then give the ones you prize most! The new books! The best books! Rummage, rummage! Strip your bookshelves! Make next Sunday your bookless day! Remember *your* boys are lonely on the sea and in the trenches. Get out your books and send them across! Rummage, rummage, rummage! How many will bring us books tomorrow?" And the hands shot up in the air all over the plaza in front of the New York Public Library, where the Fifth Avenue strollers had stopped to wonder at the unusual activity in front of the library building.

The book drive was on in New York City.

Under F. F. Hopper the campaign was organized for Greater New York, and patriotic societies and other organizations worked in co-operation with the branch libraries to canvass the several districts of the city.

The Bryn Mawr Club did splendid service, placarding the large apartment houses on Park avenue in the vicinity of their clubhouse, and taking the entire responsibility for the collection and forwarding of books to the library. Indeed, all the big women's clubs did valuable and enthusiastic service in stirring up interest as well as in actual contributions. Thru the Federation of Churches a letter was sent to each pastor (about 700 churches were reached in this manner), and this letter was followed up in many cases by personal visits from branch librarians or their representatives. As a result Mar. 17 or Mar. 24 was "book Sunday" in a large number of churches. The Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense, the Junior League, of which Mrs. Willard Straight is president, the Junior Book Committee organized by Mrs. Helen S. Woodruff, the Patriotic Service League, the Jewish Welfare Board and Association of Jewish Ministers, and

the Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, are only a few of the many co-operating organizations.

John Foster Carr, director of the Immigrant Publication Society and firm friend of all libraries, volunteered all his time for three weeks in March to look after the publicity work of the drive. Indefatigable, he worked early and late at the library. In the first week of the drive, March 18-23, scarcely a half hour passed that his "Rummage" call did not roll across the avenue, to be greeted by waving hands from the bus-riders as well as the people in the street.

Mr. Carr was by no means the only worker. Effective speeches were made each day by Mr. Gaillard, Mr. Gamble, Mr. Paltsits, and Mr. Grumpelt of the library staff, and Robert Underwood Johnson, editor and author, and Helen Christene Hoerle were friends from the outside who volunteered for frequent speeches.

A group of sailors and marines who came each day took their turn with the megaphone while others wig-wagged from opposite ends of the marble balustrade, "Send books! Send books! Send books!" A squad of soldiers detailed to help in the campaign erected their field wireless near the street where it sputtered and flashed the message thru the air. The presence of these two groups was a great asset in the campaign, for their earnest faces proved the strength of the library's plea. A group of women from the library staff prepared a substantial lunch in the library staff room every day for this score of men in uniform.

Besides these regular workers and speakers, friends of the library volunteered to help in various ways, and each call of the bugle was the signal for a new crowd to gather for a new attraction. One day it was Ernest Davis, of the Boston Grand Opera Company, who came to sing; another time an unknown young woman delighted the crowds with her violin; the Catholic Boys' Brigade of St. Raphael's

sent their band; a naval recruiting band of seventy pieces played one noon; Simon Jaeger, of the library staff, came out frequently with his violin and never failed to draw a large group together; and Dr. Weitenkampf of the art division and a soldier artist by the name of Rankin did lightning sketches on big blackboards near the street.

The movie men spent much time on the scene, and various newspapers also sent their camera men for pictures of the crowds. In a hundred and fifty of the principal moving picture theaters slides were run showing the signal posters or specially prepared appeals for books, and the films taken at the library were also shown on many screens. In the photograph used as frontispiece, taken the first Monday morning, Mr. Carr is making his opening speech. Behind him can be seen the mammoth copy of the official poster, which Charles Falls, the artist, was good enough to come and paint, and the two big bins set out between the lions to receive the books.

Did the books come? Well, rather! By ones and twos and tens and hundreds they came—by hand, by pushcart, and by limousine. New York had rummaged her bookshelves indeed. By noon each day the bins were filled to capacity, and by five o'clock the steps were solidly banked around. The first day there were 1076, the second 2900, and Saturday the daily record had grown to 10,716. These figures are for books collected at the main building only. On Mar. 25 the number collected at the various branches was approximately 30,500, with returns from Brooklyn and Queens still to come. No adequate figures on the results of the drive as a whole are yet available. The books brought to the branches were gathered up each morning and taken directly to the dispatch office in Hoboken, where they were prepared for shipment overseas. In Brooklyn the dry goods firm of A. I. Namm & Son gave the use of their trucks to gather books in any part of the city, and many individuals lent machines and delivery wagons to bring the books to the central building and branches.

Of course, there were some books that were unsuitable. It is hard to follow the mental processes of the person who will send for such a cause the Social register for 1915, a history of the Anchor Line, an auction catalog of oriental rugs, a family album from which the portraits have been removed, or fifty copies of the *New York Herald* of 1881! But offsetting these a hundred-fold were the excellent volumes of fiction—both standard works and new books just off the press—which came in such abundance. Fully ninety per cent of all the books received were fiction, seeming to prove that it will still be necessary to purchase most of the technical books needed for serious study, but for recreational purposes the public can be relied upon to supply as many volumes as will be wanted.

F. A. H.

THE HOUSEWIFE'S GLEE

A boon the soldiers are to me,
With joy to them I send
Old magazines and books, you see,
And papers without end.

This "Care of Children" I can spare,
And just as well as not
They can have that old Bible there—
That fine-print polygot.

Then here is "Hints for Losing Weight";
And now—just let me see—
Yes, I'll send "Bridge Rules Up-to-date";
The date is '93.

Oh, here's a row of funny books.
Well, I won't touch that shelf;
They're full of stories, by their looks,
I'd like to read myself.

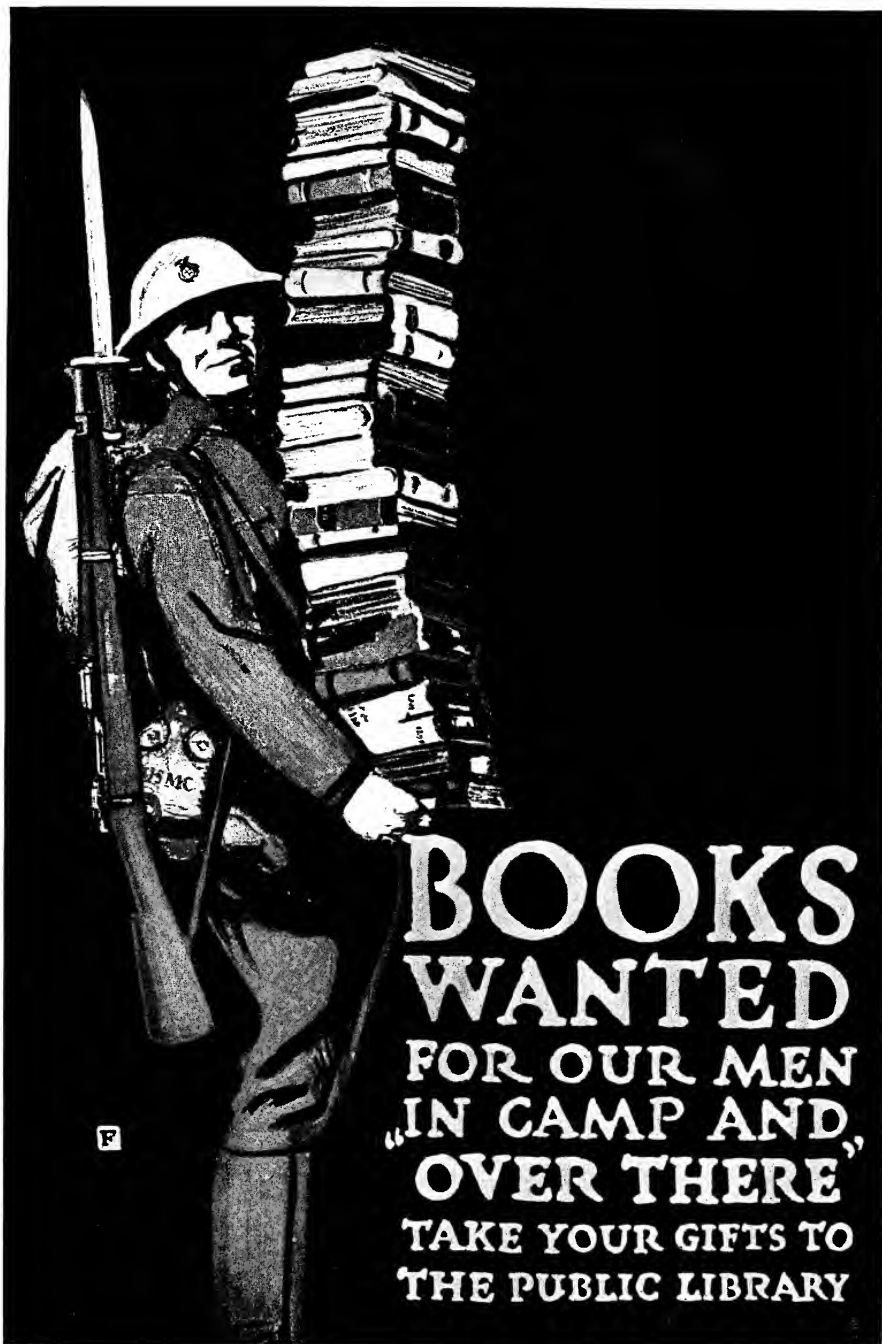
Here are some records, old, I know,
But they'll like any song;
And these nice games must surely go—
Tiddledy-winks, ping-pong.

These playing-cards will make them glad!
They're sticky, I'm afraid—
But in our club we've always had
Caramels while we played.

There! I've worked hard those boys to
please.

You see, I hate to knit,
And so I send such things as these,
And feel I've done my bit!

CAROLYN WELLS, in *Life*.



THE OFFICIAL CAMPAIGN POSTER USED BY THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION IN ITS NATION-WIDE DRIVE FOR BOOKS IN MARCH

HARVARD RULES FOR COUNTING VOLUMES AND PAMPHLETS

BY T. FRANKLIN CURRIER, *Assistant Librarian, Harvard College Library*

DISSATISFACTION with past methods has led to the introduction of new rules for obtaining and presenting statistics of size and growth of the Harvard Library. The notable differences between the new rules and the old are in the provisions for counting the pamphlet as distinguished from the volume, and in the substitution of a new source from which the annual statistical report of volumes and pamphlets in the library will be compiled.

RULES

1. The total statistics of size of the library, when given for general purposes, should combine the count of volumes and pamphlets in one figure stated as so many "volumes and pamphlets."

2. A separate record shall be kept for each class of the library's shelf classification, this separate record to be, as a matter of interest, itemized by volumes and pamphlets.

3. A pamphlet is to be defined as a small piece of printed matter, ordinarily containing eight or more pages, not treated as part of a serial publication, and not originally intended to be separately bound. But for the purposes of the record called for in Section 2, a pamphlet which is treated like a volume—by being bound—is counted as a volume; and an unbound volume which is treated like a pamphlet—by being bound up with others, tied up in a bundle with others, or sent to so-called "Pamphlet files"—is counted as a pamphlet.

4. A collection of several pamphlets bound together in one volume shall be counted as so many pamphlets, and a record of such volumes shall be kept.

5. Unbound volumes or pamphlets issued in continuation (such as annual reports and catalogs, almanacs, manuals, etc.) are not counted separately, but according as they are brought together in volumes, boxes or bundles, each volume, box or bundle being counted as one volume. Similarly, if two or more volumes of a set or of a periodical series are bound together, they count as one volume, following their physical, not their bibliographical status.

6. The item "serials," tho it might appear in the figures for accessions, does not appear in the total count of the library. When a serial is received currently, the first number placed on the shelves counts as one volume; later numbers do not appear in the shelf statistics until the volumes (or bundles) of which they form a part are counted.

7. Broadsides, single sheets, maps, photo-

graphs, prints, sheet music, unimportant advertising matter, programs, time-tables, tickets and similar publications are not to be included as individual pieces in the count of volumes and pamphlets, tho, when volumes and scrap books are made up of such material, the resulting volumes are to be added to the volume count. They may be separately stated with as much or as little detail as is thought advisable.

8. Cuttings from newspapers and periodicals are to be treated by the provisions of Rule 7, but reprints from journals and other publications are counted as pamphlets.

9. The basis of the official statement of volumes in the library shall be the "shelf-list" count, as this is corrected periodically when the shelves are read.

10. The basis of the official statement of pamphlets in the library shall be the recount and estimate of 1917 plus the annual permanent accessions as recorded by the forwarding clerk. To facilitate recounts at long periods the number of pamphlets contained in each pamphlet volume added shall be recorded in a column set aside for that purpose in the shelf-lists.

In recent years our statistics of total volumes and pamphlets have been based on a recount made from the shelf-lists in 1901, and an estimate of pamphlets then in boxes on the shelves and in bundles in the pamphlet files. To the result so obtained has been added annually a figure for net accessions based on the gross accessions kept from day to day, from which certain sums, in part estimated, have been deducted to account for losses, duplicates disposed of, and increase and decrease due to binding. This method has proved unsatisfactory and rule 9 provides that hereafter the figures shall be compiled from the shelf-lists. To the sum thus obtained is added the number, by actual count, of volumes and pamphlets on hand and waiting for record at the beginning of each year. Material not to be retained permanently in the library has already been winnowed from this mass of books and pamphlets waiting for record. The advantage of the shelf-list count is evident in view of the fact that hitherto it has, with few exceptions, been corrected annually by a routine comparison of shelf-lists with the books on the shelves.

An investigation of the practices of

counting and handling pamphlets in other libraries has led us to endorse the conclusion stated in a letter from Dr. Putnam of the Library of Congress in which he says: "The disadvantages of the arbitrary distinction between volumes and pamphlets based merely on the number of pages are of course apparent to us, so much so that . . . we discard the distinction entirely in our annual reports." Following this precedent (Rule 1) we refrain from making a distinction between volumes and pamphlets in figures for general purposes. In the tables of our annual report for the year just passed it has been found necessary to continue in separate columns the itemized statement of volumes and pamphlets; in the future, it is expected that these columns will be amalgamated. So long as there continues to be difference of opinion as to the exact definition of pamphlet as distinguished from volume, it is of little use, when comparing collections, to employ figures which attempt to make a line of demarcation between these two classes of printed literature. A strong reason for maintaining a distinction would be that one class possesses an inherent superiority over the other. For the larger book collections this is not necessarily true. For the purposes of one investigator the collection of a thousand pamphlets may be much less valuable than a collection of a thousand old textbooks, while his neighbor in the adjoining stack considers the pamphlets gold and the textbooks trash. The difficulty of intelligibly assigning publications to one or the other class and difference of opinion as to the relative values of the two lead to one conclusion—to combine the two in one figure.

One problem arising in the investigation has been the treatment of a collection of, say twenty, pamphlets bound in one volume. Our previous line of argument leads to one solution, namely, to take the separately published piece as the unit, because it is unchanging, and to count the collection as twenty rather than as one. Is not a library which possesses a collection of twenty political pamphlets bound in one volume as rich in its resources as a library which has the same pieces bound sepa-

rately? There is, of course, an advantage to the latter in having the collection in more usable form when several readers wish to consult it at one time, but it is not more valuable to the single student.

Our rules provide then that, for general statistics, we shall add volumes and pamphlets together, expressing the result as so many "volumes and pamphlets," and that a collection of twenty pamphlets bound together shall be counted as twenty rather than as one. We realize, however, that when describing certain portions of our library, notably our historical collections, the term "pamphlet" still retains its value as denoting a more or less ephemeral piece of writing intended to influence contemporary thought and, in general, preserved only by the collector or by accident, the volume, on the other hand, being ordinarily a more pretentious work, usually intended to be bound and preserved on the book shelves, tho, alas, to the student of the future often possessing less value than its humble cousin, the pamphlet. Consequently, for our own needs, we keep a separate statistical record of volumes and pamphlets for the component parts of the library, and as this record is largely for private use, we need not be strictly accountable as to just how we apply the terms in specific cases. In fact, our own usage, as expressed in the rules printed above, has sometimes been forced on us less by the theoretical consideration of what is logically good than by the practical consideration of dollars and cents in making our records. Thus by rule 3, we follow, for ordinary purposes, the more general dictionary definitions of pamphlet, but we decide, with some regret, that for certain records a pamphlet bound separately shall be called a volume. We admit that it is still a pamphlet; we should like to follow the Newberry practice and count it so, but we cannot afford to go thru our stacks hunting for these "bound pamphlets," and, after all, in the final total each passes as one "volume-or-pamphlet," so there is no great loss by this divergence from theoretical perfection for practical ends. Again, in the second clause of rule 5, we

decree that two volumes of a set bound in one count as one. Theoretically, the Newberry rule may be better, but we could not conform without useless expense. There is still difference of opinion as to whether the successive thin issues of an annual report shall count individually or whether the bound volumes into which they are gathered shall form the units. We have not seriously discussed the matter, as the second alternative was the only practical method for us.

Another troublesome class of publication is the continued series composed of thin unbound monograph parts which are sometimes gathered together, when each collected volume is counted by us as one, and sometimes scattered thruout the library, when each part is separately counted. In spite of inconsistency we can adopt no other plan without entailing useless expenditure. In compiling the statistics of gross annual accessions, however, a different rule is followed and each successive thin issue counts as one, for the count is taken when the parts first come into the library and the assistant does not know whether the separate numbers will be collected together in one place or scattered. In similar fashion, when recording gross annual accessions the thin parts of regularly continued reports are each counted as one, for here again it is not practicable for the assistant to forecast the resulting volumes. This presents a slight discrepancy between the method for obtaining gross accessions and the method for obtaining net accessions and total size, but it is not practicable absolutely to harmonize these figures. Statistics for the first mentioned item are based on a day to day count and without the knowledge of how the single piece will be treated; the figures for total size are taken after each piece has been permanently located, and the figures for net accessions are obtained by taking the difference between the figures of total size for two successive years.

There is, I believe, no great difference of opinion about rule 7; the items named, if counted, should be enumerated separately in the report.

It is useful to summarize here the replies received in response to our questionnaire in order to show to what extent the Harvard Library agrees with or diverges from current practices. A few large reference libraries were selected, somewhat haphazard, for the investigation, and no attempt was made to discuss the problem as applied to the small library or to the moderate sized public library. It should be remembered also that the investigation has no direct bearing on the compilation of statistics for cataloging work.

1. "In the Library of Congress totals, twenty pamphlets bound together count as one rather than twenty. But the practice of binding together miscellaneous pamphlets was abandoned years ago. Volumes of specially rare pamphlets are being broken up, and the constituent pamphlets separately bound and counted. When forced to use the term pamphlet, the Library of Congress defines it as an unbound book of less than 80 pages." Sequents bound several in a volume count as one for the volume.

2. The New York Public Library makes a practice of collecting its pamphlets in pamphlet volumes and a volume composed of several pamphlets counts "one." Sequents bound several in a volume count "one" for the volume.

3. The Boston Public Library does not use the term "pamphlet" in its figures. Twenty pamphlets bound together count as one volume, but as an offset to this the tract volumes are being slowly but steadily broken up and each pamphlet covered separately and counted as one. Unbound pamphlets are seldom or never put on the shelves.

4. Yale has been obliged to estimate its figures and has a mass of uncounted pamphlets. Pamphlet volumes are being slowly broken up. At present an unbound volume of collected pamphlets (that is, pamphlets in boxes, folders, etc.) counts as one. A bound volume is counted as ten.

5. The University of Chicago counts "everything in one binding as one volume." The practice of collecting pamphlets into bound volumes is restricted to very minute subjects.

6. The John Crerar Library follows the A. L. A. definition of volume and pamphlet, itemizes the two in its reports and counts twenty pamphlets bound together as one volume. It avoids collecting pamphlets into volumes. Sequents bound together count as one for the volume.

7. The Newberry Library (see also LIBRARY JOURNAL, May 1912, pp. 262-263) uses the collective term "volumes and pamphlets" always in its statistics, without reporting a separate count for each. Twenty pamphlets bound together count as twenty. Sequents, if they are

leaflets, count as bound, but annuals without volume designation count one to each year regardless of binding.

8. Mr. Madan of the Bodleian has recently published (*Bodleian Quarterly Record*, vol. 1, no. 9; see also *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, Nov. 1916, p. 808) an interesting memorandum on statistics of size of the Library. "It is essential to any accurate estimate of the size of a library to distinguish the number of volumes as bound and standing on the shelves from the number of pieces or 'title-pages,' each title-page indicating a separate literary piece." And again "The most satisfactory basis of calculation and comparison where actual counting cannot be undertaken appears to be shelving, distinguished where possible into folio, quarto and octavo divisions." The results of Mr. Madan's estimates on this basis give for the Bodleian three different totals, the units of one total being included in the higher totals. They are 1,000,000 volumes; 2,000,000 pieces; 3,000,000 items. The definitions of his terms are: "(a) volumes mean books as they stand on the shelves; (b) pieces, separate works or parts, usually with a separate title-page; (c) items, all possible separate literary entities, including broadsides, cards, fly-sheets, etc. Thus 50 Civil War tracts bound in one volume with 20 broadsides at end would count as (a) 1 vol. (b) 50 pieces (c) 70 items, and a dictionary in 20 volumes counts as 20 volumes, pieces, and items."

A glance at the summaries shows that the Library of Congress and the Newberry Library use the collective term "volumes and pamphlets" in their statistics without reporting a separate count for each, the Newberry Library counting each pamphlet separately regardless of binding, while the Library of Congress has long avoided binding collections of pamphlets; the Boston Public Library and Yale are slowly breaking up pamphlet volumes, thus arriving gradually at the result of counting each item separately; the John Crerar Library and the University of Chicago avoid forming pamphlet volumes, but count as one a bound collection of pamphlets; the New York Public Library is committed to a policy of making pamphlet volumes and takes the collection so formed as the unit. Harvard follows the Library of Congress and Newberry in not attempting to distinguish between volumes and pamphlets when giving figures for general purposes, the results thus obtained corresponding to Mr. Madan's count of "pieces"; as to counting pamphlets collected in volumes, Harvard feels that there is

sufficient precedent to justify its action in taking the piece rather than the collection as the unit; this unit is unchanging regardless of its physical treatment and so forms a more correct basis of comparison.

The recount of pamphlet volumes, boxes and envelopes, made necessary at Harvard by this rule cost \$150, and the effect on its totals has been to deduct 5000 tract volumes from the count of books in the stacks and to add 196,000 for the pamphlets contained in them and in boxes and envelopes. This gain was more than offset by a loss consequent upon a new estimate of the pamphlet files, and by a cumulative and unforeseen inflation of figures for accessions since the last recount.

In the matter of the treatment of sequents, the replies to our questionnaire show that all the reporting libraries, except Newberry, take the collective volume as the unit rather than the individual piece. In this matter Harvard, as explained earlier in this memorandum, uses different methods in its record, on the one hand, of net accessions and total count and, on the other, of gross accessions, following the Newberry method in the latter record.

Returning once more to the definition of "pamphlet," Harvard, when describing in detail portions of its collections still uses the term, but has not accepted the A. L. A. limitation of 100 pages the more generalized definitions of the dictionaries, representing common usage, being sufficient for our purposes. Limiting the words further for library usage* adds a bit more to our professional jargon and makes our shop talk a bit more unintelligible to the public. The term "pamphlet" has grown old in associations and implies ordinarily an ephemeral bit of printed matter. Are we violently to remove "An Answer to a Booke Entituled an Humble Remonstrance. London, 1641" from the category of pamphlets because it contains 104 pages, while the pamphlet which it answers, J. Hall's "An Humble Remonstrance to the High Court of Parliament, by a Dutifull Sonne of the Church. London, 1640," is called a pamphlet because it contains but 43 pages?

* The A. L. A. rule, if retained, should be recorded, for it is ambiguous at present.

Whenever, in a given collection, it is advisable to attempt a distinction between volumes and pamphlets it is a far less intelligible process to the layman to go thru hunting for such as are over one hundred pages in order to count them as volumes than to set aside those that former owners of our own needs have caused to be bound separately regardless of size. The latter process conforms much more closely to the normal conceptions of pamphlet and volume, and what are our figures for if not for the normal person? It is true that a given piece will be bound separately by one library and kept unbound or put in a tract volume by another so that it will count as a volume by the former and a pamphlet by the latter but, to repeat, when the two figures are added the discrepancy disappears and as for interpreting the itemized figures absolute uniformity is hopelessly impossible.

To sum up in a few words the Harvard rules: 1. A collection of twenty pamphlets bound together counts twenty; 2. In totals no distinction is made between volume and pamphlet, each counting as one; 3. When, for special purposes, it is desirable to use the term pamphlet the A. L. A. definition of 100 pages is rejected and the ordinary dictionary definition is used except that bound pamphlets may be called volumes; 4. Sequents are counted as bound.

NOTE

It may be convenient to print here the A. L. A. definition of the word "pamphlet" and several of the dictionary definitions.

A. L. A. A pamphlet is a printed work consisting of one or more sheets of paper fastened together, but not bound. Unbound serials and sequents which as issued are intended to form component parts of a larger volume are not to be considered as pamphlets.

A volume is any printed work bound in stiff covers so as to stand on a shelf; also unbound books of over 100 pages.

Murray's New English Dictionary. 1. A small treatise occupying fewer pages or sheets than would make a book, composed and (a) written, or (b, since c. 1500) printed, and issued as a separate work; always (at least in later use) unbound, with or without paper covers. . . . Not now usually [applied] to anything of a purely literary character, or of

religious nature, even tho issued in pamphlet form. 2. More specifically, a treatise of the size and form above described on some subject or question of current or temporary interest, personal, social, political, ecclesiastical, or controversial, on which the writer desires appeal to the public. This is merely a consequential specialization, arising from the fact that works of this kind are those for which the pamphlet form is now mainly employed.

Century. 2. A printed work consisting of a few sheets of paper stitched together but not bound; now in a restricted technical sense, eight or more pages of printed matter (not exceeding five sheets) stitched or sewed, with or without a thin paper wrapper or cover. 4. A short treatise or essay generally controversial, etc., etc.

Standard Dictionary. 1. A printed work consisting of sheets, generally few, stitched but not permanently bound. 2. A brief treatise or essay, usually forensic and on a subject of current interest: greatly in vogue in England during the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, and often bitter in tone.

Webster. A book of a few sheets of printed matter, or formerly of a manuscript, commonly with a paper cover; specif. sometimes, any such work not exceeding five sheets (80 pp.), and not bound.

Encyclopaedia Britannica. . . . Not till the 18th century did pamphlet begin to assume its modern meaning of a prose controversial tract. . . . The experts are also undecided as to what is actually understood by a pamphlet. . .

CHICAGO'S NEW LIBRARIAN

CARL B. RODEN has been appointed librarian of the Chicago Public Library, succeeding the late Henry E. Legler. Mr. Roden, who entered the Chicago Public Library some thirty-two years ago as a page, and has been assistant librarian for several years, stood at the head of the civil service test list in the recent examinations with a mark of 92.50. E. R. Perry of Los Angeles was second and Chalmers Hadley of Denver third on the list.

The examining board were Hebert Putnam, librarian of the Congressional Library at Washington; Samuel Gessler, member of the board of directors of the Chicago Public Library, and Joseph B. Geary, a member of the local Civil Service Commission.

The policy inaugurated by Mr. Legler, for five large regional libraries as centers for groups of smaller branches, will be adopted and carried forward by Mr. Roden.

A PLEA FOR THE SPECIAL LIBRARY*

BY MRS. GEORGENE L. MILLER, *District Librarian, U. S. Forest Service, Portland, Ore.*

THERE appeared in a recent issue of an industrial magazine an article which expressed the idea, largely by inference, that the special library is superfluous. The writer of this very able article made a vigorous plea for a wider use of the public library by the business man, claiming that the public library, if properly supported and equipped, could handle this special work; and declared that the existence of both public and special library is a duplication of work and expense.

Of course, there is ample room for expansion in the work of the general library. Few of us will question that. And we will all gladly second any motion that will help make the public library better known, better equipped, and better supported by the community. Without doubt, too, the public library is fully qualified to handle this special work, but a study of the situation, I think, will soon convince any fair-minded person that it is a physical impossibility for the general library to cover this special ground with the celerity demanded, and that under our present industrial and social conditions, the special library is really a pronounced necessity. As a matter of fact, "the special library begins where the general library leaves off." The public library can hardly take its place at present, altho there can and should be hearty co-operation between the two.

Now let us consider the subject a little more in detail. It is obvious that in small cities and towns the public library may easily serve the needs of the industries of such towns. As an illustration, take Joliet, Illinois, a city of 40,000, where the Illinois Steel Company plant represents the chief industry. The public library could easily handle the needs of this industry without interfering in any way with library service to the rest of the community. But suppose this plant were located at 210th street, New York

City. Several new elements now enter into the situation. With the congested traffic of New York, think of the *time* consumed in going from 210th street to a library, say at 72d street! Furthermore, there would be hundreds, nay thousands of other industries in that city making demands upon the public library. To be sure, the work of the public library is supposed to cover the whole ten branches of human knowledge. Pick up the latest edition of the Dewey classification and note the long list of subjects given in the Index. The average general library covers at least eighty-five per cent. of these subjects. On this basis the library is certainly qualified to handle any work, but can we expect it to give an equally broad attention to every one of these subjects, or to every specific industry? Can it go into details, so to speak, for every kind of business that is carried on in cities like New York or Chicago? Should the general library attempt it, methinks we would then have an organization as ponderous as the federal government, and one as slow in its movements—not exactly a "consummation devoutly to be wished," especially by a business man!

In big cities the time consumed in going to and from a library is quite an item. Even if the telephone is used, time is not always saved, and the strenuous business gentleman is apt to chafe considerably over "Central's" oft repeated "Line is busy." Or if he succeeds in getting the library quickly, it still takes some time to get the needed material from the library, even with the most expeditious messenger service. And all this time the man is waiting! He may want to go to the library himself, but even here he is handicapped, for he discovers important matters pending which require his presence at his desk. So he has to wait with what grace he may.

Few of us like to wait for anything, but in the business man this seeming impatience is emphatic because to him

* Read Mar. 10, 1917, to a group of special librarians in Portland, Ore.

waiting often means dollars and cents slipping away from him. He cannot afford to wait three days, or sometimes even three hours, for the information he needs. As Francis Bacon has tersely expressed it in one of his "Essays," "To choose time is to save time," and when the business man is able to "choose" the time for his needs, it may save him thousands of dollars—it may mean the winning of a law suit, the final word that brings in a large order, or any one of a dozen other things that are vital to the success of his business. There may come a time when business will be conducted in a less strenuous way, and mankind will no longer be laboring under the fetish of time limitations; but there is no doubt that at present time means money in the business world. In fact, the efficiency experts of to-day are bending their efforts toward saving time, toward the more profitable use of time, for the business man.

Now the special library is designed to give the business man what he wants when he wants it—not two or three hours or two or three days hence. It has been said that the special library is one that serves people who are *doing* things, in contrast to the reference library which serves people who are *thinking* things. For the benefit of people who are doing things, the special library concentrates its efforts toward accumulating specific information and has that information at its finger ends, so to speak. It is what might be called intensive library work. The man who uses a special library is not looking for general information on any subject; he wants something specific, the very latest information in that particular line. He has a definite reason for seeking information, a definite point of view, and he expects a definite and speedy answer. It should be the aim of the special library to meet the needs of its clients immediately, and also to anticipate those needs. In fact, too much emphasis cannot be placed upon efficiency of service as demonstrated in rapidity of service.

To quote John A. Lapp: "Mere books do not constitute the specialized library.

In fact, in a good special library there will be few books. Instead there will be chapters of books, pamphlets, figures, maps, type-written reports, clippings, tables, cost sheets, drawings, forms, catalogs, etc., and all classified and arranged, not for display, but for constant and efficient use. There will be tabulated information drawn off from the mass. The busy man must have his facts *boiled down and right up to the minute.*"

Much of the material, too, results from the analytical indexing of magazines, the making and filing of digests of important addresses at trade conventions and conferences, and the filing of information which has originated within the business itself but which is useless unless cared for in a way to make it easily available.

Arthur D. Little of Boston has defined the special library as one whose business it is to collect and classify every scrap of information bearing upon the industry concerned in a way to make it instantly available. From a perusal of the articles that have appeared from time to time in our magazine, it is quite apparent that all special librarians realize the importance of the time element in the conduct of a special library, and also that they agree as to the character of the material which it should contain. There is another matter which seems to me important in the conduct of such a library, and that is the elimination at intervals of all material which has served its purpose, material more or less ephemeral in character, which should give place to more up to date matter.

Let me say a word in regard to co-operation between the general and the special library. St. Elmo Lewis, advertising manager for the Burroughs Adding Machine Co., says: "No man has ever known too much about anything, and the only safe way is to bring to bear upon the minutest problem of the day all of the concrete knowledge of the world." This is the statement of a progressive business man. If we take his idea as a guide in the solution of our library problem, we will soon see the need for co-operation. No one library has a monopoly on all

the "concrete knowledge of the world." Each possesses a goodly share of it, and co-operation among libraries will make this knowledge available to the clients of all libraries. At a recent meeting of the North Central Library Association of England, L. Stanley Jast of Manchester warned special libraries against the danger of becoming exclusive libraries. Among other things, he said that it was "foolish and bad business not to pool the general information" for the benefit of all those interested in the subject.

In conclusion, let me say just a word on the tax side of the question. The average business man is perfectly willing to pay taxes to support the public library for the benefit of his children, just as he is willing to pay taxes for the privilege of having city water in his house. But if he wants hot water, he must put in a hot water heater at his own expense—he does not expect the city to do it for him; if he wants ice water, he must buy his own ice. In other words, if he wants some specific service different from that required by the community at large, he must provide it himself. He willingly supports the public library for the benefit of his family, but so long as time is a factor in his business success, the man with a big business feels that he needs his own library. With his own library on his own plant, and a "house" system of telephones, he is losing little or no time in getting the information he needs. The convenience and the time saved, converted into a money value, more than offset the actual expense.

* * *

DISCUSSION OF THE PRECEDING PAPER

BY KATHERINE KIEMLE, *Portland Public Library*

As a worker in a special collection within the Public Library, it occurs to me that there is much to be said upon these two admirable papers—one setting forth the value of the Public Library and the other the value of the Special Library.

The old symbol of the torch of learning still holds for the modern public

library, tho now it may be likened to a high-powered tungsten lamp, shedding its light upon every activity of the city and bringing greater intelligence to every individual and every organization. This is the aim and ideal of the public library. It is a public utility whose purpose is education toward better thinking, better methods of living and better methods of business and government.

Now there are certain places in the city which need special illumination, flood lighting perhaps. These places are on the firing line, so to speak, of the world's advance, and in our day this firing line is in the commercial, industrial and scientific world.

The special business library had its origin in the efficiency movement, in the organization of business in a scientific way. Many business firms found that they had books and reports and statistics scattered in various places. In the new organization, these were brought together in one room, usually in connection with the statistical department, or often combined with it, to form the intelligence department of the company. In Schulze's "American office," one of the best books of its kind yet published, plans for the arrangement of business offices are given. In all of them the library has a place—a central place. It has been found a necessary part of the modern business equipment.

To-day a wider scope of information is demanded of every one. Not only is a library a necessity to the executive, but reading and a wider intelligence is necessary to the employe in our competitive world. The advantage of a library in the same building over that of one a mile away is obvious. During the noon hour, or after office hours, in a few minutes time, a man may receive an idea thru reading, which will be invaluable to him and the business, and moreover he will establish that good habit of reading and thinking outside of his own routine. And when the reading and thinking habit is formed these men will seek a wider field and begin to use the public library, even at some inconvenience.

For this reason, I believe the public library, keeping in mind its ideals of service and desire to reach all of the community, should encourage rather than discourage the establishment of special libraries of every kind.

Very often in the technical room when I have offered a man a standard book in the subject he has asked for, he will say "We have that at the office" or "I have that in my own library." You see, they buy the important book of the year and then come to the library for others less valuable but interesting to them. These men are abreast of the times and know the value of libraries, both special and public. Those who do not come are those who have not yet found out what the library can do for them. Often the small special collection teaches them this.

A recent article by a mechanic in the *American Machinist* describes the library which has been established in connection with his shop, in such a happy appreciative way I wish you might all read it. He thinks such a library would be a good investment for any fair-sized shop. I venture to say that, from the use of this small collection, these mechanics will be led to use the public library when they find out how they can be helped.

Not long ago a man asked for books on machine design. After I had given him two and asked if they were satisfactory, he said, "I'll tell you what I really want" (how often do we hear this after the first general request). "I want to look thru all your books on machine design for new ideas. Back East, a man and I made some machines and we worked on them for three months and couldn't get them right. We went to the library one day and just happened to get the idea we wanted and in three weeks we had the machines finished and running. And now I want some new ideas again." This man had found out that the library was his business partner.

The special collection is limited in scope, highly specialized and invaluable because so near at hand, but its narrow limits constitute at once its strength and

its weakness. Sooner or later the business man, scientist, engineer, student and mechanic will find the use of a larger library imperative. All knowledge is so interrelated you cannot separate one section and say "This library shall contain all we need to know!" It does contain the information you need to use constantly and so should be close at hand, but there will be times when the public library with its greater resources *must* be consulted. And this is the opportunity of the general library—to have the special reports of the United States and foreign governments, the reports of scientific societies and universities, the bound magazines and indexes, and also to have assistants who have been allowed to specialize and who know the collections with which they are working. The public library must learn that it cannot schedule an assistant in five departments and expect her to do good work in all. She should be encouraged and helped to specialize.

It has been said this evening that the element of time limits the usefulness of the public library. This is true, yet I recall a number of instances when the time element was important and yet good results were achieved. Late one afternoon, a member of a Portland legal firm came with the request that we gather information on the subject "The tendency toward modern municipal ownership, including ice plants and all industries in which cities were engaging." He wished to use it the next day, as his brief must be in the hands of the printer the next day. We immediately set to work. The municipal reference, the reference and technical rooms contributed articles which numbered a dozen. The material was used and the brief in the hands of the printer on time. Had he wanted the information that evening and had telephoned, we could have had it for him. Here was a case when the special law library had not been wide enough in scope. That is the glory of the large public library. It is the intelligence department of the city and is becoming the great force in modern cities which it should be.

On the other hand, I would not lose one special library—not one. I believe the public library should encourage their establishment. Only good can come from the duplication of collections in the localities where they are needed and from the employment of a special librarian, who, besides making useful the special collection in her charge, uses the public library as a laboratory and brings the attention of her company to the greater resources there, makes abstracts of books and articles, borrows books for them, and in all acts as a connecting link between the city's great intelligence department and that of her own organization. Money spent for such books and such service is a good investment.

In Portland, a city of 270,000, there are about fifteen special libraries. We of the general staff have found them good allies and they have found us so, to judge from experience. Our printed indexes are valuable to them and our greater collection, while we have had occasion to use special information which they have compiled.

I recall that the Forest Service Library answered for us the question as to the names of the presidents of the Oregon granges, the Chamber of Commerce Statistical Bureau has helped us with statistics of Oregon industries, Reed College has some special scientific works which are included in our catalog, the Polk Directory Company allows free consultation of its directories, etc.

We have worked together and we can extend this work. The purpose of this meeting is to bring us into closer relationship in accomplishing our common aim—better thinking, better methods of living, better methods of government and business.

MEMBERS of the staff of the Washington Public Library who have not succumbed to the allurements of positions with the Federal Government have adopted an original decoration. Their insignia is a badge bearing the inscription "V. C. I will not resign." This badge is worn as an emblem of the loyalty of those who refused to seek positions at a salary increase.

INTERNATIONAL MIND ALCOVES FOR LIBRARIES

DR. NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER has defined the International Mind as "nothing else than that habit of thinking of foreign relations and business, and that habit of dealing with them, which regard the several nations of the civilized world as friendly and co-operating equals in aiding the progress of civilization, in developing commerce and industry, and in spreading enlightenment and culture thruout the world."

Thinking along the lines of this definition, J. W. Hamilton, of St. Paul, Minn., suggests the appropriateness in every library of an "international mind alcove" in which would be gathered books and papers and pamphlets on the subject of the International Mind and Internationalism, everything in fact which tends to bring nations closer together, each section having a sign in display type "The International Mind Alcove." "This," he says, "would arouse attention and create interest and to this section would be gathered an increasing number of citizens interested in International Good Will, who would become acquainted with each other and possibly found local societies to help make the thing itself possible."

Dr. Butler says: "Such a plan as you suggest for libraries would be very practical and doubtless contribute with some speed to the accomplishment of the end which you have in mind.

"Were such alcoves established in libraries both the Division of Intercourse and Education of the Carnegie Endowment and the American Association for International Conciliation would be only too happy to supply them regularly with material of interest to readers." Some forty sets of books and pamphlets have already been sent by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to as many different libraries.

The New Hampshire Peace Society has already sent a circular to every librarian in that state outlining the advantages of these alcoves.

You cannot perform your patriotic duties by proxy.—COL. C. A. SIMMONS.

THE RELATIONS OF DEPARTMENTAL LIBRARIES IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE question of co-ordination of departmental libraries with each other and with the General Library has been more acute in the University of Chicago, perhaps, than in any other large university library. The establishment in 1892 of a considerable number of departmental libraries and their subsequent development without adequate co-ordination or central control of purchases, catalogs, classification systems, and rules had by 1914 led to a confusion that demanded attention. After some discussion of the difficulties and problems involved, a committee of nine was appointed by the Board of Libraries to study the existing conditions and tendencies and decide on certain principles which should be laid down for all alike. The findings of this committee and its subsequent investigations are contained in a report recently published under the editorial supervision of J. C. M. Hanson, secretary of the committee.

At the committee's first meeting, on Nov. 21, 1914, Dr. Burton, director of the libraries, occupied the chair. A report on conditions in the libraries was read which aimed to point out some of the more serious shortcomings of the present system.

It called attention, among other things, to the fact that the strong interest of the university from the beginning in research work, accompanied as it was by insufficient funds for the development of the libraries, and inadequate general supervision, had led to a disproportionate emphasis on purchase of books as compared with cataloging, binding, arrangement, and preservation, to a disproportionate development of the Departmental Libraries as compared with the General Library, and to inadequate co-ordination of the former with one another and with the General Library. In particular some of the Departmental Libraries had acquired and were acquiring books outside their proper fields, books on the same subjects were found in several different libraries,

sets of books remained incomplete, fragments of the same sets or series were found in different libraries, and books, especially serials or collections, of interest to several departments were often found, not in the General Library, but in some one Departmental Library. Some Departmental Libraries had already reached the limit of their space and it was evident that the time was ripe for some modification of the practice hitherto followed in respect to the purchase and distribution of books.

It was voted to send a list of questions to a short, selected list of libraries, with a view to drawing out their experience and judgment. The following letter was accordingly drafted by a committee of three, and sent to each of twenty-four university libraries:

The undersigned, having been appointed a subcommittee of the Library Board of the University of Chicago to make some investigations with respect to the practice of universities in dealing with books in Departmental Libraries, beg to submit herewith a list of questions.

In explanation of our inclusion of certain points on which there should be little difference of opinion among American university librarians, we beg to state that the University of Chicago has since its organization in 1892 followed a plan somewhat different from that adhered to in most other universities. It has, for instance, assigned to Departmental Libraries nearly twenty-four twenty-fifths of the annual appropriations for books. Moreover, the books purchased on the appropriation of a given department have almost invariably been located in the library of that department regardless of subject, and, at any rate until the last year or so, with no other central record than the order card retained and filed in the General Library.

QUESTIONS

1. How many Departmental Libraries have you, and what is the approximate number of volumes in each of these libraries?
2. Is the allotment of books to Departmental Libraries under the control of the General Library or a Library Committee?
3. Are the book funds divided among departments, or kept under the control of the Central Library, or a Library Committee, and if under central control is a division of books by subjects or classes made each year?
4. What rules have been adopted to govern the following points:
 - (a) Withdrawal of books already on the shelves of the General Library for the use of a Departmental Library.

(b) Transfer of publications from one Departmental Library to another.

If no rules have been adopted, state if possible how these matters are regulated.

5. Are the books placed in Departmental Libraries considered as a permanent deposit, or is it the practice to return them to the General Library at stated periods, or when they have presumably ceased to be of much use to the department, and is this a matter of General Library control, department control, or is it arranged by mutual agreement between the departments and the General Library?

6. In case a student or instructor in one department recommends a book which would properly be classified in some other department, is it customary for the department which recommends the book to pay for it out of its allotments, or is it charged against the allotment of the department to which the book falls by reason of its subject-matter or classification; and, if the latter holds, must the librarian secure the permission of the department against whose allotment the book is charged before purchase can be made?

7. If the allotment is controlled by a department, are the books purchased on recommendation of that department placed in the Departmental Library, even tho by their subject-matter they may belong more properly in another Departmental Library or in the Central Library?

8. Do you permit different editions of the same book, or different books on exactly the same subject, or the same phase of the same subject, to be placed in different libraries? Similarly, are different volumes of the same work, e.g., of regular periodicals, or the reports of some learned society, separated and placed in different libraries?

9. Is there any arbitrary limit to the size of a given Departmental Library, or is it a matter regulated by space and funds available; and does the authority for such regulation rest with the department itself, the Library Board, or the General Library?

10. How far are students of one department, particularly undergraduates, allowed to consult the library of another department?

11. Are the books in Departmental Libraries represented in the catalogs of the Central Library, and, if so, how far, e.g., in the author catalog, subject catalog, shelf-lists?

12. Are books in the various Departmental Libraries classified on a uniform system, and does that system conform to the one adopted for the General Library?

13. Are Departmental Libraries officered by regular trained assistants or by student help?

14. Are your regulations governing purchase of books and organization of Departmental Libraries available for distribution? The Committee would in that case respectfully request that a copy be returned with this questionnaire.

Of the libraries addressed, only one, the University of Wisconsin Library, failed to answer. This institution has so far not been seriously hampered by departmental library problems. Its book resources are, with a few well-defined exceptions, kept together in the Central Library. For this reason the library authorities may have deemed it unnecessary to make a statement.

Many of the answers received indicated that the term "Departmental Libraries" was by no means given the same interpretation in all institutions. In some cases it was made to include large professional libraries, such as those of the Law School and the Divinity and Medical Schools, as well as minor collections of fifty to one hundred volumes kept in laboratories or seminars. Most of the answers, however, attempted to differentiate between large and permanent collections installed for use of schools, departments, or groups of departments, and minor collections of more or less temporary character kept in laboratories and seminar rooms.

At the University of Chicago the term "Departmental Libraries" has been used to cover collections of books and pamphlets purchased or otherwise acquired by the University but assigned to a Departmental Library. At present it holds more particularly for the departments whose libraries are not housed in the Central Library building, i.e., Psychology, Physics, Chemistry, Astronomy and Mathematics, Biology, Geology and Geography, Classics, Divinity, Law, Education.

The books of the Departmental Libraries of Philosophy, History, Sociology, Political Economy, Political Science, Modern Languages and Literatures, and the old General Library, are now gradually being merged into one central collection. This, in spite of the fact that Departmental Reading-Rooms, each with its own attendant, reference collection, and author catalog, are still kept up, tends to reduce materially the difficulties and expense of administration as far as these departments are concerned. The

report applies, therefore, more specially to the first group of Departmental Libraries mentioned above.

Some of the responses received were accompanied by suggestive explanations of special conditions existing in particular universities, and copies of the rules and regulations so far adopted for the control of the Departmental Libraries. Extracts from these communications are included in the report, together with a summary of the answers, question by question.

SUMMARY OF ANSWERS

1. Of 24 libraries responding, the great majority hold the bulk of their books in the General Library, only small, selected collections being kept in departments. In addition to the University of Chicago, Johns Hopkins, Illinois, Indiana, and Texas seem to have the major part of their book resources in Departmental Libraries. While Columbia and Harvard house in Departmental or Professional Libraries 200,000 and 350,000 volumes, respectively, more than two-thirds of their collections remain in the General Library.

2. In the majority of libraries the assignment of books to Departmental Libraries is under control of the librarian, working in connection with the library committee or library council. Some libraries report that the matter is controlled by the university librarian or the General Library.

3. The division and allotment of book funds is usually under central control—in most cases, of a library committee of which the librarian may be the chairman or the secretary. The funds are allotted by subjects rather than by departments. In some universities, e.g., Iowa and Nebraska, there is no division either by subjects or by departments, the understanding being that each department submits orders for all books wanted, purchases being made as fast as the funds permit, care always being taken that the expenditure for any one department does not reach an unreasonable amount. In addition to Chicago, Indiana and Texas seem to be the universities in which distribution by departments is still favored.

4. Withdrawal of books from General Library for use of departments and transfers from one department to another are usually arranged by the librarian in consultation with the department concerned, the library committee being called upon to settle difficult cases.

5. Books are usually returned to the General Library when not much used, the matter being arranged by the librarian in consultation with the department. There seems to be no definite rule as to the time for return of books lent to departments. Presumably, if not called for by other departments or individuals, they are allowed to remain in the Departmental Library for an indefinite period. In a few instances books are returned to the General Library once a year.

6. The cost of a book is usually charged against the department which orders it or against the subject covered by the book unless there is a special fund for the subject or department. Most answers indicate that the department which orders, pays, provided always that there is a departmental book fund.

7. The fact that a book is purchased on the recommendation of a department and paid for out of its appropriation does not in a majority of libraries decide the location of the book. Such books are, when of general interest, usually shelved in the General Library.

8. Different editions of the same book and different books on exactly the same subject or the same phase of the same subject are usually kept together in one library, exceptions being few and the separation in those cases usually temporary. Sets of the same periodical or of the proceedings and transactions of the same society are not separated.

9. Space and funds available usually determine the size of the Departmental Library. In one case the limit is reported as 200 volumes; in others there is a general regulation that the collections in Departmental Libraries shall be limited strictly to working books; in still others the size is regulated by the library committee, the librarian, and the president.

10. Access to Departmental Libraries

is usually free to all students without distinction. In some cases, it is granted only to graduate students; in others, to graduate students of the department and to all members of the faculty. In some cases the librarian issues cards to individuals; again, the matter may be arranged with the department concerned.

11-12. The aim is in general to have all books in Departmental Libraries represented in all catalogs of the General Library and to have a uniform system of classification for all libraries.

13. The largest and most important Departmental Libraries have for the most part trained assistants. The others are looked after by members of the faculty, the secretary of the head of the department, or by student help, as the case may be.

From the detailed reports furnished it appeared that:

(a) Assignment of books to Departmental Libraries is under the charge of the librarian at Clark, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Illinois (for the most part), Iowa, Leland Stanford Junior, Missouri, Northwestern, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Washington, and Yale.

It is under departments at Indiana and Texas (in part).

It is arranged by a General Library Committee working with the Librarian at Brown, California, Johns Hopkins, McGill, Michigan, Minnesota, and Ohio.

(b) Book funds are apportioned by subjects, not by departments, at Brown, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, Leland Stanford Junior, McGill, Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Princeton, and Toronto.

Book funds are not apportioned to departments, but assigned to the General Library, which usually keeps a record of the expenditures for books in any particular subject at Clark, Iowa, Nebraska, Northwestern (with the exception of one or two departments), and Yale.

Book funds are apportioned to departments at California (in part, the larger share being assigned to the General Library), Indiana, Minnesota (with large assignment to the General Library),

Texas (little over one-half to departments, rest to General Library), and Washington (larger part to departments).

(c) The allotment of books to Departmental Libraries as permanent deposits or their return to the General Library at stated periods is usually regulated by mutual agreement between the Librarian, or in some cases the Library Committee, and the department.

The libraries in which the General Library seems to have more control over the matter than in most institutions are Cornell, Leland Stanford Junior, Michigan, McGill, and Yale.

(d) To the question, Does the department which orders a book pay for it when by subject-matter it belongs to another department or the General Library? the majority of libraries answer that the department which orders, pays. This, however, does not necessarily mean that the book is placed in that department. Missouri, for instance, places the book in the General Library; McGill and Cornell may buy it from general or discretionary funds, or arrange with a second department to share the cost; Pennsylvania and Toronto charge the cost against the department to which the book naturally belongs, provided always that the head of that department is willing to pay; at Princeton the department which pays is usually favored in the classification of the book when that is possible.

(e) As regards the location of a book bought on recommendation of a department when by its subject-matter it belongs more properly in another Departmental Library or the Central Library, the department which orders usually receives the book. At Brown and Illinois the book may, in case of conflict, be placed in the General Library. The General Library is also given preference in such cases at Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Indiana, Iowa, Leland Stanford Junior, McGill, Minnesota, Missouri, Toronto, and Yale. At Indiana, however, the department may request the transfer of the book.

The Library which orders is given preference at Johns Hopkins, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Texas.

The first proposals of the subcommittee, after it had completed its study of the material and evidence at hand, had contemplated rather sweeping changes in some of the existing rules and practices, the most important, perhaps, being distribution of book funds by subjects rather than by departments, and the assignment of books of general character to the General Library, even when ordered by a department, the Departmental Library concerned being in all such cases entitled to borrow the book for an indefinite period. However, the opinion of the full committee that such measures might prove too radical, finally prevailed.

Accordingly, in June, 1915, at a final meeting of the committee, certain general principles and specific recommendations were adopted. The University Libraries include the General Library, the Departmental Libraries, and the House Libraries, all under the general administration of the director. The Departmental Libraries are to be confined to the special subjects determined upon, and to the most used reference books. All new books are to be located where they will be of most service, whether in the General Library or in a Departmental Library, assignment to be made by the director. The department recommending the purchase is notified of the book's location, and a card is supplied for the department catalog. The first or only set of a given periodical or serial is not to be divided among libraries, but to be assigned where it will be of most service. Appeal from the director's decision may be made to the Board of Libraries. Books of general character ordered by departments are now, with few exceptions, classified and cataloged as part of the General Library, and charged to the department which has placed the order, obviating laborious and expensive changes in cataloging records required under the old order. While the changes made may seem only confirmation of library practice already well established and long accepted by the best authorities, for the University of Chicago it has been a distinct step in advance, and the report will be of value to other libraries.

LIBRARIES IN NEWFOUNDLAND

THE only storehouse for books in Northern Newfoundland or Labrador is in Dr. Grenfell's headquarters at St. Anthony, and the library work initiated by Marian Cutter of Brooklyn operates from here.

Dr. Grenfell is constantly soliciting for all branches of his work, and Miss Cutter's share has been the collecting of about 1200 books out of a total useable collection of about 2500. All books donated to the Grenfell Association in New York are inspected by Miss Cutter.

Miss Cutter began her work in 1914, when she visited Newfoundland, and ever since then her absorbing interest has been to place this collection on a systematic working basis, with a model village library at St. Anthony and a distribution of traveling libraries among the outports. Dr. Grenfell still continues in a lesser degree a practically unrecorded depositing of books wherever he finds need during his trips on his hospital ship.

Financially, Miss Cutter has borne the brunt of the library venture, altho she was a guest at St. Anthony for some weeks in the summer of 1916, when, with Caroline Ulrich, also of the Brooklyn Public Library, she visited the Grenfell mission and further organized the library work. Miss Cutter and Miss Ulrich were returning from this summer's work on the *Stephano* when it was torpedoed off the Nantucket lightship in October.

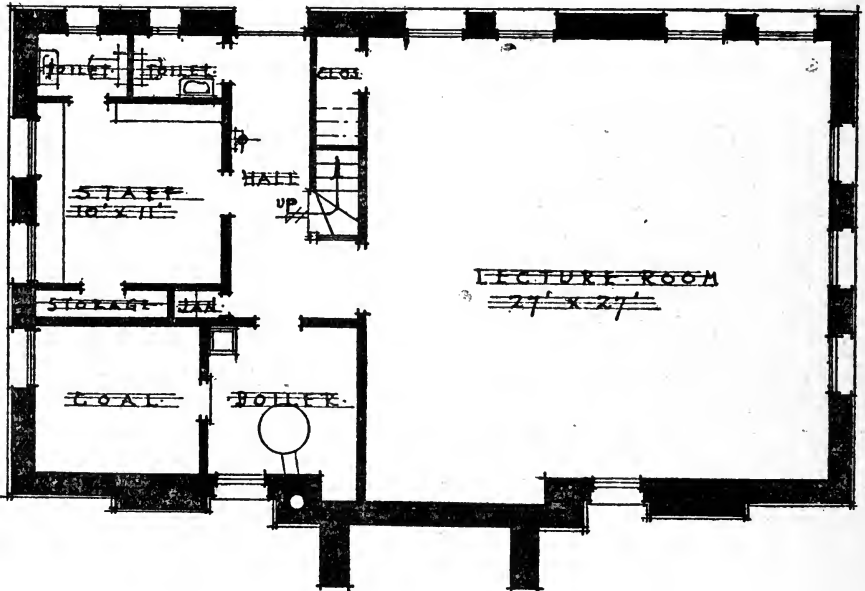
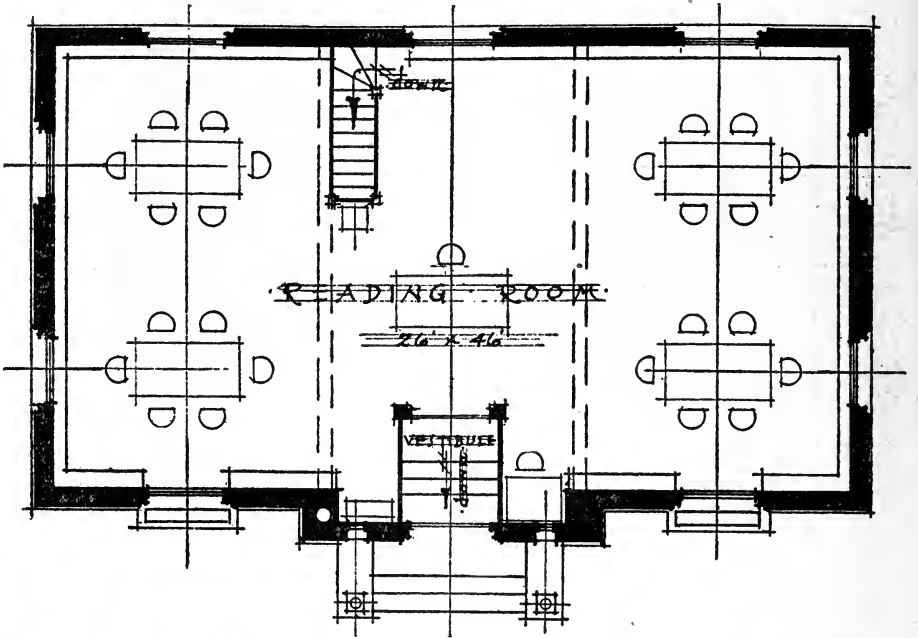
Following this visit, Miss Cutter secured the services of a trained librarian, a native of Newfoundland and graduate of the Syracuse Library School, to take charge of the library. Her salary was met in large part from Miss Cutter's private purse, tho Dr. Grenfell did assist somewhat toward her support last winter. This aid, however, hardly covered the intensive social, industrial and library work done by the librarian right in St. Anthony, which is Dr. Grenfell's "model city." She has been succeeded by Helen Curtis, who expects to remain permanently in the position.

Miss Cutter believes that if this carefully planned library system can be nursed thru its infancy, it will eventually be sustained by the government.

TWO ATTRACTIVE SMALL LIBRARY BUILDINGS

THE two small libraries shown on the opposite page are excellent proof that even in these days of high prices a very attractive library building can be erected for

\$10,000. The one at Caldwell, N. J., cost \$10,000, complete and ready for use, including indispensable furniture and fixtures and architect's fee. Its interior arrangement, shown by the accompanying plans, is simple and easily supervised, the book-



FLOOR PLANS FOR THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AT CALDWELL, N. J.



CALDWELL, N. J., PUBLIC LIBRARY



CLEAR LAKE, IOWA, PUBLIC LIBRARY

TWO ATTRACTIVE SMALL LIBRARY BUILDINGS THAT WERE ERECTED FOR \$10,000 EACH

stacks being ranged against the walls between the windows. The reading room is 26 x 46 feet, and the lecture room in the basement 27 x 27.

The second building has just been finished in Clear Lake, Iowa. So far it has cost \$10,000, but some furniture, yet to be obtained, will probably make the total about \$11,000. In this building, which is a little larger, being about 45 x 59 feet, low bookshelves partly divide the interior into reading rooms for children and adults, a reference room, and workroom and office for the librarian. In the basement a lecture room about 27 x 41 feet and a staff room 14 x 16, are special features.

MOTION PICTURE ACTIVITIES AT THE BROOKLYN MUSEUM

EARLY in the spring of 1916, in response to repeated requests of parents and teachers, the museum undertook to provide in a series of "balanced programs" motion picture entertainments suitable for children and young people in general. At first these programs, which were and still are given on Monday afternoons at 3:30 in the museum auditorium, were arranged in two series; one designed for young children in the elementary grades, and the other, on alternate afternoons, designed for intermediate and high school students. This plan was abandoned last fall, however, and programs have been arranged and are offered for "children and young people." The present plan is believed to be more satisfactory to the majority of the audiences.

All pictures shown at the museum—this means each and every reel—no matter how favorably recommended, are passed upon by the docent, Mrs. Mary B. Morris, who is in charge of the work, or by a committee composed of mothers and teachers.

Six reels constitute the usual program which lasts about one hour and a half, one reel of travel, one reel of nature study and about four reels which are purely entertaining. An admission fee of ten cents is charged, except for children or guests of museum members, who are admitted free.

The program included here is considered one of the best arrangements for children

from about nine to twelve years of age—the average age here.

Your Obedient Servant (3 reels)

(Adapted from Anna Sewell's story of Black Beauty in which Black Beauty tells his own story of his happy youth on a Kentucky blue grass farm with his beloved master, his master's mother and his sweetheart. When the war between the States comes, hard times and ill treatment follow. When Black Beauty is beginning to despair, his former master finds him and takes him home to Kentucky, to a luxurious box stall, good food, green grass, and kindness and affection.

A Duke for a Day

The experiences and sensations of a plain young American who for a day believes himself heir to a ducal title and estates.

America's Greatest Wonder

A beautiful scenic of Niagara Falls.

Raising Ostriches in South Africa

A film showing the habits and methods of raising the "elephant of birds."

Angling for Trout

The absorbing and thrilling sport of catching this elusive and crafty fish.

The Pied Piper of Hamelin

A fanciful and delightful illustration of the old folk tale in which the Pied Piper lures first the rats and then the children of Hamelin town into the side of the mountains. The captions are from Robert Browning's poem of that name.

The museum has not yet definitely planned these programs in accordance with work being carried on either in libraries or high schools beyond complying with the requests of individual teachers and students for special reels, some of which were associated with work in the schools, as, for example, "The Return of Ulysses" which was requested by a group of teachers in the evening high schools in connection with the Odyssey. The average attendance on days which are not particularly stormy is from one hundred and fifty to two hundred, and, as said before, the average age is somewhere between nine and twelve. They are tremendously interested in this work at the museum and have been pleased with the response from Brooklyn teachers and parents.

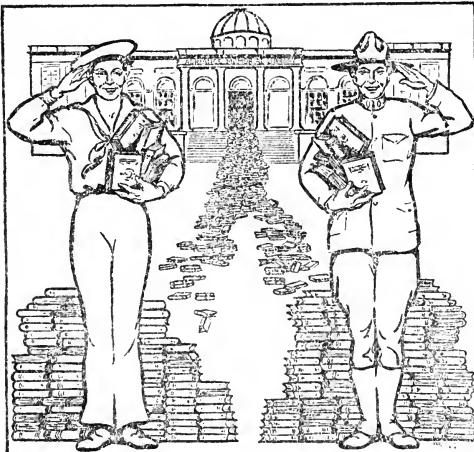
FROM the February *Bulletin* of the Evanston (Ill.) Public Library: After having been closed four Sundays and four Wednesdays, the library is again observing its regular weekly schedule. We are glad of it. Heatless days are as unwelcome as meatless books.

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE

THE announcement that General Pershing had authorized shipping space to the amount of fifty tons to be set aside each month by the United States army and navy transport service for the shipment of A. L. A. books to our soldiers in France, brought home to many people as nothing else had done, that there is indisputable need of reading matter among our men on the other side. Fifty tons is estimated to be about 100,000 volumes, and the A. L. A. has undertaken to see that they are provided.

OPENING THE BOOK DRIVE

The nation-wide book drive, which began March 18 and will end only with the war, must be kept constantly before the public, so that this "first hundred thousand" may grow into "millions for defence" against homesickness and worse.



No days are bookless days!
Poughkeepsie asks you to do your part
and part with your books for our boys.

The campaign in New York, organized by F. F. Hopper, of the New York Public Library, is described elsewhere in this issue. At the time of going to press, few notes had been received from other places. In

Poughkeepsie a special poster was designed by Frances Rollinson Booth, a daughter of one of the library trustees and a student in the Art League in New York City.

The drive for books in St. Louis was conducted in conjunction with drives made by the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., and other organizations, for phonograph records, boxing gloves, and other recreational material. All publicity and solicitation work was done jointly, and the organizations concerned opened a joint headquarters and reception room in a large building formerly used as a garage, on the corner of Twelfth and Locust streets. Here all material was received and after the drive was over it was sorted and delivered to the organizations that can use it. All books, of course, went to the St. Louis Public Library for distribution to camps.

SCOUTING FOR BOOKS

Ho Scouts! Your big brothers, the soldiers in khaki, are calling to you. They are asking you to send them some of your books for their Camp Libraries. Of course, they don't want the "kid" books or the trashy ones that present up-to-the-minute boy heroes doing impossible things. But those favorite boys' books full of perilous adventures and noble daring and heroic action, with their exciting suspense, their thrilling surprise and the big bang at the end, these are the boys' books the soldiers want, and that you must give.

During the week of March 18-25 a National Campaign to collect books for the soldiers' libraries will be promoted by the American Library Association, and a special invitation has been extended to Boy Scouts everywhere to contribute their *choicest* and *newest* books, as described above and, if possible, by the authors listed on the other side of this leaflet.

Each scout should secure or give at least one book, and each troop a hundred, which means that some of you will have to give more than one book or appeal to chums and boy friends for the balance.

The books should be taken personally to the Public Library during the week of the general Book Campaign, and report made to the Scoutmaster of the number contributed.

In communities where there are no libraries, let the books be brought to Troop Headquarters and forwarded from there to the nearest town having a Public Library.

This is the message sent out by the library department of the Boy Scouts of

America to scouts all over the country, and of the one hundred and fifty authors listed in the leaflet nearly all have been represented in donations received. The finest kind of co-operation has been given by the Boy Scouts everywhere, not only in the solicitation of volumes by troops, but in individual offers of service of many sorts.

NEW BOOKPLATE FOR WAR SERVICE BOOKS

A new bookplate will be used henceforth in the war service libraries. It is $2\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size, and printed in color, reproducing Mr. Falls' poster. The wording has been changed to read: "War Service Library. This book is provided by the people of the United States through the American Library Association for the use of the soldiers and sailors."

DISTRICT MEETINGS

The camp librarians of the southeastern group of camps held a round-table conference in Atlanta, Feb. 28-Mar. 1. Carl H. Milam, from the Washington headquarters office of the Library War Service, presided. The following camp librarians were present: Adam Strohm, Camp Gordon; John G. Moulton, Camp Jackson; F. L. D. Goodrich, Camp Greene; Robert P. Bliss, Camp Hancock; George L. Doty, Camp McClellan; Ralf P. Emerson, Camp Sevier; Glenn F. Griffin, Camp Shelby; Louis J. Bailey, Camp Sheridan; William F. Yust, Camp Wadsworth; Frederick Goodell, Camp Wheeler; Lloyd W. Josselyn, Camp Johnston; Charles D. Johnston, Fort Oglethorpe; also C. Seymour Thompson, librarian of the Savannah Public Library, who has assisted the War Service by visiting and reporting the library needs of a number of the Southern Naval Stations.

All agreed that the Camp Library Service is big enough to warrant the biggest men in the profession entering it, and that continuous service and responsibility are essential.

A meeting of the camp librarians of the southwestern group was to be held at Waco, Texas, Mar. 21 in the Waco Public Library, Pauline McCauley, librarian. Mr. Wyer, chairman of the War Service Committee, was expected to be present.

OVERSEAS LIBRARY SERVICE

A full report by letter as to the situation in England and at the Naval Bases has been received from Dr. Raney, and one as to the situation and opportunities in France is expected within a few days. Meantime cablegrams give assurance that he has initiated the necessary general relations, is already in close touch with the military and naval authorities, and also with the representatives of the Y. M. C. A. and other welfare agencies, and has reached an understanding with them as to the nature and method of the co-operation necessary. As to the Y. M. C. A., these are confirmed by reports from its chief representative in Paris to its headquarters in New York. They indicate that books sent from this side will be properly cared for at the ports of debarkation, and disseminated from there.

Dr. Raney has had conferences with both Admiral Sims and General Pershing. The latter resulted in the decision of General Pershing to assign fifty tons of cargo space monthly to the transportation of reading matter.

Meantime, thousands of books have already been shipped—ten thousand the week of Mar. 11 and eleven thousand the week preceding.

Burton E. Stevenson is soon going abroad to assist in the conduct of the overseas service.

NEWS OF THE CAMP LIBRARIES

Camp Devens, Massachusetts

The A. L. A. building at Camp Devens, which has been in use for some time, was formally opened on Mar. 6. Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, the commanding officer of the 76th Division, and Governor Samuel W. McCall of the Commonwealth, were the central figures. The ceremonies made the afternoon one of the fête occasions of the 76th Division. The Governor arrived at the main gate by automobile, accompanied by members of the Library Commission and followed by his staff. Major-General Hodges, accompanied by mounted troops, met him at the gate and rode with him to the library thru a line formed by soldiers extending from the main gate to the library building, several thousand in

number. Bands and stands of colors added to the military dignity, but late visiting librarians were somewhat embarrassed by being obliged to pass almost in review thru this entire military line.

The ceremonies were arranged by and in charge of the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts, under whose direction the Library Association work has been conducted. Charles F. D. Belden, chairman of the commission, presided, and other members of the commission attended, with the local secretaries of the commission and a few librarians from adjoining towns. Wives of the officers assisted E. Louise Jones, general secretary of the commission, in serving refreshments.

The exercises were held before the fireplace in the library. In presenting the building to General Hodges, Mr. Belden outlined the campaign of the American Library Association, which made the building and the library available, and indicated somewhat the work which has been done in developing the library, which started at the camp in September, when the camp was first opened. He told of the work which the A. L. A., with the co-operation of the commission, has accomplished thruout the Commonwealth in placing the 70,000 volumes which have passed thru the Boston Public Library, in camps, naval stations, on transports, torpedo boat destroyers, etc.

In accepting the building and its books, Major-General Hodges expressed the hope that this cantonment might become a permanent camp, following its military process for years after this war is over. "The government takes good care of the men here, clothes them well and gives them more than they can eat," he said, "but on the physical side the government begins and ends. This library building is one of the means of meeting their other needs, and perhaps it is best that the government should leave that work to citizens and bodies they organize. It draws men nearer to the citizens, and I think you will agree with me that never in the history of the country have the people and the government been closer together than now."

After the General had graciously thanked the American Library Association for the

use of the library, J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., of Boston, a member of the War Library Council Board, brought greetings from the Council and read a letter from Director Dr. Herbert Putnam, and also from Mr. Montgomery, President of the American Library Association. Mr. Coolidge paid a very courteous tribute to the women all over the Commonwealth, who had given so freely of their time and services to make the library such a success.

Mr. Belden then presented His Excellency, Governor Samuel W. McCall, who said in part:

"This is the only library in Massachusetts dedicated to the work of soldiers. There may seem incongruity between libraries and war. War is very practical, but there is no incompatibility between the two." He cited contributions to literature by great officers, Caesar, Napoleon and Grant, but advised poetasters in the ranks to choose other models than the verses of Frederick the Great. "The beauty about books is that you can choose your own company," he continued. "In the republic of letters there is pure democracy. Officers and men, whatever their rank, can meet great minds in books and they will be their companions."

At the conclusion of the address, the Governor touched a match to the fire on the hearth as a dedicatory mark.

John A. Lowe, agent of the Free Public Library Commission, and camp library organizer, explained the arrangement of the building, pointing out the chief features, such as the "special editions alcove," the "French book and magazine alcove," the collection of military war pictures in the filing cabinet and on the walls, and a special exhibit of photographs showing French civilization thru examples of its architecture from its crude stone monuments to the present buildings. He pointed out various phases of the extension work to the officers present and urged them to visit the library with their men even in squads and platoons as they were on hikes and passing the building.

After the singing of "America" the exercises were brought to a close with a reception and a visit about the camp by the Governor, his staff and guests.

Camp Upton, New York

The library building at Camp Upton was open for service on Feb. 8. No special exercises of dedication have been held, but the library is being well used. Located on a low hill, within a stone's throw of the officers' club, Y. M. C. A. headquarters, and other administrative buildings along Upton boulevard, the "civic center" of the camp, the library has every advantage of position. Inside, with its fireplace, its flood of sunshine in the day time, its rows of books in gay bindings, its maps and pictures on the walls, and its comfortable Windsor chairs, it is a most inviting spot. The library has about 8000 volumes in its central collection, and twice as many in its branches. Eight Y. M. C. A. buildings, three K. of C. huts, two Y. W. C. A. buildings, one Fosdick Commission building, the base hospital and the remount station, have from 600 to 1000 books each, a small collection is in the Union Church, and in over two hundred barracks, where library shelves are an integral part of the building, small collections of from 75 to 100 books have been installed. Figures of circulation are hard to get, but Mr. Tolman reports that these small collections show evidences of wear, and that the books in the main building are likewise much appreciated. As in every camp, the demand for military and technical books far exceeds the supply.

Camp Dodge, Iowa

The library in Camp Dodge now has about 15,000 volumes, part of them in the main building and part at the Y. M. C. A. branches. A traveling library has also been sent to each regiment in charge of the regimental chaplains. Besides books in English the library has sections of Yiddish, Italian, French, Polish, and Scandinavian, together with a number of French magazines.

Up to the end of February there had not been more than 19,000 men at Camp Dodge, but at that time the new quota was beginning to arrive and ultimately 45,000 will be cared for. *The Camp Dodger* for Feb. 22 gave about three-quarters of a column to a description of the work of the camp library.

The men from camp also have a "soldier's corner" in the Public Library at Des Moines, where there are always from ten to twenty-five boys reading and studying, and somebody is usually sitting at the little desk in the corner writing home.

Camp Grant, Illinois

Our first report from Camp Grant comes from Raymond L. Walkley, who was sent there in November to help in opening the camp and who remained for several weeks. Mr. Walkley writes:

The first posts for the library building were set the day before I met Mr. Roden at Camp Grant to look over the prospects. That was on Nov. 7, and the contractor said the work would probably be finished in a week or ten days. With that estimate in mind, I kept one eye on the construction of the building and the other on the six Y. M. C. A. units which were distributing books, until J. C. Barbee came on Nov. 19, to help me play the game of watchful waiting.

Since the Camp opened the Y. M. C. A. had been receiving books from the Chicago Public Library. These were labeled "Collected by the Chicago Public Library. Distributed by the Y. M. C. A.," and this wording of the label made the Y. M. C. A. consider the books as their property. . . . The users charged the books to themselves by the following honor system: Two blank-books were tied by strings to the shelves, one marked "Books taken out," the other "Books returned." A man who took a book from the building would write his name, the date, and (often) the title of his book in the first blank book, and when he brought the book back, he made a similar entry in blank book number two. Apparently no systematic attempt was made to check up the two blank books to make accounts balance, and the scheme gave absolutely no clue to lost books. Before I left camp they had installed a card-charging system, and at last reports four Y. M. C. A. units and three K. of C. buildings had their libraries under A. L. A. direction.

We didn't get into our quarters in the A. L. A. building until the first week in December, as the stoves were lost somewhere between Detroit and Rockford. We made the place look like a library by arranging on the shelves about 6000 books which had been sent from the Chicago Public Library, even tho it was so cold that our hands were chapped, cracked and bleeding. If a soldier came in and could stay in the cold long enough to find a book he liked, we made a card, pasted in a pocket, and let him take it to a warmer place for reading.

Finally the runaway stoves were discovered, and Mr. Barbee and I began to shovel in coal, but we found that a ton would last less than two days in a building in which the ventilators leaked at the peak of the roof. We were attacked by gales of wind and a temperature of fourteen below, so that we could stand a foot from the large heaters and see our breath. We got carpenters to stop the leaks overhead, put in a small stove to keep our quarters warm enough to sleep in, and began to loan books.

In January we had three blizzards which cut off the camp from all outside communication. No mails, no trains to Rockford or Chicago, a forty-mile gale and weather below zero most of the time. Yet we had men stopping in continually to thaw out frozen parts, and broke all ordinary circulation records. One man encouraged us by saying that he came to the library because the Y. M. C. A. was too cold.

To prepare all our own books for circulation, we had offers of volunteer help from women in Rockford, but the military authorities would allow no women to work in camp, so we had to do all the library work ourselves, classifying books and writing cards while we were not sweeping and carrying cans of coal. At times the guard-houses are so full we can get some prisoners to relieve us of a part of the janitor work, but they are not very thoro. To get our floor oiled to our own satisfaction we had to scrub it clean ourselves, and then hire some one to apply the oil. Volunteer help from soldiers is scarce and cannot be depended upon. One appeal for men with library experience brought a young fellow who four years ago had worked as page for five weeks in the Chicago Public Library. Miss Hubbell of the Rockford Public Library has helped us a great deal by writing cards for the books we could check up on one or two lists we had, and we were able to get a couple of high school boys to label and pocket books during the Christmas vacation.

Before we came one of the educational secretaries had begun to place small collections of books in the company barracks; we encouraged this practice among the other Y. M. C. A. men, and sent a good many sets from our building. Some of our tons of magazines were placed on departing troop trains, and many were sent to hospital wards. When we brought a bundle of magazines to one of the quarantined barracks, the men would lean out of the windows and wave at us as if we were saving them from certain death. We have supplied a regiment of engineers with about 400 books to be taken to France, and some of the chaplains have made similar requests which we have been able to fill. We can get our books much better distributed now that we have a new Ford—blizzards permitting. One of the few

demands we haven't been able to meet was that of a man who came in with a large bundle tied in an old newspaper, asking if this was the Camp Laundry. He probably thought A. L. A. meant American Laundry Association.

We have one of the best locations in camp, close to the Post Office, Division Headquarters, Y. M. C. A. Headquarters and Auditorium, K. of C. Headquarters and the fire station.

Saturday and Sunday are by far the busiest days, and we are open on those days as well as on all others from 7:30 a. m. to 10 p. m. An average of over 12 hours a day seven days a week gets rather monotonous, especially when you sleep in the same building, and so can't get away from the job even at night. On some days we loan more non-fiction than fiction, but on the average, fiction makes up about 60 per cent of the circulation. An actual count of the circulation of novels places the authors in the following order of popularity: Zane Grey, Rex Beach, Oppenheim, Rinehart, London, O. Henry, Bower, Wright, MacGrath, Tarkington, R. H. Davis, Chambers, White, Doyle and Ralph Connor. Books on the war are the most popular of the non-fiction, and these are followed in order by literature, useful arts, history and travel, and sociology (including class 355—military books). In requesting donations of books, librarians cannot insist too strongly upon the need of engineering and technical books which are nearly up to date. If we had twice as many books as we have on gasoline engines, motors, automobiles, aeroplanes and wireless, we could not begin to supply the demand in this camp.

Camp Logan, Texas

In a good long letter Malcolm G. Wyer, librarian for the University of Nebraska, tells us about the work of organizing and administering the A. L. A. library in Camp Logan. He writes:

I do not want Camp Logan to go entirely unmentioned in your accounts of camp libraries. While I was at work in the camp I was so fully occupied in the actual work of developing the camp library system and bringing it to the attention of those for whom it was established that I could not find time to write for the library periodicals. And now the work at so many libraries has been described that I imagine interest is not so keen. But I will send a few notes of our experience.

Camp Logan is a tent camp, the home of the Illinois National Guard, and is a city of about 33,000 men. It is located in the midst of a beautiful pine forest about five miles from Houston, Texas. During the winter the government made extensive improvements in the camp and it was evident that the location

and health conditions were so satisfactory that the camp was to be made permanent.

I reached the camp about Nov. 20, and found approximately 4000 books in use in the various Y. M. C. A. buildings, mostly A. L. A. books. About half of these books had been collected and sent out by the Houston Public Library. Miss Julia Ideson, librarian at Houston, had supervision of the books and with Miss Schnitzer, her assistant librarian, had given the Y. M. C. A. officials many suggestions in regard to their care and use. I saw at once that more books were needed and Mr. Dudgeon promptly ordered more sent from Denver and St. Louis. The Y. M. C. A. provided me with lodgings in one of their huts and I spent the first two weeks in getting acquainted with the camp and in familiarizing myself with camp life—routine, geography, personnel, etc. I spent my evenings conversing with the men as they came to the Y. M. C. A. building for books, finding out what books they liked, what they asked for and all sorts of information as to their reading interests. I ate my meals at the enlisted men's mess also. During my last few weeks in camp I saw the other side of camp life by taking my meals with the officers of Division Headquarters.

Then I began the work of organizing the collections in the Y. M. C. A. huts and installed a uniform charging system in each building, using supplies made and printed locally. We made an accession list for each collection, both as a record of books supplied and to provide a numerical record to simplify the loan file. The Y. M. C. A. secretaries could not keep the book card charges filed alphabetically by author and it was much simpler and quicker to file the cards numerically. The book number was on the A. L. A. label on the outside of the book and on the book card. We followed the accession number with the number of the Y. M. C. A. hut—for instance 97-46 was Book 97 Y. M. C. A. hut 46. This system was warmly welcomed by the secretaries, as it was much simpler and quicker than the ones they had devised. In two instances where the secretaries preferred their own system and did not wish to change, I let them have their way, but in a short time they came of their own accord and asked me to install the A. L. A. system, as they heard it was so successful in the other buildings.

Books were now arriving in great numbers from Kansas City, St. Louis, Denver and A. L. A. headquarters. Thru the personnel office I found the names of some men with library experience, but the authorities would not spare them from military training. I finally arranged to get eight "alien enemies" and put them to work labeling, stamping, pocketing, etc. They could not write the cards, as invariably they put as the author the words on the title page in the largest

type, but they were making good headway when a school for gas instruction was assigned to the building I was using. The English officers giving the lectures objected to the presence of my aliens and I was forced to send them home. After several days' experience with "details" of prisoners working for me under armed guards and with volunteers I hired some high school boys to work during Christmas vacation. Later I secured permission to use an officer's mess shack as a work room and here again I put some aliens to work. We were thus able to double the Y. M. C. A. collections, establish one in the K. of C. building and send over 800 books to Ellington Field, a nearby aviation camp. And by the time our library building was ready we had prepared for circulation all of the books on hand. I arranged for three "aliens" to be assigned for janitorial work in the building and they did the necessary labeling, etc., also. In our building collection we stamped each book and card with an automatic numbering machine, thus giving each book an individual number to avoid confusion over duplicate copies, etc. It was a very successful arrangement.

Our building was finished Jan. 26 and we at once moved in our books, installed the furniture, maps, exhibits, etc., and were officially inspected by General Bell at noon on Jan. 27. We were allowed a fireplace and a fine screened porch for summer use. We got some old hickory arm and rocking chairs for use about the fireplace and on the porch and did all we could to give the room the appearance of a men's club. The fiction, newspapers and magazines are all at the end of the room near the fireplace and the reference books, class books, and wall maps are at the other end. Our show windows are kept filled with books and make an attractive advertising feature to catch the eye of the passers-by. Our opening was not a social function, with music, etc., but a military and business affair planned to impress the officers that the library was for service and not display and to show them that it is equipped with the books necessary to make it an important factor in military training as well as for recreational purposes. General Bell accepted my invitation to himself and staff and to the commanding officers of the camp to visit the library, and issued an order which resulted in the attendance of practically all the leading officers in camp. I briefly explained the purpose of the A. L. A. and the aims for which the camp library was established and General Bell urged all present to use every means possible to call the attention of their officers and men to the library.

I made a number of changes in the plans, such as making a door opening directly outdoors from the living rooms, readjusting the back door, etc. I stained the interior window and door frames, wainscoting, loan desk, ends

of bookcases and edges of shelves and the posts to the height of the book cases, and this made a great improvement in the appearance.

The library was crowded from the opening day. At eight o'clock in the morning of the first day, we heard a pounding on the door and an officer was demanding entrance, altho a notice stated that we opened at nine. We let him in and he explained that Gen. Bell had just made effective in Camp Logan the order from Gen. Pershing that all map drawing instruction in the U. S. army be based on the metric system. He said he was scheduled for a lecture on map drawing at nine o'clock and his ideas on the metric system were too hazy to face a class. Of course he got the information. Our A. L. A. books proved equal to the test of use and we were able to supply books on magic, shorthand, carrier pigeons, veterinary medicine, law, wireless telegraphy, map reading, and a demand from a mule driver for something late on automobiles. During the first few days the number of classed books taken out exceeded the fiction.

The American Library Association is already well known in Camp Logan. Placards in the Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. buildings announce that those books are branches of the A. L. A. camp library. The building is well marked with A. L. A. signs and our delivery truck constantly calls attention to the camp library of the A. L. A. One officer who as a library board member in Manila had studied the A. L. A. catalog said to me, "The American Library Association always does things well." Everyone spoke most favorably of the building and of the manner in which both building, books and service were so quickly provided. One man in close touch with the camp said "I take off my hat to the American Library Association for the high grade of books supplied."

Altogether it was a great privilege to have had this opportunity for camp library service.

CATALOGING AND CLASSIFYING AT CAMP TAYLOR

Invaluable aid to the Camp Library at Camp Zachary Taylor has been rendered from the beginning by the members of the staff of the Louisville Free Public Library, who have prepared all the books for the shelves, including the making of an author and title catalog. A number of attractive posters around the room calling attention to books of various classes have also been prepared by the ladies of the library, who have taken a great deal of pride and interest in the growth of the work at the camp. One feature of the cataloging may prove of more than local interest. Every book and every book card have been

stamped with a consecutive numbering machine, registering in duplicate. No further accession record is kept, but this not only enables one to tell in an instant how many books have been put into the library, but renders the identification of any particular copy of a book certain at a glance.

A somewhat more extensive scheme of classification of military subjects worked out by Miss Wigginton, head cataloger of the Louisville library, is appended. This has made the task of finding books on these topics much easier than it was before. Almost every day connection is made with the city library and from seventy-five to a hundred volumes a month are borrowed as interlibrary loans in answer to special requests from men at the camp. The use of the city library itself is also free to every man in uniform. This special service, by which any book in the large collection at Louisville is available at the camp at a few hours' notice is greatly appreciated by the men, especially the officers.

Classification for Military Science

- | | |
|---------|--|
| 344 | Martial law. Court martial. Judge advocate general. |
| 355 | Military science. General regulations. National defense. |
| 355.3 | Organization of military forces. |
| 355.4 | Tactics and strategy. |
| 355.5 | Service. |
| 355.8 | Equipment and supplies. Quartermaster. Provisioning. |
| 355.81 | Clothing. Camp outfit. |
| 355.83 | Wagons. Transport. |
| 356 | Infantry. |
| 357 | Cavalry. |
| 357.2 | Remount and training service. Care of horses. |
| 358 | Artillery. |
| 358.4 | Field artillery. |
| 358.5 | Machine guns. |
| 358.6 | Coast artillery. |
| 610 | Medical department. |
| 613 | Hygiene. Physical training. |
| 614 | Sanitary troops. Sanitation in the army. |
| 617 | First aid. Surgery. |
| 619 | Veterinary science. |
| 623 | Military engineering. Engineers' manual. |
| 623.3 | Defensive operations. Trench warfare. |
| 623.4 | Firearms. Ordnance. Guns. |
| 623.41 | Artillery matériel. |
| 623.44 | Small arms. Musketry. |
| 623.444 | Side arms. Sabers. Bayonets. |
| 623.49 | Hand grenades. |

- 623.5 Gunnery. Ballistics.
- 623.6 Military roads, bridges and buildings.
- 623.63 Military railways.
- 623.65 Military bridges.
- 623.71 Military topography. Maps.
- 623.73 Signaling. Military telegraphy.
- 623.8 Ship building. Submarines.
- 629 Aviation.
- 641 Cooking and baking.

Camp Custer, Michigan

J. S. Cleavinger writes from the A. L. A. library in Camp Custer:

Despite the fact that the transfer of a large number of men from Camp Custer has reduced the population quite materially, the work of the library has grown steadily as it becomes better known in camp, and the figures for February show a marked increase over those for January. A total recorded circulation of 8231 volumes is shown as compared with 5034 for the previous month.

Books in foreign languages are now arriving, and it is interesting to see the eagerness with which these are taken out as soon as they are available. The library already has books in French, Italian, Spanish and Yiddish, and others on the way are in Bohemian, Polish, Modern Greek, Russian and Roumanian.

An interesting recent development of the work is the establishment of small collections in the contagious wards at the Base Hospital. There have been numerous cases of the minor contagious diseases in the camp, and the men in the isolation wards have been furnished books from the library. These are made up into special groups for each ward, so marked that the books once placed are not removed from that ward. The books, chiefly novels, are eagerly read over and over again by the men who must stay often many days after they are no longer really sick. These figures, of course, cannot be shown in circulation statistics. A total of between 500 and 600 volumes has been set aside for this use.

PERSONNEL

Louis J. Bailey, librarian of the Gary Public Library, who has been serving as camp librarian at Camp McClellan, is to serve as district supervisor, visiting Camps McClellan, Sheridan, Shelby and perhaps others.

Chalmers Hadley, of the Denver Public Library, has been delegated to organize the library service along the Mexican border.

George F. Bowerman, librarian of the Public Library at Washington, D. C., will take charge of the library at Camp Meade, Md., for April and May.

Adam Strohm, of Detroit, has been author-

ized by his library board to return to the Camp Gordon Library. The War Department plans to make Camp Gordon one of the two largest camps in the country, used not only for the concentration of troops for shipment from southern ports for overseas service, but also as depot for quartermasters' supplies for nine big national army divisions. The library service there has increased so heavily that contracts for the enlargement of the buildings have already been signed.

George F. Strong is acting executive secretary during the necessary absence for some weeks of George B. Utley, secretary of the A. L. A.

Burton E. Stevenson is to go abroad immediately to join Dr. Raney in the conduct of the Overseas service, particularly in France and England.

A memorandum of the women in library war service shows the following assignments:

At headquarters Caroline Webster of the New York State library is considering the opportunities for women in the service with the development of work at the base hospitals especially in mind. Laura Smith of the Cincinnati Public Library is taking charge of the order files for two months. Mary Henthorne, formerly of the Portland Free Library, Oregon, now with the Naval Commission on Training Camp Activities, gives some time each week to the work at headquarters connected with the distribution of books to the navy. Josephine Rathbone, assistant director of the Pratt Institute Library School, after April first will be in Washington for a part of each week taking charge of the personnel.

In the dispatch offices Alice Tyler, director of the Library School of Western Reserve, was given a leave of absence for a month beginning Feb. 25 and was assigned for work at Hoboken to co-operate with Asa Don Dickinson.

Margaret Mann, head of the catalog department of the Carnegie library, Pittsburgh, has been given one month's leave of absence beginning March 11 and has been assigned to work at Newport News with Mr. Brett.

In state work, Sarah Askew is in charge

of book service to army camps and naval stations in New Jersey. Frances Isom is inspector of the eight forts in Oregon and Washington. Thru Miss Isom's efforts at these points the library needs are rapidly being met.

In a few camp libraries women have been appointed as assistants. At Camp Hancock Anna M. Neuhauser, librarian of the Department of Bureau of Municipalities, Department of Labor, Harrisburg, has been appointed assistant to the librarian. In Camp Bowie, Mrs. Lois W. Henderson, who for some time had been volun-

teering her services, has been appointed assistant to the librarian. At Camp Shelby Mrs. Thomas T. Eyre, wife of an army officer, has been appointed assistant to the librarian. At the Base Hospital in Camp Wadsworth, Ola Wyeth, librarian of the modern language seminar, has been appointed hospital librarian. Miss Wyeth will live at the hospital with the nurses and will organize the work for the staff as well as for the patients.

Recent appointments for camp library work, not hitherto recorded, are the following:

<i>Camp</i>	<i>National Guard Camps</i>
Beauregard, Alexandria, La.	Samuel A. McKillop, librarian.
Bowie, Fort Worth, Tex.	I. R. Bundy, librarian.
Fremont, Palo Alto, Cal.	Chas. Burbridge, assistant.
MacArthur, Waco, Tex.	Glen Ely, assistant.
Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.	Ernest L. Johnson, assistant. Mrs. Thomas T. Eyre, assistant.
Wadsworth, Spartansburg, S. C. (at Base Hospital)	Ola M. Wyeth, assistant.
Wheeler, Macon, Ga.	L. E. Thomas, assistant.
<i>Camp</i>	<i>National Army Camps</i>
Devens, Ayer, Mass.	Herbert W. Fison, assistant.
Grant, Rockford, Ill.	Truman R. Temple, librarian.
Upton, Yaphank, L. I.	Nathan P. Levin, assistant.
<i>Other Camps</i>	
Military Branch, Chattanooga, Tenn.	Raymond J. McCoy, assistant.
Kelly Field, near San Antonio, Tex.	Harold T. Dougherty, librarian.
<i>Naval Station</i>	
Camp Perry, Great Lakes, Ill.	Edward O'Meara, assistant.

LIBRARIES AND THE FOOD ADMINISTRATION

The libraries of the United States are co-operating with the Food Administration by means of the following organization:

On the staff of each State Administrator is a Library Director of Public Information. It is the duty of this director to see that the libraries of his state put before their patrons general and local food information. To assist in this task, six to ten letters are sent monthly to each director and a *Bulletin* containing notes and suggestions is sent monthly to every library.

Each library is asked to assign a definite space for the period of the war for a Food Conservation section. The following uses of this space are suggested:

Bulletin Boards

1. One bulletin board to be reserved for food facts and only timely, up-to-date material to be posted.

Books

2. Have on shelves a permanent collection of books on food production and conservation, these not to circulate, in order that they may at any time be accessible to any one wanting the information.

Magazines

3. Attention is to be called to articles appearing in current magazines, bearing on the food problem.

Pamphlets

4. Have on hand, pamphlets issued by the U. S. or state governments and all valid information to be obtained, regardless of its source.

Recipes

5. Start a file of economical recipes featuring local food products.

Lectures

6. Where a library has an auditorium, see that it is used as frequently as possible by speakers talking on the food problem. When practicable, have food demonstrations.

Exhibitions

7. Arrange for exhibitions to arrest attention and arouse interest, with the idea of following up with information of more constructive and permanent value.

Advertising

8. In any food show or state fair ask for space for a library booth in order to demonstrate to the public the library's possibilities as an information bureau.

School Co-operation

9. In co-operation with local schools call for posters and compositions on food subjects, to be exhibited in libraries.

Maps

10. It is hoped that one library in each county will display a crop and industry map of the county, in order that the local resources of a district may be called to the attention of the people.

Card Indexes

11. All libraries have been asked to make card catalogs of the agencies in their vicinity doing war service work, and of all agencies printing anything of value relating to food.

People Reached

12. Thru libraries, properly mobilized, seven-tenths of our population should be reached. There is a library for every 200 square miles of territory and for every 6000 inhabitants in the U. S. Now is our opportunity to utilize this great existing organization.

As Distributing Centers

13. The following library distribution plan is about to be tried by several states because: (1) there is a library in every large town; (2) librarians are trained to handle printed matter; (3) it is fitting that public documents should be stored in public buildings.

The Federal Food Administrator is given a list of all the libraries in the state, and

the bulletins are sent by a population pro rata to each library. If there are towns without libraries, some other institution is selected. Coincident with the shipping of printed matter a letter is written to the county food representative notifying him of the number of bulletins sent to each town in his county and requesting him to notify the different people interested in the distribution of the material, stating how many bulletins are allotted to each. Any undistributed matter may be returned to the library whence it was taken and the librarian may distribute such material or any material remaining two weeks uncollected by the persons to whom it was assigned. If possible, the libraries of a county are to report periodically to one county library as to the number of bulletins on hand, these reports to be cumulated and submitted to the director.

OTHER FORMS OF SERVICE

The following memorandum of the Cleveland Library's activities was crowded out of the March issue:

Cleveland Public Library

In its period of intensive work for the Camp Library Fund the Cleveland Public Library and its co-workers raised over \$35,700; as distributing agent for a district including Northern Ohio and adjacent parts of four other states, it has prepared and shipped 12,000 books, and has forwarded, without opening, twenty-three boxes from Rochester, N. Y.

Briefly summed up, its other war activities have consisted in furnishing publicity, supplying facts and figures, distributing literature and furnishing numerous volunteer workers for the local Draft Board and all the other campaigns, including Food Conservation, Red Cross, Liberty Loan and War Savings. Members of the staff are serving on most of the important war work committees.

To convey an idea of the amount of time and service expended it is necessary to enlarge a little upon the specific part taken in each campaign.

In the interest of Food Conservation an Information Bureau was conducted at the Main Library during the summer of 1917.

The library has answered an ever increasing volume of telephone questions about canning, drying and food substitutes, frequently furnishing recipes, and in a prominent place in the Main Library and in most of the branches there is a special table and bulletin board devoted to Food Conservation information which is conveyed by bulletins, posters and exhibits. The library has also distributed thousands of federal, state and local leaflets and bulletins, and has heavily duplicated thruout the system the best books and pamphlets on War Time Economics and Food Conservation. The heads of departments and branches have now organized into a committee to do active work during the Food Conservation Drive of the week of March 19 and especially to tie up the information work of the library with that of the "Patriotic Shops" soon to be started in Cleveland.

During the two Liberty Bond campaigns special meetings were held to interest employees, and during the second a Library Liberty Bond Club of ninety members was formed, each one of whom is making regular payments on a fifty or hundred dollar, four per cent bond thru the accounts division of the library, in whose name the bonds were secured.

Practically an auxiliary War Stamp campaign was organized within the limits of the system, with the double purpose of inducing the staff to become savers by this easy method, and to instruct them as to the best means of interesting the public. Schedules were arranged so that every member of the staff could attend one of the three meetings addressed by some member of the local War Savings Committee, stamps were put on sale at the Main Library and all the branches, and follow-up clubs were organized at many of the branches to keep interest alive and ensure prompt payment. During February, \$169 worth of Thrift Stamps were sold at the Main Library alone.

Beside furnishing volunteer workers for the Red Cross campaigns, Red Cross stamps were sold at all the libraries at Christmas time, and the club rooms of several of the branches are being used for the meetings of Red Cross surgical bandage, sewing and knitting circles.

The city campaign for providing scrap books for wounded soldiers was organized and conducted by the library and the scrap books prepared under the direction of the library committee. General instructions as to content and specifications for making were issued by the committee in convenient form for distribution. So far, 500 scrap books have been made by children's clubs and other library organizations; 3000 made by Cleveland school children and 400 by those of the Cleveland Heights schools are ready for shipment, besides many more made by individuals. For weeks the library has collected, sorted and clipped material and has supplied it to the workers wherever needed. Booklets containing two or three carefully selected short stories have been prepared in considerable numbers, as well as 500 scrap books in the form of six uniform sized cards enclosed in stout, easily-opened envelopes.

An attractive cover plate for the scrap books was designed and executed as the gift of a local artist and two of our Cleveland art-printers. It pictures a Red Cross ship under full sail, and the legend, quoted from "Parnassus on wheels," reads: "Love and Friendship and Humor and Ships at Sea—there's all Heaven and Earth in a Book."

The library has from the beginning paid especial attention to buying books which would promote the prosecution of the war and educate correct public opinion; books which give reliable accounts of the progress of the war, books in regard to production and economy and on instruction in military methods, including Red Cross and hospital work. Various annotated, patriotic lists have also been compiled and distributed, including "Military art and science," "Books about the war," "Democracy," "Thrift," and "Women's war service."

Fifteen of the staff took Red Cross first aid courses, and the staff is supporting a French war orphan.

All of our trained men are going in turn to give their services at camp libraries. Several of the trained women of the staff have been released on leave of absence to do important war work in Cleveland, Washington, Columbus and elsewhere.

SOME OF THE TREASURES IN THE LIBRARY OF TRANSYLVANIA COLLEGE

THE Library of Transylvania College, in Lexington, Ky., had its beginning in 1783 when, according to the trustees' records of that year, the Board of Transylvania Seminary "received word that the Rev. John Todd of Louisa, Virginia, has presented to the Seminary a Library and Philosophical Apparatus for the encouragement of Science in this Institution." Much appreciation is expressed in these old records of the "liberal gratuity of Mr. Todd towards the introduction of useful Knowledge in this Western Country." There is also much discussion of plans for transporting the gift across the Alleghenies. We read later that the "Library" has been received, and that a member is appointed to convey to Mr. Todd, "in the manner that will be most agreeable to him," the thanks of the Board. On the Transylvania shelves to-day stand several old volumes bearing on their flyleaves the inscription, "Rev. John Todd."

Among the initial transactions of the Transylvania Seminary Board was the passing of a resolution to expend a sum "not exceeding £50" to purchase books for the use of students. The frequency with which this appropriation is repeated is surprising, in light of the conditions of that early period.

When, in 1798, Transylvania Seminary of Lexington and Kentucky Academy of Pisgah, nearby, united to form Transylvania University, the aims of the Board became more ambitious and we read of sums of \$500 being spent from time to time to increase the libraries. Kentucky Academy had brought to this union books valued at £288. The value of those belonging to Transylvania Seminary is not recorded.

The citizens of Lexington responded generously to appeals in behalf of their university. In 1821 Dr. Charles Caldwell, of the Medical College, took with him to Paris \$17,000 with which to buy books for the medical library. He writes in his autobiography, "The time of my arrival in Paris was uncommonly and unexpectedly

propitious to my purpose. The ravages and waste-layings of the French Revolutions had not yet entirely passed away. Toward the close of that catastrophe the libraries of many wealthy and literary persons had found their way to the shelves of the booksellers. No sooner was I apprised of these precious repositories than I procured permission to ascertain of what they consisted. Some of them were richly stored with venerable literature. . . . I found and purchased at reduced prices no inconsiderable number of the choicest works of the fathers of medicine from Hippocrates to the revival of letters. Hence the marked and decided superiority of the Lexington Medical Library, in those works, to any other in the West and South and probably in the whole United States,—not excepting that of Philadelphia, the parent school of medicine in the Union."

The medical library, 8000 volumes, is almost intact and is doubtless the most valuable of the various collections. It is particularly rich in the works of authors who mark the early milestones of progress in the science of medicine. A few of these works are: Hippocrates, Paris, 1679, 13 vols.; Galen, Venice, 1597, 4 vols.; Brasauolus, Venice, 1597; Alexander of Tralles, Basel, 1533; Fallioppius, Wechel typ., 1600; Avicenna, Venice, 1608; Forestus, Rotthomagi, 1653; van Helmont, Lyons, 1655; Perdulcis, Paris, 1649; Paracelsus, Geneva, 1658; Bonet, Geneva, 1684; Thoma Willis, Geneva, 1680; Etmulleri, Lyons, 1690; Zacchia, Leyden, 1661; Chovet, Geneva, 1684; Sennert, Lyons, 1676; Ambrose Pare, Paris, 1607; Valentini, Frankfurt, 1723; Hoffman, Geneva, 1761; Lancisius, Rome, 1745; Heister, Amsterdam, 1739; Boerhaave, Leyden, 1727; van Sweiten, Paris, 1775; Wepfer, Scaphusi, 1727; Ruysch, Amsterdam, 1787; Harvey, London, 1766; Sauvages, Amsterdam, 1786; de Graf, Amsterdam, 1705; Cruikshank, London, 1795.

These books, with one or two exceptions, are folios, bound in vellum or gold stamped leather. Their exteriors, as well as their beautiful plates and type, are a delight to the booklover. Among other works of interest are early nineteenth century publications on the sylvia and flora of North

America, numerous ornithologies, profusely illustrated with handsome, colored plates. The bound manuscript theses of all medical graduates from 1818 to 1859 form a valuable collection.

The Law College of Transylvania, developed and fostered by the genius of Henry Clay, possessed a library the equal, perhaps, of that of the college of medicine, but unfortunately it has not been so well preserved. Its American Archives and early government documents are very valuable.

The academical library, built up by gifts and purchases innumerable, has interests as varied as its sources, the texts, the dedications and forewords, the bindings, the publishers, the printers' marks, the book plates, and, lastly, the inscriptions, presumably written by the owner's hand.

In 1834, "His Britannic Majesty, William IV" presented 81 folios, in each of which is bound a slip which states that the volume is "to be perpetually preserved in the library of Transylvania University." Among these works are four volumes of the Doomsday Book, reproductions of the Harlean and Cottonian manuscripts, Statutes of the Realm under the various kings, and books of charters.

In 1824, A. F. Michaux presented, thru Dr. Samuel Brown of the Medical College, a huge Chinese dictionary with translations in French and Latin. On the inside of the cover is a paper, its four corners held by old-fashioned wafers, on which is written in French, "To Dr. Samuel Brown, from his very devoted servant, F. Andre Michaux, Paris, Sept. 14, 1824."

In the Hargrave collection of State Trials in England are to be found the proceedings of the trial "of Capt. William Kidd, at the Old-Bailey for Murder and Piracy on the High Seas," the trial of Anne Boleyn, of Lord Cobham, and that of an archbishop who is tried for heresy.

The most sumptuous volumes in the library are the "classicks," massive, vellum-bound, many of them in perfect condition, tho their years are numbered by centuries—four centuries—the oldest of them. On the margins are often found notes made by some reader, in Greek letters as clear and

perfect as the type. Among the earliest works are: Demosthenes' Orations, Basel, 1532; Dionysius Halicarnassus, Wechel, 1596; Museum Wormianum, Elzevir, 1604; Dion Cassius, 1591, Oratorum Veterum, 1575, and Thucydides, 1564, the three published by Henry Stephanus, founder of one of the most famous publishing houses of the sixteenth century; Isaac Casaubon's Reflections on Athenian Philosophy, 1600, dedicated to Henry of Navarre; Diogenes Laertius, 1594, dedicated to Philip II of Spain; Rhetorica Aristotelis, 1543; Quintus Horatius Flaccus, 1543.

The many rare volumes represent the most famous publishers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; Froben of Basel, scholar printer-publisher and friend of Erasmus; Froschauer of Zurich, known chiefly thru Zwingli; Petrus of Basel, publisher of the Luther Bibles; and, following up the Reformation period, Robert Stephanus, son of Henry mentioned above, publisher of the final revision of Calvin's "Institutes"; Plantin of Antwerp, noted for the beauty and importance of the production of his presses; Elzevir of Leyden, whose works were called "jewels of typography"; these and others which were made when printing was one among the fine arts.

A word about the bookplates and I shall end, tho my story is only begun. Three dignified, vellum-bound folios are the proud possessors of a cardinal's bookplate, three others wear the beautiful plate of an archbishop. There are plates with Moor's head, others with helmet and mailed wrist, suggesting the beginnings of heraldry, plates of doctors, lawyers, some with artistic design, and still others with simply a name.

To one plate only can I attach a history. There are on the shelves five small volumes of the "Craftsman," 1729, in handsome leather bindings. In each is a large bookplate of ornate but graceful design, bearing at the base these words in flowing script, "Gabriel Jones, Attorney-at-Law, Virginia." In 1776 Kentucky, then a province of uncertain status in the eyes of her parent, Virginia, sent as agents to the Virginia Assembly, George Rogers Clark and

Gabriel Jones. They were instructed to negotiate for a supply of powder, for defense against the Indians. Arrived at Williamsburg, these two Kentuckians had some difficulty in gaining an interview with Gov. Patrick Henry, but finally their request for powder was placed before the Council. To the request was added the statement that "a province not worth defending was not worth claiming," a remark supposed to carry the hint that if Kentucky did not receive means of defense from Virginia, the source from which she had a right to expect it, she would declare her independence and defend herself. The powder was granted and the difficult journey back to Limestone was covered in safety, but between that point and Lexington, Indians attempted to seize the powder and in trying to prevent its capture, Gabriel Jones was killed.

Gabriel Jones was a backwoodsman and an Indian fighter. He was also a scholarly gentleman, as his beautiful volumes with their tasteful bookplate show. The trustees' list of Transylvania Seminary and Transylvania University is a roll of the founders and early statesmen of Kentucky. That they were men of iron mold history has shown. Of the fact that they were also men of scholarly attainments and aspirations, the library of Transylvania is a noble witness.

ELIZABETH SPENCER NORTON.

EDUCATIONAL FILMS IN SCHOOL

ABOUT a year ago the Lincoln & Parker Company of Worcester, Mass., producers of edited motion pictures and motion picture apparatus for schools and colleges, started a course in United States geography. This course is said to have been filmed and edited by educators of national repute, and during the past year has been leased to many schools throuth the country. Other courses which this company has in preparation are physiology and hygiene, agriculture, domestic science, English and classics, Nature study, etc. An expedition recently sent to South America is filming subjects to be used in their course in world geography.

A more elaborate use of moving picture

films and lantern slides as an aid to text books in the public schools has been advocated by Dr. John P. Garber, superintendent of the public schools of Philadelphia.

PHOTOSTAT AND WAR COLLECTIONS EXHIBITED AT PRINCETON

A NUMBER of special exhibits were prepared in the Library at Princeton University for the alumni visit on Washington's Birthday. Writing of them in the *Princeton Alumni Weekly* for Feb. 27 Dr. Van Hoesen, assistant librarian, says:

"The more especial features were the photostat exhibit and various European War collections, the former prepared by Mr. Vinton Duffield, head of the photostat department, the latter under the direction of Mr. Peck, superintendent of special collections.

"The photostat exhibit attracted a great deal of interest, many of the alumni lingering and examining the details, having their signatures photostated and studying the demonstrating work. The exhibition material was gathered and classified by departments, with the purpose of showing the varied applications of this modern method to all departments of the library work. The method is still new enough to be a matter of curiosity to most laymen, and its varied application to administrative work is a matter of surprise even to most librarians. The simplest aspect of copying documents is familiar to a good many, but the applications to administrative details, for time saving and so-called efficiency purposes, are as new as their economies and advantages are obvious.

"Both the economy and the convenience and rapidity of copying were shown in the examples furnished by the Administration department in the copying of plans, blueprint and otherwise, of manifolding letters and reports at short notice for committee meetings, and the like.

"In the purchase department the most ready and obvious advantage of the photostat is the fact that books so rare that they cannot be found for purchase, and so expensive that if found they are almost un-purchaseable, may be copied for collections when they are needed and at relatively

small expense. Other books or manuscripts which are unique and absolutely un-purchaseable, and yet may be indispensable to a scholar's research, may be photostated if they can be borrowed, at small cost of money or time. Similarly, defective books may be very easily completed by the insertion of a few pages in photostat copy. And finally, the purchase department submitted a sheet of bookplates of reduced size for use on pamphlets and other less important material received in considerable bulk.

"The printing and binding departments showed (1) samples of binding dummies, or photostat copies of the bindings of books to serve as directions for the binding of continuations of sets or periodicals and the like, (2) various labels and signs which can be enlarged from typewritten sheets much more readily and rapidly than they can be set up in type and printed.

"The cataloging department showed various short cuts of cataloging by simply copying from catalogs in print, and a new departure in cataloging things by actual photograph instead of by description. Such items were the facsimiles of title pages or rare works with long titles, of rare books and manuscripts where one may want to show not only the title page but the binding, front and back, and even the painted fore-edges of the leaves, of posters, of pictures and broadsides in general, and of museum objects such as coins and medals, cuneiform tablets, etc., etc.

"The exhibition department showed several samples of the possibilities of making an exhibition completely illustrative of a subject of which we have already in the library a nucleus of rare or fundamental things, such as the exhibition illustrating the history of the art of illumination in manuscripts for which the Garrett illuminated manuscripts furnished the basis, a condensed war posters exhibition, etc., etc.

"The reference department showed a number of different examples of the copying use, according as consulters of the library asked for extracts from magazines, encyclopaedias, unique manuscripts or what not, for copies of maps, plans, pictures, manuscripts, or even of whole

books and mss. Perhaps the most striking use in the reference department is the compiling of synthetic indexes or bibliographies which can be taken in photostat copy from any number of different sources and, by cutting and rearranging, be photographed in alphabetical order or any other order desired. Examples of this work were joint lists of books on the war and of foreign newspapers in several different libraries.

"The exhibition of war material included the library's collection of war literature, the Strong collection of newspaper clippings on the war, several collections of war relics and war posters, and a collection of military correspondence forms and postcards. The collection of books is one of the larger of the American collections and consists of five or six thousand regularly cataloged books and pamphlets. One feature of this exhibit was a joint catalog of war books in this library, the Library of Congress, the New York Public Library, and certain other libraries which publish printed cards, compiled for the use of professors and historians working in the field. A similar useful compilation was the list being prepared by Dr. Morse, the History Reference Librarian, of foreign newspapers taken, during the war, and kept on file in the larger American libraries.

"The Strong collection of newspaper clippings on the European war, presented by Mr. Benjamin Strong, of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, consists of eighty-seven large volumes of clippings from the *New York Times*, the *New York Sun*, the *New York Tribune*, and *New York Evening Post*, arranged in chronological order so as to present a consecutive newspaper account of the war in all its aspects.

"The exhibit of war relics included the collection loaned by Malcolm Robertson '15, several objects collected by Clifford N. Carver '13, a small collection given by John W. Garrett '95, along with his war posters collection, and similar collections of Marion Eppley '06, and others. The largest of the library collections is the Lytle collection, which has been much in demand for exhibits at Buffalo, Detroit,

Boston, and elsewhere—and was at the time, unfortunately for this occasion, on exhibition at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

"The exhibit of war-posters included the collection of 677 posters recently contributed by Mr. Benjamin Strong, together with the John W. Garrett '95 collection (155 foreign posters), a collection of Russian posters presented by Joshua Butler Wright '99, and various contributions from Sydney R. Taber '83, Miss Hudnut and others. Altogether the number of posters hung in the room was not far from 800, exclusive of duplicates. Almost every available spot was covered and the effect of numbers alone was striking. The individual posters were none the less striking, both in the eloquence of their appeals, thru picture or word, to economy, work, manufacturing of munitions, charities, patriotism and, perhaps, particularly in the case of the French posters of the Garrett collection, in their simple artistic beauty."

ELIZABETHAN LIBRARY GIVEN TO UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS

THE gift to the University of Texas Library of the famous collection of Elizabethan literature formed by the late John W. Wrenn of Chicago, is one of the important library events of the year in the Lone Star state. The gift was made possible by the generosity of Major George W. Littlefield, a Texas cattle king and member of the board of regents of the University of Texas, who paid \$225,000 cash to secure the collection for the university. It embraces 5300 volumes, all of the Elizabethan period, and is said to be one of the finest collections of books bearing upon that epoch of literature in the world.

Its possession places the University of Texas among the world's great libraries that have to be reckoned with in looking to original sources of English literature and in certain lines of English political history. There is no first folio of Shakespeare, but there are superior copies of the second, third and fourth folios. In the collection are practically complete sets of the first editions of Fielding, Swift, Dryden, Pope and countless others.

There is a collection of royal decrees and proclamations of the times of Charles I and Charles II that are of great value.

It was quite by accident that the attention of President R. F. Vinson, of the University of Texas, was called to the fact that it might be possible to purchase the Wrenn library. R. H. Griffith, Ph.D., associate professor of English in the University of Texas, was in Chicago during the Christmas holidays. While there he desired to do some research work in English literature of the Elizabethan period. He visited the public and other notable libraries of the city, but failed to find the information he was seeking. He was about to abandon his search when someone to whom he mentioned the matter suggested that he try the Wrenn library, which, altho a private collection, was accessible to students of English literature. Mr. Griffith was astounded at the wealth of ancient volumes and perhaps unrivaled collection bearing upon the Elizabethan period that were contained in the Wrenn library. On his return to Austin he mentioned the matter to President R. E. Vinson, and it was immediately thereafter that the negotiations were opened that were successfully consummated the last of February.

Besides his many other benefactions, Major Littlefield a few years ago donated \$40,000 to the University of Texas, this sum going to create what is known as the Littlefield fund for Southern history. The collection of historical works and data bearing on the history of the South which the university has already made and will continue to make by reason of the generosity of Major Littlefield will, it is hoped, place that institution in possession of the most complete and valuable collection of published material relating to the history of the South that is to be found in the country.

CARNEGIE GRANT, JANUARY, 1918

THE only grant made for library purposes by the Carnegie Corporation during January was an original gift to Smithfield, Utah, for \$9000.

RECENT MOTION PICTURES DRAWN FROM STANDARD OR RECENT LITERATURE

It is interesting to note that the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures, which prepares this list and which reviews practically all the motion pictures exhibited in this country, has been asked to make selections of pictures which will be particularly suitable for use in the camps. Special effort is being made by the Training Camp Commissions of the War and Navy Departments to provide fine motion entertainments for the soldiers and sailors in the training camps. With this in view, a committee of the leading motion picture producers and distributors has been formed to co-operate with the Government commissions, and pictures are to be furnished by the co-operating companies at rates which make their use practically a donation of the industry to the soldiers.

This month's list of pictures drawn from recent or standard books is as follows:

Amarilly of Clothesline Alley, 5 reels, Artcraft. Star—Mary Pickford.

A photoplay drawn from the novel of the same name by Belle K. Maniates, showing in parallel lines the life of the Upper Ten and the Submerged Tenth, to the advantage of the latter.

Cavanaugh of the Forest Rangers, 5 reels, Vitagraph. Star—Alfred Whitman.

Based on the novel of the same name by Hamlin Garland. The film contains many beautiful "long shots" illustrating some of the experiences of a forest ranger.

Heart of the Sunset, 7 reels, Goldwyn. Star—Anna Q. Nilsson.

Based on Rex Beach's book of the same name. It is a story of the borderland between Texas and Mexico during the recent Mexican Revolution.

His Royal Highness, 5 reels, World. Star—Carlyle Blackwell.

Based on the story of the same name by Anthony Hope, which may be described as one of the "Zenda" type.

My Four Years in Germany, 10 reels, My Four Years in Germany, Inc. Star—Halbert Brown.

Based on the book of the same name by James W. Gerard, United States Ambassador to Germany. It is a particularly good picturization of the experiences described by Mr. Gerard.

Revelation, 7 reels, Metro. Star—Nazimova. Adapted from Mabel Wagnall's "A rosebush of a thousand years." A strong picture of the Latin Quarter in Paris and other parts of France.

Revenge, 5 reels, Metro. Star—Edith Storey. Based on the novel, "Hearts steadfast" by Edward Moffat. The photography is particularly artistic and the chief character is well presented.

Ruggles of Red Gap, 7 reels, Edison. Star—Taylor Holmes.

A well-acted and finely photographed version of the story of the same name by Harry Leon Wilson.

Stories by O. Henry: The rathskeller and the rose, 2 reels; and An American live wire, 5 reels, General Film Co.

Sunshine Nan, 5 reels, Paramount. Star—Ann Pennington.

Adapted from "Calvary Alley" by Alice Hegan Rice.

The Desired Woman, 5 reels, Vitagraph. Star—Harry Morey.

From the story by Will N. Harben.

The Shuttle, 5 reels, Select Pictures. Star—Constance Talmadge.

A picturization of the book of the same name by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett. The photoplay produces fairly well the story of the book, altho it is not an easy one to present in this form.

The Unbeliever, 7 reels, Edison. Stars—Raymond McKee and Marguerite Courtot.

Based on Mary Raymond Shipman Andrews' "The three things." It is a war drama of unusual quality and compelling interest.

TRAVELING LIBRARIES INTRODUCED IN PORTO RICO

"WITH the recent signing of a contract for the construction of 20 circulating library bookcases the board of trustees of the Carnegie Library at San Juan have taken the first step in a long cherished project of bringing the advantages of the library to all the people of Porto Rico," says a writer in the *Christian Science Monitor*.

"It is planned to send out cases containing from 60 to 100 books in English and Spanish, as well selected as practicable, to each municipality, taking advantage of the already existing organization of the Department of Education and having the books in charge of the supervising principal or principal teacher. A beginning will be made with 20 libraries and the service will be gradually extended to cover each municipality and separate *barrios* large enough to warrant the expense. Each library will remain 30 or 60 days in a place or even longer if it is found necessary and practicable. The inauguration of this service will in no way interfere with the service of the library to local readers, as the books sent will be duplicates of those already on the shelves.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the location of the new building, a little aside from the present center of convenience, has caused the desertion of most of the readers who daily filled to overflowing the rooms in the old building, the number of persons taking books, which also decreased to a

marked extent, is returning gradually to the former figure. The board of trustees has enlarged the staff by the appointment of two children's librarians.

"A special effort has been made to furnish a very good selection of books on efficiency and modern business activities. The latest works in administration, finance, banking, auditing, accounting, income tax procedure, office methods and work, systematizing, etc., are on the shelves with works of more general character on efficiency, personal and business, and the great principles underlying commerce.

"A recent comparison of the library catalog with a catalog of the latest and best books on business preparedness and efficiency issued by the best known book firm in the United States shows that after deducting special volumes, to be found only in the very largest libraries, not only are 95 per cent. of the remaining volumes already on the San Juan library shelves, or ordered for immediate delivery, but that of the remainder, the library has probably more than half in other works and still others which are not mentioned in the book firm's list. A small number of general works appealing to lawyers, engineers and other professional men are purchased annually, besides a good assortment of books of belles-lettres, history and biography. There is a fine set of reference works, constantly being added to, and on convenient racks and tables are all the magazines of a general character in Spanish and English. The best war books, a number of them in French, are also available.

"The library is rich in Porto Rican books and has a very fine set of reproductions of old Spanish texts and maps and charts, the gift of Archer Huntington of New York."

. . . We get no good
By being ungenerous, even to a book,
And calculating profits . . . so much help
By so much reading. It is rather when
We gloriously forget ourselves and plunge
Soul-forward, headlong, into a book's profound,

Impassioned for its beauty and salt of truth—
'Tis then we get the right good from a book.

—ELIZABETH H. BROWNING.

LIVING WITH BOOKS

THE following paragraph was written by Walt Mason expressly for the Kansas Library Association meeting at his home town, Emporia, in October, 1917:

"How good it is to live with books, to sit with them in quiet nooks, to dwell with genius all the day, while runs the weary world away! The guardians of the printed tomes, which circulate in Kansas homes, to educate, amuse and cheer, and who are now assembled here, inhaling Lyon county dust, have in their charge a greater trust, than keepers of a treasure chest, where piles of gold and silver rest. For books, as all the world agrees, have shaped the nations' destinies; upon the shelves, where volumes rise, the wisdom of the ages lies; the inspiration of the seers, the poetry of all the years, the jingle of the jester's bells—all this in every library dwells. You hand out Shakespeare by the yard, and deal in every deathless bard; your shelves in heavy lore abound, you dish up science by the pound, you furnish 'ologies' galore, and customers still call for more. There is no greater work on earth than sending knowledge, wit and mirth, set down in ink by hands inspired, to homes where people, worn and tired, forget, while turning o'er the page, the grievous weight of toil and age."

Library Organizations

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The winter meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club was held at the Forbes Library, Northampton, Feb. 20. In addition to the usual list of books of the year suggested for smaller libraries, the club has undertaken to publish a list of 100 popular books on the Great War. It was felt that there was a call at this time among library readers for such a selected list. The list in proof was submitted to the members for revision at the meeting. The initial cost of the undertaking is borne by the club, so that the price of the lists to libraries will be but a trifle over \$1 per hundred.

After the discussion of the books of 1917 and of the war list, the president, Mr. Wellman, introduced Professor Herbert Vaughan Abbott of Smith College, who took as his subject "Way of reform in modern drama."

He was followed by Mary K. Brewster, press agent of the municipal theater of Northampton, who gave a brief sketch of the history and ideals of this theater. The theater has a resident manager this year for the first time, Melville Burke, who described some of the difficulties in the path of a manager of a municipal theater. His problems are very different from those of the manager of an ordinary stock company.

In the afternoon the club members were the guests of the Smith College Library and Forbes Library at a performance of Stanley Houghton's "The younger generation," which was exceptionally well played by the Northampton Players at the municipal theater.

GEORGINA E. CARR, *Secretary*.

TORONTO DISTRICT LIBRARY INSTITUTE

The annual meeting of the Toronto District Library Institute, was held at the Academy of Medicine, 13 Queen's Park, Toronto, on Wednesday evening, March 6, at 8 o'clock. Thirty-one libraries were represented, with an attendance of seventy-one, of whom fifty-three were delegates.

The officers for 1918-1919 are as follows: Honorable President, Hon. R. A. Pyne; president, Prof. D. R. Keys, librarian of the Canadian Institute; vice-president, William Prendergast, Normal School; secretary, Eva Davis, Toronto Public Library executive, Principal C. G. Fraser, Manning Avenue Public School; Prof. R. E. L. Kittridge, librarian, Trinity College; N. H. Brown, librarian, Oakwood Collegiate Institute; Prof. N. S. N. McLay, McMaster University; Katherine G. Begg, librarian, Canadian Manufacturers' Association; Dr. George H. Locke, chief librarian, Toronto Public Library; Dr. E. A. Hardy, Toronto Sunday School Association.

EVA DAVIS, *Secretary*.

Library Schools

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

Since Washington does not invite the transient traveller, the spring trip will be made to the libraries of the Hudson and Mohawk Valleys.

Five more stars have been added to our alumni service flag: Mary V. Bolton, 1903, is doing reconstruction work in France under the Red Cross. Anna M. Neuhauser, 1915, is an assistant at Camp Hancock. Truman R. Temple, 1916, has been drafted into camp library work. Margaret J. Guerini, 1917, is

at work in the Ordnance Department. Ruth McKinstry, 1917, has been called from the Osterhout Free Library to A. L. A. War service headquarters in Washington to assist in the book ordering.

The Vice-Director has been asked to help in the matter of the personnel of the camp library service during the executive secretary's six weeks' leave of absence from Washington. Her time will be adjusted so that she will spend three days in Washington and three days in Brooklyn.

A pleasant feature of the recent visit of W. O. Carson, Inspector of Public Libraries of Ontario, to the two Library Schools was a dinner given him by the Council of the New York Library Club at the Cosmopolitan Club in New York City.

Andrew Keogh, librarian of Yale University, gave his annual lecture on March 5 on the problems of the college library, and Mary E. Hall, librarian of the Girls' High School spoke on March 12 on high school library work.

For several years past the School has enjoyed the opportunity of a visit to the Morgan Library and the privilege was extended to us again this year. Miss Greene and Miss Thurston had the tables covered with rare and interesting books and took down from the shelves, in answer to requests, many treasures new and old.

Cards have been received announcing the marriage on Jan. 27 of Estelle M. Campbell, 1915, to Prof. William Campbell of Columbia University.

A letter was received from Johnson Brigham of the Iowa State Library telling of the marriage of Grace A. Cooper, who has been on his staff since her graduation in 1907, to Frank Briggs of Webster City, Iowa.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The academic schedule was suspended for February and March to emphasize the practical side of library work under faculty direction. Thirty-six libraries of the state and the office of the Governor co-operated with the school by receiving students for field work on a schedule of definite library hours. The appointments were made for various forms of library work according to the need of the library, the previous experience of the student, or the student's progress in the classroom. Besides the usual number of assignments for general experience, thirteen ap-

pointments were made for work on library records, such as shelf-listing and inventory, re-registration and loan statistics, checking accessions and withdrawals, and for cataloging, either revising old catalogs, or beginning new ones.

Two libraries had students assigned for reclassification, changing from the expansive to the decimal form, with all that it involved of relabeling, changing call number on catalog card, book card, pocket, etc. In the absence of three librarians, students took their places as acting librarians. Several special libraries in the Capitol afforded experience in both technical and reference work, and in filing and indexing. Because of the great demand in federal offices for this work, more field assignments were made for experience along these lines than in former years.

Especial emphasis is being put on war-work for libraries, work for children, and reference. The students received definite instruction for the national service work that can be accomplished thru libraries and are afforded every opportunity to co-operate with the local librarian in this service.

SUMMER SESSION

The twenty-third summer session of six weeks is announced for June 24 to August 3. This course offers those already engaged in library work some technical training in keeping the most essential library records and some knowledge of approved library extension and new methods.

The number of students is limited, and the course is open only to properly qualified workers in Wisconsin, unless it is found that Wisconsin librarians applying for the course are less than the number which can be properly accommodated in the school room.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor.*

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Visitors this month, most of whom have addressed the classes, have been J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., and John A. Lowe, who contributed much to the course in library buildings, and W. O. Carson, who gave a vivid impression of the work of Ontario libraries. Annie Carroll Moore was a welcome visitor at the "Exchange" hour, contributing her bit by showing some of the good results which had been a by-product of the recent fuel emergency in the New York Library branches. In the high school library course Frances Bickford, of the Bridgeport High School Library, Margaret Kneil, of the Somerville High School, and Miss Eaton, libra-

rian of the Lincoln School, gave us of their experience.

A visit was made March 1 to the Widener Library, and on April 13 it is planned to visit the A. L. A. Camp Library at Camp Devens.

SUMMER COURSES

The usual summer classes in library work will be held during the six weeks from July 8 to August 16.

The first three weeks will be devoted to a course in cataloging and classification with Miss Howe as instructor. The second three weeks will be given to a general course dealing with the selection, purchase, circulation, and reference use of books, with Miss Donnelly as instructor. A course in library work with children will be given July 8-26, by Helen Martin. The three courses are open to persons engaged in library work, and the children's work is open to kindergartners and elementary school teachers also.

The Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission will hold its annual three day conference at the college during the summer session, a feature which adds much to the interest of the six weeks.

The fee for each one of the three courses is \$15, or \$24 for two. Either of the courses of the first three weeks may be chosen and followed by that of the second three weeks, or any one of the three may be carried alone. Room and board may be had at the College dormitories.

The Registrar of Simmons College, Boston, or the Director of the Library School will be glad to send the special bulletin of courses on request.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director.*

BOSTON UNIVERSITY—LIBRARY COURSE

Recent special lectures include: Clarence E. Sherman, librarian, Lynn Public Library, on "College and university libraries"; Dr. Robert P. Bigelow, librarian, Institute of Technology, "The library of the institute and technical literature"; Frederick J. Allen, assistant director, Bureau of Vocational Guidance, Harvard University, "The literature of vocational education." From the college faculty, Prof. Charles Rittenhouse, author of "Elements of accounts," on "Library accounting."

On Monday morning, March 25, students from the Library School of the New York Public Library, on their annual visit, called at the college to visit the Business Administration Library, the Commercial Museum and the Secretarial Laboratory.

RALPH L. POWER.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Special lecturers for the month were Lutie E. Stearns of Milwaukee, Wis., who gave three lectures March 12 to 13, on "The problem of the book for the adolescent girl," "The library and its relation to present day problems," and "Why a librarian?" and James Francis Burke, state director for the Western Pennsylvania, National War Savings Committee, who spoke upon War Savings Stamps. Caspar Carl Certain, head of the department of English, Cass High School, Detroit, lectured March 12 to students in the school library course on "What the English teacher expects of the library," and "School libraries south of the Mason and Dixon line."

Several marriages of graduates are announced: Margaret Louise Bateman, 1908-09, to Sherman R. Ramsdell, Feb. 21; Blanche L. Dodds, 1916-17, to Lloyd G. Lyman, Mar. 6; Helen Louise Jackson, 1911-12, to Hendrik Brusse, Feb. 15; and Esther Dodge Porter, 1919, to Harry Bliss, Jr., Feb. 22.

Mrs. J. Milton Ronsheim, 1914-16, is engaged in library work in Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Principal*.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

At present the school is especially interested in the War Service work of the American Library Association. Mr. Brett, Miss Tyler, Mr. Strong, and Mr. Vitz, of the faculty, have been or are actively engaged in it.

Prof. A. S. Root of the Oberlin College Library is giving his course on the history of the printed book. A brief series of lectures on school management is being given by members of the Cleveland Public Library staff, Martha Wilson, librarian, Woodland branch, discussing the state supervision of school libraries; Annie S. Cutter, supervisor of grade school libraries, the management of such libraries; and Bessie Sargeant Smith, supervisor of high school libraries, the type of book selection and general policy of high school libraries. Other members of the Cleveland Public Library staff have discussed the following subjects: Mary R. Cochran, head of the sociology division, "Books of sociology," and Annie P. Dingman, head of the foreign division, "Americanization," tracing the history of the movement and present aims. Prof. C. C. Arbuthnot, of Western Reserve University, spoke on the book selection problems connected with materials in economics.

The students have had the advantage of hearing lectures and informal talks by the following out-of-town speakers: Feb. 8, J. H.

Dice, of the Ohio Library Commission, "Ohio library extension"; Feb. 14, Mary E. Ahern, "Present day librarianship"; Feb. 23, Miriam Carey, "Are librarians social workers?"; Mar. 7, Marie L. Shedlock, "Hans Christian Andersen," this lecture being given under the auspices of the Cleveland Kindergarten Training School.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director*.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

According to the plan adopted for practical work in 1916-17 it is provided that students spend two weeks in the field at the opening of the second half-year, and one day per week thereafter until school closes in June. It has been felt that work deferred until after considerable instruction has been received is likely to be of relatively greater value to students, and more easy for librarians and department heads to observe and supervise; it makes possible also more consecutive effort, and protects students in some measure from the loss of time and energy incident to city transportation. The first assignments for the current year began on Feb. 4. Inasmuch as the fuel shortage about this time forced the temporary closing of a large number of the branches of the New York Public Library, all concerned were laboring under abnormal conditions and it has consequently been more difficult than would ordinarily be the case to pass upon the results. Reports from those librarians to whom students were assigned, however, as well as the observations of the faculty, indicate that the present arrangement has distinct advantages from the standpoints of the student, of the school, and of the libraries in which practical work is done.

The course in which there are scheduled the visits to libraries and related institutions in New York City and vicinity also began with the opening of the second half-year. One afternoon per week is devoted to this, and an occasional hour in the course in administration is given to reports upon it. So far trips have been made to the libraries of Columbia University, Union Theological Seminary, New York University, College of the City of New York, and the Russell Sage Foundation, and to the bookstore of the Baker & Taylor Company. The schedule for the remainder of the year will take the class to The Brooklyn and Queens Public Libraries, to the Newark Free Public Library, to the plant of the H. W. Wilson Company, and to museums and special libraries.

Series of lectures have been conducted re-

cently by Andrew Keogh, Isadore Gilbert Mudge, and Effie L. Power. In connection with his tour to eastern library schools W. O. Carson, inspector of public libraries for the Department of Education of Ontario, gave an address descriptive of library conditions in Ontario.

Margaret Jackson, of the faculty, has been confined to her room for some weeks by illness, as a result of grippe and its after-effects. It has been necessary for the time to distribute her work, the greater part of it being carried by the faculty, with some assistance from members of the staff of the New York Public Library. Miss Power, while conducting her courses in children's work and literature, was compelled to leave her duties for a few days by reason of the death of her father at Conneautsville, Pa.

The annual inspection trip for this year included visits to Albany, Boston and Providence, and covered the period of March 23-28.

ERNEST J. REECE, *Principal*.

RIVERSIDE LIBRARY SERVICE SCHOOL

The Riverside Library Service School closed a very successful session March 2. The teachers and lecturers were as follows: Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, St. Louis (Mo.) Public Library; Mrs. Ida Mendenhall Beseler, formerly of New York State Normal School at Geneseo, now of Anaheim, Calif.; Alice M. Butterfield, Riverside Public Library; E. P. Clarke, president, California State Board of Education; Joseph F. Daniels, Riverside Public Library; Lillian L. Dickson, Riverside Public Library; Lyman Evans, district attorney, Riverside; Mrs. Mabel Frances Faulkner, Riverside Public Library; Adelaide Hasse, chief, documents division, New York Public Library; Margaret Mann, head cataloger, Carnegie Free Library, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Lieut. Geo. E. Price, military instructor, Polytechnic High School, Riverside, Calif.; W. Elmo Reavis, head of Pacific Library Binding Co., Los Angeles.

Students receiving certificates were as follows: Caroline Hubbard Bailey, East Auburn, Calif.; Mrs. Nellie C. Bartlett, Pocatello, Idaho; Nelle M. Bate, Mason City, Iowa; Mrs. J. E. Boyle, Chico, Calif.; Helena F. Curtiss, La Verne, Calif.; Dorothy Deming, East Auburn, Calif.; Margaret Eastman, Sacramento, Calif.; Jessie Fraser, Twin Falls, Idaho; Joanna L. Gaylord, Los Angeles, Calif.; Margaret D. Guthrie, Corsicana, Texas; Jessie A. Harris, Whittier, Calif.; Carolyn Alpha Henry, Santa Ana, Calif.; Lucille Hood, Pocatello, Idaho; Mildred H.

Pike, Whiting, Iowa; Elizabeth M. Sheppard, Ontario, Calif.; Betty Mary Smith, El Paso, Tex.; and Grace M. Stoddard, Missoula, Mont. This is the smallest class in attendance ever held but we are at war and the whole western country feels it very much indeed.

Riverside is to have a government aviation school. The site has been selected about five miles from the city limits at a place called Alessandro. Contracts have been let and work will begin at once. It is estimated that two or three thousand aviators, ground men, mechanics, etc., will be here before summer. The officials engaged in selecting the site have considered among other things submitted to them the use of the Riverside public and county free library. There will undoubtedly be a branch established at the aviation camp.

This influx of a small army of aviators will mean a most emphatic influence upon our book purchases, which means another cruel cut into fiction funds and another very decided step forward in the reorganization of our library on a war basis.

Plans for training camp librarians at the Riverside Library school have been abandoned. It had been expected that a course in the training of camp librarians would be established here, but the plan has been given up thru lack of recognition from the A. L. A. war service. Several applications had been received from prospective students.

Edith Ell, 1916, is now Mrs. Laufenberg, and lives in San Bernardino.

Mildred Ross, 1916, was married Feb. 9 to Chas. J. Wheeler, and lives in Riverside.

Inez Harmer was married Jan. 30 to John Knudson Northrop, and lives in Santa Barbara.

Rita C. Keane, 1917, student at the University of California, is cataloging the University High School Library.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. C. Arnold on Feb. 22 entertained at an evening reception at their home on Victoria Hill. The young women on the staff assisted Mrs. Arnold.

JOSEPH F. DANIELS.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

On Feb. 26, the class had two lectures by Lutie E. Stearns, who has been on a lecture tour in the west. One lecture was on "The rise and fall of the modern magazine," a subject of vital interest to library workers, at the present time more than ever before; the other lecture was on "The librarian, the library and education," and brought out the possibilities for good of the library in any community.

On Feb. 19, Katherine Post Ferris, librarian of the Kings County Free Library, spoke to the class on the progress and development of the work in Kings County.

The course in children's literature given by Eleanor Hitt has been completed.

MILTON J. FERGUSON.

*LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE LOS ANGELES
PUBLIC LIBRARY*

Lutie Stearns talked to the school on Feb. 20 on "The library as a social factor in the community" and "The rise and fall of the modern magazine." Sarah M. Jacobus, librarian of the Pomona Public Library, presented some ideas on library service from a fresh viewpoint in a talk on "Cues from business men." Mabel Haines was another February visitor. Her talk on "The library's relation to social betterment" was especially valuable since she has the point of view of the library as well as that of the social worker. C. C. Parker supplemented the course in publishing houses with a most interesting talk in which he summarized the work of some of the younger firms. Charles E. St. John of the Mount Wilson Solar Observatory talked on "American learned societies and their publications." The selection of religious literature for a public library was the subject of a talk by Dr. Carl S. Patton.

Miss Adelaide Hasse's visit was of special interest because of her early connection with the Los Angeles Public Library. She lectured to students and members of the library staff at an eight o'clock staff meeting, after which members of the Alumni Association held an informal reception in the class room.

Marguerite Cameron, Riverside Summer School, 1916, and formerly librarian of the Uinta County Library, Evanston, Wyo., has been accepted as a special student for the remainder of the school year.

Florence Elsey was married in New York City on Feb. 8 to John Philip Storck. Mrs. Storck is one of the many librarians now engaged in war service. She expects to continue her work in New York City.

THEODORA R. BREWITT, *Principal*.

LOUISVILLE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY TRAINING CLASS

The training class of the Louisville Free Public Library ended its fifteen-week session February 2. Nine students were enrolled for the course including the librarian of the Shelbyville Public Library. They are as follows: Mary Benton, Gladys C. Grove, Laura Jefferis, Irene Matthews, Sarah Peden,

Dorothy Schoen, Preston Settle, Jeannie Read Sampson, and Lila L. Terrell.

Lectures were given in reference work, public documents, circulating work with adults and children, story telling, cataloging, subject headings, classification, ordering, accessioning and business methods, and literary criticism. In addition, penmanship, pen printing and use of typewriter were taught.

The class is limited to twelve each year, two of whom may be from out of town who have definite connections with Kentucky libraries.

*LIBRARY SCHOOL, CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF
ATLANTA*

Gertrude Stiles, supervisor of binding, Cleveland Public Library, gave her regular course of lectures on binding during the week of Feb. 11. On the afternoon of Friday, Feb. 15, Miss Stiles lectured on fine book bindings, using her collection of slides to illustrate the lecture. After the lecture the library class gave their annual valentine party in the class room, inviting the local librarians to meet Miss Stiles.

Mrs. Edna Lyman Scott gave her course of lectures on children's work from Feb. 18th to March 2. Mrs. Scott gave a story telling recital on the afternoon of the 28th. This was the day on which the camp librarians of the southeastern states were holding a conference in Atlanta and the school had the pleasure of having some of the librarians present at the recital while others came in later for tea.

TOMMIE DORA BARKER, *Director*.

*COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY—SUMMER COURSES
IN LIBRARY SCIENCE*

The summer session at Columbia will be held from July 8 to August 16. The courses in library science are planned especially for persons with some experience in library work, and will be given by the following instructors: Bibliography, Helen Rex Keller; administration of the high school library, Mary E. Hall; normal school libraries, Martha Wilson; cataloging and classification, Miss Keller; public documents, Adelaide R. Hasse; indexing, filing and cataloging as applied in business, Miss Warren. University credit is given for all courses.

Inquiries concerning the work should be addressed to Helen Rex Keller, at Columbia University, New York City.

IOWA SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The State University of Iowa announces the seventeenth session of the Iowa Summer School for Library Training at Iowa City, June 17 to July 26. Miram E. Carey, super-

visor of state institutional libraries in Minnesota, will direct the course. As last year, the work will dwell considerably on the relation between the library and the school, but will not lose sight of the problems facing a small public library. Blanche V. Watts will give instruction in cataloging and reference, and Grace Shellenberger, librarian of state institutions, will give a three weeks' course in children's literature.

Apply to Miss Jane E. Roberts, University Library, Iowa City, Ia., for further information and application blanks.

Librarians

ADAMS, Florence, Pratt 1913, has resigned the librarianship of the firm of Cravath & Henderson, New York, to return as librarian to the Polytechnic Preparatory Country Day School.

ADAMS, Ida, Simmons 1908-13, has a position in the circulation department of the Seattle Public Library.

ALLEN, Anita, Simmons 1911-15, has returned to Simmons College Library after organizing the Niles Library at North Jay, Maine.

ASKEY, Hazel E., Wisconsin 1913, began work Dec. 1 as assistant in the Siskiyou County Free Library, Yreka, Calif. She had been assistant in the California State Library previously.

BADGER, Evelyn, has resigned from the Cedar Rapids Public Library to go to the Library Association at Portland, Ore.

BEALS, Mrs. J. B., who has been head of the reference department of the St. Paul Public Library for over eighteen years, has resigned.

BLACKWELDER, Paul, for the past twelve years assistant librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, resigned Feb. 15, and his resignation has been accepted.

BREVOORT, Carson, Pratt 1915, has been made assistant in the library of the Commercial High School in Brooklyn.

BROWN, Martha J., Library School of the New York Public Library 1916-17, has accepted a position in the Indianapolis Public Library.

BURKE, Mildred M., Western Reserve 1911, has taken a position as assistant in the deposit department of the Chicago Public Library.

BURNS, Anna, Pratt 1908, formerly head of the Central Circulation department of the New York Public Library, has been made librarian for Haskins and Sells, certified public accountants, New York City.

CHURCH, Lucy, Simmons 1904-08, is a first-class clerk in the personnel division of the Ordnance Department, Washington, D. C.

COULTER, Mabel, California 1914, has resigned her position as assistant in Kings County (Calif.) Free Library, to become librarian of the newly established San Benito County Free Library, beginning work March 1.

COX, Fannie E., Wisconsin 1914, accepted a government position recently as index clerk, Design section, French Warfare branch, Gun division of the Bureau of Ordnance.

CRAIG, Helen M., Pratt 1909, has accepted a position on the staff of the Engineering Library of the Western Electric Company, New York.

CROSS, Mildred R., has been appointed librarian of the Swanton (Vt.) Public Library to take the place of Mrs. Lewis Hogle, resigned.

CROWELL, Edith, Library School of the New York Public Library 1911-13, has left her position as librarian of the Bernardsville (N. J.) Public Library. She is now with a branch of the U. S. A. Ordnance Department at Perth Amboy, New Jersey.

CUMMINS, Catherine, Simmons 1907-12, has resigned her position at the Woodstock branch, New York Public Library, to be with her sister.

DAILEY, Lilla B., Riverside 1915-16 long course, and for the past two years librarian at National City (Calif.) Public Library, has been appointed to a position with the Ordnance Department at Washington, D. C.

DAVIS, Ruth, Washington 1916, has been pointed general assistant in the Whitman College Library, Walla Walla, Wash.

EVANS, Verna M., Wisconsin 1914, was married Dec. 12 to Fred H. Clapp of Ontario, Cal. Miss Evans has held the position of cataloger in the San Diego (Calif.) Public Library.

FAWCETT, Eleanor M., Wisconsin 1912, has resigned as librarian of the Oskaloosa (Iowa) Public Library to accept a position in the Public Library of Cedar Rapids.

FLOYD, Florence M., died at her home in Long Beach, Calif., on March 10 after a very short illness. She served as an assistant for several years in the Public Library in Sedalia, Mo., later accepting a position as assistant in the University of Texas Library. She resigned this place to take a year's training in the University of Illinois Library Training School. From there she went to the Kentucky Library Commission, where she was assistant secretary until January, 1918.

GAGE, Laura J., Wisconsin 1915, has been made cataloger of the Oak Park (Ill.) Public Library. For the past year she has been assistant in the Superior (Wis.) Public Library.

GILPIN, Margaret, Wisconsin 1917, has accepted the position of librarian of the Public Library of Nashwauk, Minn.

HAESSELBARTH, Adam Christian, for ten years librarian and for many years contributor and correspondent of the *New York World*, died of acute dilatation of the heart, following a week's illness of grip, at his home in Leonia, N. J., Jan. 19.

HANNA, Gladys, Los Angeles 1917, has resigned her position in the Long Beach Public Library to accept an appointment as index and catalog clerk in the War Department.

HARRIS, Helen M., New York State Library School 1915-16, has resigned as librarian of the Queen Anne High School Library, Seattle, to become librarian of the Lincoln Park High School at Tacoma.

HEWITT, Edna, for some time an assistant in the California State Library, has been appointed assistant librarian in the Sutter county library, California, with headquarters in Yuba City.

HOGG, Frances M., Wisconsin 1916, has resigned as cataloger of the Great Falls (Mont.) Public Library to accept a similar position in the La Crosse (Wis.) Public Library.

HOWE, Alice C., Pratt 1893, has given up her position in the catalog department of the New York Public Library and has gone to her home in Prattsburgh, N. Y., for the summer. Miss Howe helped to reorganize the library of Ursinus College, Pa., also the library at Corning, N. Y., and was a cataloger in the General Theological Seminary Library for two or three years; was then assistant in the John Crerar Library in Chicago and went into the

catalog department of the New York Public Library in September, 1908. She worked in both the Astor and Lenox Libraries before they were consolidated in the present Central Building in 1911.

HUTSON, Cecelia. Word has been received of the death in February of Miss Hutson, who was a faithful member of the staff of the Cleveland Public Library for over thirty years, beginning her service in March, 1885. In 1915 Miss Hutson was obliged to ask for indefinite leave of absence on account of ill health, and tho she recovered sufficiently to hope for a time that she might be able to return to her work, the hope was not destined to fulfillment. Miss Hutson held numerous assignments during her service in the library, including the librarianship of the West Side Branch for a number of years.

KANE, Annise, Simmons 1906-10, is now cataloger in Pennsylvania State College.

KING, Agnes, Wisconsin 1914, accepted a federal appointment on Jan. 1, and is in the Statistical branch, subsistence, a part of the Warehousing division of the Quartermaster General's office. Miss King was chief of the children's department in the Emporia (Kans.) Normal School before undertaking war work.

KOSEK, Anna, has resigned her position as cataloger in the Public Library at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, to take a similar position in the Lincoln Library at Springfield, Ill.

LEROY, Maude, Wisconsin 1912, resigned from the cataloging department of the Minneapolis Public Library to accept a federal appointment in the Statistical branch of the Quartermaster General's office.

LUITWEILER, Helen, Simmons 1910-11, is now cataloger in the Radcliffe College Library, Cambridge, Mass.

MCCONNELL, Winona, California 1915, was married, Feb. 27, to Dr. John E. Kennedy, at her home in Elk Grove.

MCCOY, Helen R., New York State Library School 1912-13, has gone to the Denver Public Library as reference assistant.

MCKECHNIE, Alexandra, Library School of the New York Public Library, was married to Edward A. Irving in the summer of 1917.

MCMANIS, Rumana K., Wisconsin 1915, has accepted a position in the branch department, New York Public Library.

McVETY, Margaret A., has resigned her position as reference librarian of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Pa., to accept an appointment with the Life Extension Institute in New York City.

MARIOTTI, Guido, New York State Library School 1916-17, has been transferred from the Library of the Biological Survey, Washington, D. C., to the Legislative Reference Division of the Library of Congress.

MARSHALL, Mary K., Western Reserve 1914, is an index and catalog clerk in the Ordnance Department at Washington.

MATTSON, Edith L., Wisconsin 1913, has been elected chief of the information bureau or commercial library of the National Safety Council, Chicago.

POPE, Mildred H., New York State Library School 1915-16, has resigned her position as librarian of the Lincoln Park High School Library, Tacoma, to accept a similar post at Queen Anne High School, Seattle.

PRICE, Florence, Wisconsin 1917, has resigned from the reference department of the Des Moines Public Library to accept a position on the staff of the Iowa State Library.

PRALL, Beatrice, first assistant librarian at the Little Rock Public Library, has been appointed librarian to succeed Dorothy Lyon, resigned.

ROBERTS, Bessie M., who has been the assistant in charge of the order department in the University of Missouri Library, has gone to Washington, D. C., to do cataloging and index work in the Ordnance Department.

ROESLER, Edna, Wisconsin 1916, has been promoted to be librarian of the new East End branch, Superior (Wis.) Public Library.

RUGGLES, Helen, Simmons 1913-17, is doing filing for the Western Electric Co., Engineering Department, New York.

SANFORD, Nelle, Riverside 1914-15 long course, for the past two years cataloger at Bakersfield (Calif.) Public Library, has been employed as index and catalog clerk in the New War Risk Insurance Bureau, Washington, D. C.

SALZMANN, Helen, Library School of the New York Public Library 1914-16, has resigned as librarian of the Lamont Memorial Library, McGraw, N. Y., to become a branch librarian in the New Haven Public Library.

SAVORD, Ruth, Western Reserve 1914, is now assistant to the supervisor for the Western Union Telegraph Co., New York City.

SPICER, Inez, assistant cataloger in the University of Missouri Library, has accepted a position in the Quartermaster's Department at Washington, D. C., where she will do cataloging and index work.

STEALEY, Laura, Simmons 1911-12, of the Seattle Public Library, died at Seattle, Feb. 28, 1918.

VAIL, Alice I., Pratt 1913, and a member of the staff of the Pratt Institute Free Library, has succeeded Miss Adams as librarian for Cravath and Henderson in New York City.

WOOD, Margaret, Simmons 1913-17, is librarian in the Stoneham (Mass.) Public Library.

WARREN, Katharine, Simmons 1910-14, is doing special work on United States historical pamphlets at Harvard College, Cambridge.

WATSON, Dorothy, Library School of the New York Public Library 1916-17, has resigned from the Library of the United Engineering Societies to accept a position in the Department of Technology of the Library Association of Portland, Ore.

WATSON, Marion, Library School of the New York Public Library 1912-14, has left the library of Columbia University and has taken a position in the Extension Division of the New York Public Library.

WILDER, Edna H., Library School of the New York Public Library 1914-16, has left her place in the New Haven Public Library to become librarian at Middletown, Conn.

WOODS, Winifred, Riverside 1916-17 long course, has been employed as librarian at National City (Calif.) Public Library.

WRIGHT, Edith I., of Springfield, Mass., and for the past year an assistant in the New York Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library at Brattleboro, Vt.

YUST, William F., B.L.S., New York State Library School 1901, has been granted a leave of absence until May 1 by the Rochester Public Library to take charge of the A. L. A. Camp Library at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C. Mr. Yust succeeds George G. Champlin, assistant reference librarian, New York State Library, who was obliged to leave because of illness.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

VERMONT

Middlebury. Provision for a bequest of \$25,000 was made to the village for a library, and \$10,000 for the benefit of Middlebury College, in the will of Colonel Ilsley, recently probated here.

Montpelier. A note in the *Bulletin* of the Vermont Library Commission says that the Vermont Historical Society, with the opening of its new quarters, is planning to enlarge both its field and usefulness. Lillian E. Bishop has been engaged as assistant librarian and custodian. The society will soon occupy the large room at the rear on the first floor of the new state building. The genealogies and local histories belonging to the Vermont State Library are to be placed with those of the society. Besides the regular genealogical and other reference work, the many pamphlets and manuscripts, now inaccessible, will be cataloged. Among these are old and important historical documents. With ample room for the books and exhibits belonging to the society, and the entire time of the person in charge, the society expects to be a more active force than in previous years.

MASSACHUSETTS

Amherst. *The American Architect* of Jan. 23, 1918, contains a series of illustrations and plans of the Converse Memorial Library, at Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.

Beverly Farms. *The American Architect* for Jan. 16, 1918, contains a series of illustrations and plans of the Beverly Farms Library, Beverly Farms, Mass.

Cambridge. Cambridge Boy Scout officials, faced with the problem of providing afternoon occupation for Scouts left at leisure by the new early closing hour of the schools, have been aided in reaching a satisfactory solution by Librarian Cummings, who has set aside a room in the library for the exclusive use of Cambridge Scouts. The room will be open daily (except Saturday) from 2-5 p. m., under the supervision of older Scouts from a committee of five, which has been chosen to assist in arranging an attractive program. Special books will be provided for study in the various requirements and in the Merit Badge subjects. Mr. Cummings has also consented to prepare a list of books suitable for Scout officials

which will be placed on the shelves for boys desiring wholesome amusement. Present plans contemplate the establishment of a committee of three Scout officials which will be directly in charge of arrangements and will develop a program of entertainment and instruction. Cambridge leaders are of the opinion that the opening of the Scout room will attract wide attention among Scouts and increase the usefulness of the library to them.

Hampden. At the last town meeting it was voted to move the town library from its present quarters in the Adams house on Main street to the Town Hall Building. The library now has about 4000 volumes, all housed in one small room, and long since outgrew its quarters. E. A. Day, one of Hampden's citizens, has offered to furnish bookcases for the new location.

Holyoke. Because of the lack of finances and an inadequate supply of books and periodicals, the Holyoke Public Library has announced in a statement issued by Frank H. Willcox, librarian, suspension and closing of the children's department on Mar. 1. Admission is made in the announcement that Holyoke, by this step, will be the only community in the entire state in which children are without library facilities.

Westfield. At a special town meeting Feb. 20, provisions of the will of the late Milton B. Whitney, by which Westfield was to benefit at the end of five years thru a bequest of \$80,000 and accrued interest to build a library, to be known as the Whitney Library, to replace the old Westfield Atheneum, were complied with. The meeting was attended by a scant score of voters. Expected opposition failed to develop. Mr. Whitney directed that three-fourths be used for a building fund with which to construct a Whitney Public Library and that the remaining one-fourth be used to establish a Whitney Library fund. In event it was found three-fourths of the principal and accrued interest were insufficient to meet the cost, the town was given the right to take the whole or any part of the remaining one-quarter to use in the building fund. He also directed that the library should be located on the present Atheneum site in Park square. The plans for the building are to be approved by the executor of the will. Of the rest of his estate, one-half is to be put on deposit and the income is to be

paid to his wife during her life. Upon her death, the principal is to be turned over to the Atheneum and placed with the previous bequest for a Whitney Library fund. One-half of this fund is then to be available for purchase of books and periodicals, and one-half for the ordinary running expenses of the Atheneum. If the town had failed to take advantage of the bequest within 12 years the fund was to have reverted to Williams College.

RHODE ISLAND

Pawtuxet. The Anthony Public Library was gutted by fire Jan 4, when 7000 volumes, valuable oil paintings, documents of local historical interest and all of the library's fixtures and furniture were destroyed. The loss is placed at \$10,000, partly covered by insurance. The building was a one-story brick structure, with a granite foundation, and was built in 1902, at a cost of \$4500. Besides the 7000 volumes, among which were many standard works of reference, history, biography, travel and literature, there were a number of documents, dealing with the early history of the village, in the library archives. A number of volumes given to the library from Senator Anthony's collection were fortunately saved, Miss Myra Anthony, the librarian, having kept them at her home. The loss of the library, aside from its financial aspect, comes as a heavy blow to the valley, as it was one of the few such institutions so badly needed here. It served people from Washington, Quidnick, Arctic Centre, Centreville, Crompton and Riverpoint, as well as the people of Anthony.

CONNECTICUT

Bristol. The annual report of the Bristol Public Library for 1917 is prefaced by a short history of the library, which has just completed its first quarter-century. Established Jan. 1, 1892, the library occupied rooms, or rather a room and a large closet, in the Ebers building on the site of the city building, until December, 1896. From that date until August, 1906, a dwelling house which stood on the site now occupied by the present library building was the home of the library. The present building was occupied ten years ago—August, 1907. While the old building was being razed and the new building erected, temporary quarters were found across the street. In February, 1904, a branch of the Public Library and a free reading room was opened at Forestville by The Sessions Clock Company. The corporation supplied and furnished a building which is better adapted for the purposes for

which it is used than the housing provided for many of the public libraries in the state. Since that time the building has been kept up, heat and light furnished, newspapers and periodicals supplied and an attendant provided eight hours each week day by this public-spirited corporation. The library to-day has 35,337 volumes on its shelves.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Clifton Springs. At the annual meeting of the Pierce Library the matter of discontinuing the present annual dues of 50 cents per member and making the institution a free public library was discussed and laid on the table until the next meeting. With a balance of \$553.60 in the treasury, \$500 was invested in a Liberty bond, as an endowment fund.

Ithaca. Mynderse Van Cleef, a practicing lawyer and president of the Ithaca Trust Company, has given to the Tompkins County Bar Association his large and carefully selected law library, placed in two commodious rooms on the second floor of a fireproof building, with light, heat and service provided. A stenographer who will also act as librarian is in daily attendance, and the use of the books is free to all.

Norwich. Guernsey Mem. L. N. Louise Ruckteshler, lbn. (Rpt.—1916-17.) Accessions 590; withdrawals 317; total 13,525. New registrations 335; total 4571; population 8345. Circulation 42,850. Receipts \$4039.32; expenditures \$3085.10, including \$432.63 for books, \$150.95 for periodicals. Fourteen story hours held brought 1063 children together, after epidemics of infantile paralysis and minor children's diseases had abated. War activities have been furthered, the county Red Cross campaign headquarters having been the library, where county and community societies also meet. The report is mainly statistical, paper conservation being practiced.

Shortsville. For several years the King's Daughters of the Shortsville Presbyterian Church have placed at the disposal of the public a circulating library, which has been liberally patronized and enjoyed by the residents of this section. The organization has this year secured 200 volumes from the State Traveling Library, and placed the books in the reception room of the Mutual Banking Company in the Pratt block. A librarian is in charge every Saturday afternoon from 3 until 6 o'clock.

Utica. It is probable that a bond issue will be asked this year to be used in fitting up Faxton Hall as a West Utica branch of the Public Library, as the use of this building for library purposes has been granted to the board. The building was erected in 1867, and has had no improvements and few repairs since. When the building was turned over to the library board last November it was found that the tin roof, which had been on the building 50 years, was in bad shape. A new roof has been put on at a cost of \$460.20, which will probably be taken care of privately. The building is well located in the heart of a manufacturing district and has an abundance of light. The sum of \$4300 will be needed to fit the building up in the condition it should be for library purposes.

NEW JERSEY

Glen Ridge. Mayor Henry S. Babbage, on behalf of the citizens of the borough, has accepted from Henry S. Chapman the deed for the new Free Public Library erected by Mr. Chapman at Bloomfield and Ridgewood avenues, at a cost of \$25,000. The borough donated the site.

Newark. Confronted with a shortage of funds and the refusal of the City Commission to grant an increased appropriation, the board of trustees of the Newark Free Public Library has decided to close all of the branch libraries in the city, with the exception of the Business branch in Beaver street and those at the Cleveland and Lafayette schools. This action will affect the Ferry, Roseville, Springfield, Clinton avenue, West Side and Vailsburgh branches. The library trustees sought an increase of about \$34,000 this year, making the total appropriation \$187,000, a sum well under the limit of appropriation allowed by law. The closing of the branches, says Mr. Dana in a statement to the press, "will make it possible for the trustees to add somewhat to the store of books and to the efficiency of the staff at the Business branch on Beaver street, which will undoubtedly become a larger distributing center for books of a general character than it has been for several years. The arrangement will also enable the trustees to make more complete and to handle more efficiently the libraries in the Cleveland and Lafayette schools. For many years the library has sent to school rooms small collections of books for the use of teachers and pupils, for use in the room and for home reading. Of these school room libraries there are now 315, with a total of 13,000 volumes in the school buildings of the city. The decision to close the

branches will permit the library to strengthen this department of its work.

Orange. The library, which had been closed since Dec. 21 because of the lack of fuel, reopened Mar. 13. The Orange Valley branch reopened the day before.

Paterson. An exhibit of South American birds, insects and plants collected by Thomas Hallinan, an electrical engineer, has been on view in the Public Library's lecture room, where Mr. Hallinan had it installed at his own expense. In one corner was a reproduction of a Central American jungle, with dense undergrowth, bright-colored birds and sluggish sloths hanging from the trees, and in another a vista of a North Chili desert, with its dull-hued birds and animal life. Other exhibits were in glass-covered cases, with descriptions of natural habits so that school children could read. It is hoped that this exhibit will influence others to contribute natural science curios so that a permanent museum may be established.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia. An oil portrait of Congressman George S. Graham, former district attorney of Philadelphia, was presented to the Law Library in City Hall, Mar. 5, by a committee of the Law Association of Philadelphia.

South Atlantic

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington. The recreation room fitted up in the Public Library, with billiard table, writing and reading materials, for the use of uniformed men, has been discontinued.

Washington. According to the last report of the Commissioner of Education, for the year ended June 30, 1917, the library of the Bureau of Education, the most extensive library on education in the United States, now has approximately 150,000 bound volumes and pamphlets. The library's chief function is as a working collection for the bureau's specialists, but it is also consulted by outside educators. Where possible loans are made, 3009 being so lent in the year. The library's information is made public thru the monthly *Record of Current Educational Publications*, and thru special printed, mimeographed or typewritten bibliographies. During the year 221 were prepared, making the total list available well over 1000. The school library exhibit material, as well as the collection of lantern slides, was shown in a number of places during the year. A set of 40 slides was made for use in library

campaigns, illustrating library extension work with special emphasis on county libraries.

VIRGINIA

Richmond. Tho this city has no public library, interest in the topic is not allowed to languish. The Y. M. H. A. held a "book benefit" for its library Mar. 3, the price of admission being one book. The volumes received materially increased the library's resources. The association has the largest library on Jewish topics in Richmond and one of the largest in the South. It is used for reference by both Jew and Christian. During the evening Alfred E. Hirschberg spoke on "Why Richmond needs a public library." Superintendent George Benedict delivered the principal speech of the evening on "The value of a library." A week later Miriam S. Tyler, librarian of Rosemary Library in the John Marshall High School, addressed members of the Junior Council of Temple Beth Ahabah on "A public library for Richmond."

NORTH CAROLINA

Chapel Hill. The annual report of Louis R. Wilson, librarian of the University of North Carolina, for the year ending Aug 14, 1917, showed that during the year the library did a great deal to aid students of the University and individuals and institutions in the state in securing desired material and information. Two thousand volumes were added making a total of 79,205 volumes for the library. In addition, to help build up the South American collection, approximately 1880 duplicate titles were bought from the Library of Harvard University. This addition, with that of the North Carolina collection, on which work was already begun, will greatly promote the usefulness of the library. The cataloging and building up of the North Carolina collection was undertaken thru the interest of an alumnus, and will be carried on this year under Mary L. Thornton, assistant librarian at the University of Georgia for several years. During the year 34,106 books were issued from the desk. Debates, special reading and general reading caused almost every student to make use of the general library or one of the department libraries. The various organizations of the university also drew constantly upon the library's resources. In recent years a great effort has been made by the library to make itself available to the public. The library does this both by answering questions and loaning books on special subjects and by participating in the work of the Bureau of Extension. In response to requests for information, 1187

letters were written during the year and 1360 books and pamphlets were loaned. Visitors were admitted to carry on special investigations. The income of the library amounted to \$11,561.58. Expenditures amounted to \$11,195.01, including \$4583.42 for salaries, \$418.45 for binding, \$3107.50 for books and periodicals for endowed departments, \$860.55 for books and periodicals for unendowed departments, \$979.19 for books and periodicals for the general library and \$76.77 for books for the Summer School. In order to encourage students to do more general reading, open shelves were secured for the walls of the lobby and between 600 and 1000 of the best books in the library were placed upon them. Professor Norman Foerster directed this work and the results were very satisfactory. The courses of instruction in library administration given to students in the university and teachers and librarians thruout the state proved very beneficial. As the Summer School has grown, the library's exhibits held for primary, grammar and high school grades and for the use of teachers in their professional equipment have been of great value in helping in the selection of good books.

GEORGIA

Brunswick. A movement is on foot to transfer the city's prisoners to the county jail, and to have the building now being used as city jail converted into a gym and library with free bath rooms and other amusements for the working people of the city, especially the shipbuilders and the newcomers. Mayor J. Hunter Hopkins is anxious to have some place provided where they can spend their free time among wholesome surroundings, write letters, read newspapers and good books. Innocent games of some description are also one of the proposed amusements proposed for the new place.

Savannah. Thru the co-operation of William Minot, president of the Port Wentworth Terminal Corporation, the Savannah Public Library will be able to establish a branch at Port Wentworth in the near future. Five hundred dollars has been offered for this purpose by Mr. Minot and this sum was accepted by the board of managers of the library at its February meeting. The branch will try to serve all the employees of the various industries located at Port Wentworth. It was decided at the same meeting to charge a fee of \$1 per year to people who wish to borrow books and who neither live nor have their business in Savannah or in Chatham county.

East North Central

MICHIGAN

After voters of a township have voted to establish a township library their action cannot be rescinded, is the opinion of the attorney general's department, in answer to a query from Almont township, Lapeer county. Some of the voters there who sought to be relieved of the township library tax started an agitation to have the question submitted to the electors at the spring elections. The opinion, written by J. Lee Pryor, is that where the voters have approved the plan and the library board has been organized there is no means of rescinding their action. The opinion is based on the fact Michigan has no statute which would permit such action.

Grand Rapids P. L. Samuel H. Ranck, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending March 31, 1917.) Accessions 11,970; withdrawn 1019; total 171,259. New registration 7579; total 28,072 (population according to census of 1910, 112,571). Circulation 457,737. Income \$85,073.05. Expenditures \$62,718.57, including \$9408.30 for books, \$2567.23 for periodicals, \$3866.13 for binding and \$35,538.03 for salaries. The library has begun an analysis of costs with a view to getting definite information of the cost of service for each branch of work and at each point in the city. This cost system when fully worked out will be a most valuable library tool. It has already demonstrated that to serve a patron at the West Side branch, used exclusively by the library, costs more than twice as much as the average cost for the same service in any school branch.

OHIO

Toledo. The Anna C. Mott branch of the Public Library was opened in January with about 4000 books on its shelves. The Frances D. Germain branch was also opened during the month.

INDIANA

Indianapolis. A business branch of the Public Library was opened on the main floor of the old library building in February, with Ethel Cleland, formerly in the Indiana legislative reference bureau, in charge. Two special features of the service given by the business library are the telephone service and the delivery station service. The Advertisers' Club of Indianapolis co-operated with the library in establishing the business branch.

Rockport. A suit to enjoin the Rockport library board from letting the contract for

the erection of a building has been filed in court. This promises to be an interesting suit with several city attorneys on each side. The board as a whole purchased the Steitler lot on Main street and the citizens thought the matter was settled. Later a proposition was made to have the library on Walnut street near the court house. The suit now seeks to have the building erected on the original purchase.

Polo. The Buffalo Township Public Library was closed from Dec. 7 to Mar. 1 for lack of fuel.

East South Central

KENTUCKY

Lexington. The Public Library has begun to establish auxiliary libraries in the various school buildings. The experiment will be tried first in the Junior High and Russell schools, and if they prove the success anticipated, will be extended to other schools. About 200 volumes will be placed in each school, largely those recommended in the course of study for outside reading.

ALABAMA

Birmingham. The Birmingham High School was destroyed by fire in February, and a movement was immediately started by the alumni to replace its library. Annie V. Lynch, one of the graduates, started the movement, and subscriptions are being received by the *Birmingham News*.

West North Central

MINNESOTA

Buhl. Because of the delay in receiving materials, the opening of the Buhl Public Library, set for Mar. 8, had to be postponed to a later date. The congestion of freight in the east held up the shipments of materials for the finishing of the library and also many of the books that were to go on the shelves. The building was started last fall and was to have been ready by Jan. 1, but delay in receiving the material handicapped the builders. The new library is located at the Buhl park site, which will give the library building a splendid lawn, a feature lacking in most of the Range libraries.

IOWA

Iowa has been redistricted by the Iowa Library Association executive board. Because

of the growth in numbers of public libraries in the state, eight districts were created instead of six. The following cities were designated as meeting places for the several districts: Manchester, Oskaloosa, Red Oak, Denison, Cherokee, Mason City, Muscatine, and Des Moines. Waterloo was chosen by the board as the meeting place for the state convention to be held in October, 1918.

Des Moines. After two years of agitation of the subject, the library board has voted to establish a branch in Highland Park as soon as a suitable building can be found, and it will probably be opened early in April.

Moline. A branch of the Public Library has been opened in the McKinley Grammar School. The branch is open on Wednesdays and Fridays from 3 o'clock until 5 o'clock, and on Monday evenings from 7 o'clock until 9 o'clock.

West South Central

OKLAHOMA

Bristow. Laying the corner stone of the new Masonic Temple of this city was conducted by the Grand Lodge of the state, Mar. 6. The building when completed will cost perhaps \$30,000 and will be two stories and basement, 46 x 140 feet, outside dimensions. The first story will be devoted to civic purposes, such as a public library, a rest room, gymnasium and several other public rooms. The second floor will be used entirely by the Masonic order.

ARKANSAS

Mrs. H. D. Tomlinson of Butler, Ark., state chairman of library extension, A. F. W. C., has requested the librarians all over the state to send her a history of their library and a picture of the building, if possible, for the exhibit at the G. F. W. C. biennial in Hot Springs. In addition to this, Mrs. Tomlinson is planning to have an exhibit of an ideal traveling library. District presidents have been asked to send her the names of the district chairmen of library extension, in order that she may communicate with them concerning the work outlined for the state.

TEXAS

Austin. The John H. Wrenn library, a collection of original manuscripts and first editions dating from the pre-Shakespearean period, has been bought in a Chicago sale of

the University of Texas for \$225,000. The money for the purchase was a gift from Major George W. Littlefield, of Austin, Texas, a member of the board of regents of the university.

Mountain

COLORADO

Denver. It was expected that the two new branches of the library, one in West Denver and one in Berkeley park, would be completed during the month of March.

UTAH

A tax-supported library in every town with a population of 1000 or more, and a county library in every county seat, are ideals which Mary E. Downey, state library organizer, has set before the library-supporting citizens of the state. The county library idea, if it is carried out, will probably require further assistance from the state legislature. A Salt Lake City paper of Mar. 7 prints a list of counties and towns where effort will be made to start libraries, in carrying out this program. In the twenty-five counties listed, only four are already so well supplied with libraries that no further action is needed.

Salt Lake. The Public Library has opened its first deposit station at the Waterloo Pharmacy. The new branch is open to the public from 4 to 6 o'clock each Wednesday and Saturday. Five hundred books for both adults and children have been installed, with Josephine Devereaux in charge. While the branch will be permanent, its success will determine whether or not other deposit stations will be inaugurated over Salt Lake.

Pacific

CALIFORNIA

Pasadena. The private library of Henry E. Huntington, now divided between this city and New York, will presently be housed in a fine new building to be erected adjoining Mr. Huntington's residence here. Myron Hunt, a Pasadena architect, has been chosen to design the building, and has made a tour of the country to acquaint himself with the details of the best library buildings. The building will be L-shaped, the reading room and bookstacks occupying one side of the angle, with work rooms on the other side. The library will probably be open for reference use to outside workers.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature. Material printed in this department is cumulated each year in the "American Library Annual."

CLASSIFICATION—FOR ENGINEERING LITERATURE

In the Proceedings of the American Society of Civil Engineers for December, 1917 (Vol. XLIII, no. 10, p. 2292-2322), Dr. Charles Warren Hunt gives a résumé of the activities of the society for the past twenty-five years and appends to his report the proposed classification for an engineering library compiled under his direction by Eleanor H. Frick and Esther Raymond of the library staff.

Civil engineering is the only class which has been expanded in detail. Certain subjects have, of necessity, been classed arbitrarily, the principal thought being utility. For example, "Water Wheels" are placed under "Water Power" rather than under "Hydraulic Machinery" and "Locomotives" under "Railroads" rather than under "Steam Engines."

The same nine subdivisions are used as the first general sub-divisions under each main class, and may also be used with sub-divisions of any class.

- .01 History
- .02 Laws and Legislation
- .03 Statistics
- .04 Costs and Estimates
- .05 Contracts and Specifications
- .06 Drawings
- .07 Congresses
- .08 Exhibitions
- .09 Tests. Laboratories

The main divisions and their principal subdivisions are given below. All the classes are considerably expanded in the published outline.

DIVISIONS

000 GENERAL

- 010 Engineering Bibliographies
- 020 Engineering Encyclopedias
- 040 Engineering Directories
- 050 Engineering Societies
- 060 Engineering Periodicals
- 070 Patents
- 080 Engineering in General
- 090 Materials of Engineering

100 CIVIL ENGINEERING

- 110 Structural Engineering. Bridges. Buildings
- 120 Surveying
- 130 Railroads
- 140 Street Railroads
- 150 Highways
- 160 Hydrology. Hydraulics. Dams
- 170 Waterways
- 180 Water Power. Water-Works. Irrigation. Drainage
- 190 Sanitation

200 MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

- 210 Power Transmission. Millwork
- 220 Heat Engineering

- 230 Automobiles
- 240 Aeronautics
- 250 Hydraulic Machinery
- 260 Machinery for Special Purposes
- 270 Machine Shops
- 280 Miscellaneous Types of Power

300 ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

- 310 Electric Measurement
- 320 Dynamo-Electric Machinery
- 330 Control
- 340 Transmission
- 350 Telephone
- 360 Telegraph
- 370 Lighting
- 380 Chemical Electricity. Batteries
- 390 Other Uses

400 MINING ENGINEERING

- 410 Prospecting. Mine Surveying
- 420 Excavation and Working
- 430 Drainage and Sanitation
- 440 Transportation
- 450 Ventilation
- 460 Lighting. Signaling
- 470 Electricity in Mining
- 480 Accidents. Safety Measure
- 490 Mining Special Kinds of Ore

500 METALLURGY

- 510 Iron and Steel
- 520 Gold and Silver
- 530 Copper
- 540 Lead
- 550 Tin
- 560 Zinc
- 580 Other Metals
- 590 Assaying

600 GAS ENGINEERING

- 610 Natural Gas
- 620 Materials
- 630 Manufacture and Works
- 640 Storage
- 650 Distribution
- 660 Utilization
- 670 By Products
- 680 Management

700 CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY. MANUFACTURES

- 710 Chemicals. Dyes. Paints
- 720 Ceramics
- 730 Metal Manufactures. Machinery
- 740 Lumbering. Wood Manufactures
- 750 Paper Making
- 760 Textiles
- 770 Leather Manufacture. Tanning
- 780 Foods and Beverages
- 790 Miscellaneous Industries

800 MILITARY AND NAVAL SCIENCE

- 810 Military Science. General
- 820 Fortifications
- 830 Ordnance
- 840 Naval Architecture. Shipbuilding
- 850 Yards
- 860 Navigation. Shipping
- 870 Naval Science. War Vessels
- 880 Naval Strategy and Tactics
- 890 Naval Organization

900 OTHER SUBJECTS

- 910 Philosophy
- 920 Religion

930	Sociology
940	Philology
950	Natural Science
960	Useful Arts (Other than Engineering and Manufactures)
970	Fine Arts
980	Literature
990	History

DICTIONARIES—USE OF

War terms: their pronunciation and definition; where to find them and how to keep up-to-date. Mary Emogene Hazeltine. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, Jan., 1918. p. 6-11.

With the dispatches from the front bringing into the daily news strange names of places and people, together with whole colonies of new words in military matters and methods of warfare, it is the librarians' problem to meet this emergency. The average library has the three American dictionaries, the New International Encyclopedia, Lippincott's Gazetteer and the Pronouncing Biographical Dictionary, and Phyfe's "Eighteen thousand words often mispronounced." Miss Hazeltine gives a list of words tested in these books, with surprisingly satisfactory results. The words chosen include place names, personal names, war terms, and slang. The test for slang was least satisfactory, but in Empey's "Over the top" is a quite complete glossary of slang and military phrases of the war, while in Christian's "Rhymes of the rookies" are brief glossaries of army slang and English army slang.

For the new words Miss Hazeltine says we must depend on newspapers, pamphlets, and magazines, clipping and keeping in a scrap-book accessible alike to staff and public, any notes on pronunciation or definition of single words or lists of words. The Lexicographer's Easy Chair in *Literary Digest*, Words of the Week in the *Independent*, and By the Way in *The Outlook*, are specially useful.

Miss Hazeltine gives a descriptive list of the dictionaries she has consulted, and her characterization will be useful in judging the nature of the different volumes.

EXHIBITS

The Syracuse Public Library has had a special exhibit of its work and resources in *The Post-Standard* windows. It showed Public Library books for grown persons and children, photographs of the work of the library, printed matter issued by the library, an illuminated and illuminating statement of what the library did with its money last year, and a map showing where the main library, its stations and its branches are located in the city.

To add a historical color to the exhibit there was a likeness of Samuel J. May,

preacher and abolitionist, who was a library supporter in his day, and two or three other reminders of the beginnings of the library movement in Syracuse.

A very interesting exhibit was held in the Exhibit Hall of the Syracuse Public Library during the month of January. A great display was made of pictures, books and manuscripts relating to Edward Noyes Westcott and his book, "David Harum," published twenty years ago. For several reasons the library thought David Harum deserving of so much praise and attention. The book was written in Syracuse and the scenes laid in and around this locality. But two far more important reasons for the holding of this exhibit were: first, the author's relation with an interesting period in the history of the city when it was beginning to grow from a small to a big town; second, the value of the book as a piece of American literature.

Many of Mr. Westcott's contemporaries have stated that Mr. Westcott spent much of his early life in Homer and that one David Hannum of Homer and Mr. Westcott's father, the late Dr. Amos Westcott, were intimate friends. This fact has led to the frequent question whether David Hannum, whose life was much the same as that of David Harum, was the real inspiration of the book or whether David Harum is a fictitious character, created by Mr. Westcott's own imagination.

Every item of the exhibit proved of great interest to the many thousands who attended. Among the articles shown were a copy of the original manuscript presented to the library by the author's daughter, newspaper clippings concerning the author and his book, a scrap-book of newspaper clippings kept by Miss Violet Westcott at the time of the appearance of the book, and parts of the film production of the story.

Numerous editions of the book were displayed. There was a copy of the first edition, a copy of another early edition (1899), an illustrated edition of 1900, a limited edition with illustrations, and a Canadian edition.

Another feature of great interest was the collection of photographs of Mr. Westcott, and the author's autograph. The autograph was signed to a typewritten copy of two conundrums which Mr. Westcott wrote as a gift to Dr. James C. Carson, who presented the manuscript to the library. Among the portraits was Mr. Westcott as a schoolboy, as a business man, and in middle life.

There were many items concerning William

H. Crane, who acted the part of David Harum on the stage. There were five photographs of Mr. Crane as "David Harum," a bas-relief of Mr. Crane as "David Harum" and Mrs. William H. Crane's own scrapbook, containing theater programs and critical reviews of "David Harum" on the stage.

There was also a photograph of David Hannum, of his home in Homer, and a copy of Arthur T. Vance's biographical sketch of David Hannum called, "The real David Harum."

An exhibit of this sort ought to result in a lasting memorial to keep alive a memory of the most important mark in literature made by any author in this part of the country, and ought also to prove to all the value of preserving papers, pictures and other material relative to any important person or subject, particularly one in which their own locality is concerned. The best and safest way to preserve this material is to deposit it with the public library where it may be employed for the interest of all.

LIBRARIANS AND ASSISTANTS—TRAINING

How to be a secretary. Jennie Thayer Schrage. *Wis. L. Bull.*, Jan., 1918. p. 12-14.

The success of an organization frequently depends upon the efficiency of its secretary, who often proves the most important officer the society possesses. A librarian is often called upon to be secretary of some meeting or organization because of her reputation for order, system and accuracy, and unless she possesses these qualities she will fail to make a good secretary.

A secretary's duties are two-fold, recording and corresponding. Sometimes these are performed by two different officers, but in most cases the duty of looking after the correspondence and the records falls upon one person.

The first duty of the secretary is to keep the minutes of all meetings. All minutes should contain the time and place of meeting; motions made, with their originators and results; a complete record of all business transacted, with the signature of the secretary. To avoid errors they should be kept on some sheet of paper during the meeting, rewritten in their permanent form immediately after the meeting, and copied into the record book after they have been read to and approved by the members at the next session.

If resolutions of thanks have been passed during a meeting, the secretary should write the necessary notes to the persons concerned immediately after the meeting.

If new officers or committees have been appointed, the secretary should inform them of their duties.

As often as the constitution of the organization calls for it, she should make a report covering all the meetings for the period included, giving number of meetings, attendance, important business transacted, additions to the membership and resignations, and some account of the work accomplished in that period of time. This report enables an outsider to judge of the progress of the organization. If this report is to be printed, she attends to its printing.

The secretary issues notices of meetings, which in a small organization are written or telephoned and in a larger body are put in a newspaper. In a state organization, notices must be mailed long before the convention is held in order to get the members ready. A good reminder in the case of frequent meetings is a calendar marked with the date of meetings and date on which they are to take place.

Together with these notices she should send the programs. If programs are delayed in being sent out early enough because of trouble in securing certain speakers, the convention call should go out about a month before the meeting and should contain the time, place and plans for the program. The program can be mailed later. The secretary should preserve a copy of all programs, clippings or newspaper write-ups, letters received and sent out.

After a meeting of a state library association a typewritten report including a résumé of everything in the program of interest to librarians should be sent to the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, *Public Libraries* and the *State Library Bulletin* for inclusion in the current issue. Whenever possible papers read at meetings should be obtained for publication and preservation in the records.

If changes in the constitution are made, they should be recorded immediately.

For future reference reports of officers or committees should be placed in the files immediately after having been read to the organization. They should be placed together with all the material relating to the meeting at which the report was read.

Should a librarian be chosen secretary of her Library Board, she must notify the members a day or two before each meeting and prepare whatever matters are to be brought up, *i. e.*, plan the routine of the meeting.

Another important part of the secretary's work is keeping an up-to-date membership

roll. The easiest way to keep this roll is using a card index where changes and additions can easily be noted. In the case of a new member, it is up to the secretary to send him a few personal words urging him to attend some important meeting. Perhaps in this way the secretary can gain the friendship and loyalty of a new person to the organization.

A secretary will find it of great benefit to her to read Roberts' *Rules of Order*, especially that section devoted to her duties.

If everything is observed and done by the secretary with minute care to the time of the election of her successor, there will be no difficulty on the part of the new officer in taking up her new job where it had been left off by her predecessor.

LOCAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS

Historical preparedness. Dr. Solon J. Buck. *Minn. P. L. Comm. L. Notes and News*, Dec., 1917. p. 109-112.

The average person usually thinks of history as something dealing with the past, and fails to connect the history of the past with the history of the present. It is now fairly well recognized that one of the principal functions of history is to enable us to understand the present and see the reasons for the existence of certain conditions. Many have felt the history of local communities too unimportant a thing to be worthy of consideration. On the contrary, it is important, for a community is part of the whole country and citizens often wish to secure an account of the work of a certain section in the making of history. Teachers are now beginning to realize this and are commencing to lay greater emphasis on the importance of local history.

Most people show considerable interest in anything connected with the American Revolution or the Civil War, as letters, newspapers and relics, and similar material of the present day will hold a like interest for future generations. Usually one thinks of the history of war as having to do principally with military matters, but we are now beginning to realize that every phase of the life of every community is affected by the nation being at war.

Present times which are so full of stress offer unusual opportunities for the collection of local war material, and for this reason librarians now find the collection of this matter for future reference their principal consideration.

The most important class of material for this local history is the newspaper and it is essential that public libraries preserve com-

plete files of all newspapers published in the community. Some libraries wishing to preserve this material have adopted the policy of clipping pertinent items from the newspapers and placing them in envelopes or scrapbooks. This enables one to classify the material and have it ready for reference, but unless complete copies of papers are also kept this is not recommended. A better device is the preparation of a classified card index to the significant matter in the papers relating to local participation in the war. The Minnesota Historical Society started this sort of an index soon after the war began. Files of all the papers from April to August were examined and everything of importance relating to the state's connection with the war was noted on these cards. From August 1st on, the indexing has been confined to a liberal selection of papers representative of other localities and different political, social, economic and religious interests. The point of view of the society would be different in compiling an index for its own local library, thereby doing away with the duplication of its work.

A collection of handbills, posters, programs and photographs for the benefit of the historian and exhibition purposes should be preserved. Some of this will probably disappear and the remainder of the collection will seem as interesting as similar items of bygone periods.

Manuscript records should also be preserved. Many organizations engaged in some war activities have been formed and practically all of them keep some records as minutes of proceedings, reports and correspondence files. Much of this material finds its way into the library as soon as it ceases to be of current use. Similar organizations existed during the Civil War, but little is known about their activities as most of their records have disappeared. Another interesting form of manuscript material consists of letters from soldiers to the people at home, and likewise letters written from the homes to the soldiers. This helps one to obtain some knowledge of army conditions and conditions in particular localities. It is difficult to get this material, but upon agreement that it will not be made accessible for a certain length of time, without the consent of the depositor, the difficulty is often removed.

The care of the ephemeral and manuscript material is an important problem. Such as is not wanted for the present but may be at some future time should be packed away for selection and arrangement at some later time. The rest should be roughly classified, dated

and filed in manila folders, which should be kept in vertical files or "transfer" boxes. Each collection of correspondence should be arranged chronologically, and individual manuscripts according to subjects, but the mixing of printed and manuscript matter is not advisable. Flat or vertical filing with as little folding as possible is the best method.

There are several ways of collecting this war material. Publicity is an important factor. Then, too, the librarian should lay aside anything which may prove of any future value. A program where one is available should be saved every time a member of the staff attends a meeting, and similarly with posters and handbills. The last method and one of greater importance than the foregoing ones is to come in contact with men connected with newspaper offices. From them material, such as communications, letters from soldiers, photographs and literature can be obtained with more ease than when applying to some individual.

NEWSPAPER LIBRARIES

In Syracuse, N. Y., the *Post-Standard* Library added 100 books of reference and 127 books of fiction last year. In connection with the complete card index of local stories running in the daily and Sunday editions, there has been added the war and military division. This comprises a complete record of war and military affairs, names of all enlisted men going from Central New York, National Guard and conscripted men. In the picture morgue there have been added several hundred photographs and engravings of prominent men, women, places and buildings in United States and Europe. The books in the loan division are circulated continually among the staff.

The *Syracuse Journal*, now in a new building, also has a library on its second floor. Its most important feature is the file of the *Journal*, which is almost complete for the 75 years of its existence. The rest of the books are chiefly works of reference, while the cuts and mats used in the paper are also cared for here.

OVERDUE BOOK WEEK

On Oct. 1 the Newark Public Library, as a war economy measure, discontinued the sending of reminders and fine notices.

The public is learning the idea, but bad weather and the closing of branches made it difficult to return books. Hence "Overdue Book Week," January 30 to February 6, and later extended to February 16, was devised to recover overdue books.

Colored circulars informing the public of this "Overdue Book Week" were distributed freely.

No fines were charged on any overdue books returned within this period. This saved the public and the library money. For, as the circular pointed out, contrary to the belief that the careless book borrower who pays fines helps support the library, the library finds it costs much more to find and get back the books that careless borrowers keep overtime than all the fines the library gets.

OVERDUE BOOKS

The Kansas City Public Library uses a library-made card to get overdue books back to the library. The message is typewritten or mimeographed on a plain manila card, which must not be of regular postal card size nor called a postal card. It reads as follows:

Library Regulations—I

KANSAS CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY

To Library Patrons:

Your attention is called to the following important rule, enacted by the Board of Education:

"The borrower shall be subject to a penalty of two cents a day for any book kept overtime, and no volume may be drawn until such penalty shall have been paid."

Errors in charging books will be corrected if cards are sent to the library. Cards will be returned. Have you an overdue book? [Or, Is your book overdue?]

KANSAS CITY PUBLIC LIBRARY.

In his memorandum sent with the card Librarian Wright says: "This has been tried, and is working well. Saves one cent postage, less cost of blank card; gets book back; saves time."

PERIODICALS—CATALOGING

The Library of Congress has just issued a "Guide to the cataloging of periodicals," prepared by Mary Wilson MacNair. While intended primarily for the Library of Congress staff, the pamphlet forms a welcome manual for all who are concerned with the recording of periodical literature.

As T. Franklin Currier of the Harvard College Library writes: "It is concise, well planned, clearly expressed and covers in a thoro-going fashion the various points that arise to trouble the bibliographer and cataloger. Aside from the long established and uncomfortable rule of entering a periodical under its latest title the only chance for criticism seems to be rule 22; all of the collections mentioned under this rule would be better entered under their titles with added entries from the names of the magazines.

"As to the general principle of entering periodicals whose names have changed under the latest title, this practice forces the library to reprint the whole entry with each successive

change. Will the Library of Congress do it? A much simpler method for both cataloger and uninitiated searcher is to make the earliest name the main entry and add to this the successive changes of title, one by one, as they arise. Each new title must naturally have its own entry with a note referring to the earliest name for the complete history, and for convenience a statement as to the date when the entire set begins.

"This method saves constant reprinting or retyping and frees the cataloger from the embarrassment, sometimes startling, of recording a periodical title as existing several years before the fact, as in the third example on page 20."

STAFF MEETINGS

At the January (1918) meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association, certain innovations in the conduct of the meeting were introduced.

Mr. Houghton reported as chairman of the program committee the adoption of an order of business which was to include besides the speaker of the evening a short talk on new organizations in the District of Columbia, such as the Food Administration, Council of National Defense, etc., two ten-minute book reviews and a series of questions asked and answered by members of the association. Mr. Houghton particularly emphasized the last item as having in it the possibility of making the association of practical value to the members, it being the hope of the program committee that the association might become a clearing house for all sorts of library information. Questions are to be sent to the secretary of the association and by her sent out with the announcement of meetings so that members may be prepared with answers.

The following questions which had been submitted to the association were read by the president: Is there any index to the Commerce reports, other than the Government's skeleton index. *Ans.* The Standard Daily Trade Service, published by the Standard Statistics, New York City, which indexes the Commerce reports of the previous day. Cumulates every three months and is annotated. 2. Is there a good list of trade directories available? *Ans.* Lists of directories have been compiled by the Librarians of the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Commerce and the Federal Trade Commission. 3. Is the list of house organs (magazines issued by business firms) published in *Printers' Ink* in 1916 the latest and best published? *Ans.* A list was published in *Postage* for

August, 1917. The Food Administration, Trade and Technical Press Section, has a list of nearly 800 to which their weekly bulletin goes; this is of course not published. 4. Is there available for a library that cannot purchase books such as "Ayer's newspaper annual" an up-to-date list of technical and trade papers? *Ans.* *Advertising and Selling* magazine publishes such a list every year and a separate list of farm papers. Mahin's "Advertising data book," N. Y., 1916, contains such a list.

STANDARDIZATION OF LIBRARIES

Concerning standard library service. Lucy L. Morgan. *Mich. L. Bull.*, Sept.-Oct., 1917. p. 82-84.

In the library world of to-day standardization or uniformity is one of the most important subjects. Without uniformity there is no definite basis for the library laws and legislation necessary to put library work on such a footing as to receive the recognition and compensation of an effective public service. Efficiency is the aim of the public library, and in order to receive a rating for its efficiency some standard must be established below which good library work must not fall. It is up to the librarians themselves to find this standard and bring about the legislation necessary for proper public service.

To consider the question of standardization of library service, standardization of libraries must be considered. There is a nationwide tendency among libraries to be individualistic. It is a wrong tendency, for uniform action on their part is a most desirable thing. The growth of libraries has been such that standardization must come and not until then will library work develop uniformly.

There are several questions which may be considered in setting a library standard. Having been given a certain population and certain taxable property, what should be the income of the library; the circulation of books in relation to the number of volumes; the circulation in relation to the income; the number of readers in relation to the population; the hours the library should be open; the number of people on the staff; the extent of their education and training; the extent of special forms of work to be undertaken?

With this as a model, the standard efficiency of libraries could be charted by classes, and against this model the individual library could be measured. This would show where the library fell below the standard requirements for its class.

At present the A. L. A. committee on stand-

ardization is working on this problem, and as soon as their recommendations have taken definite form it would be well to fall in line with them. Undoubtedly many libraries would then find themselves far above their minimum class rating, and the others would have a clearer idea of just what service the libraries should give to their public.

As for standardization of librarians, the tide in that direction has already set in. Libraries are frequently facing inclusion in a civil service system, sometimes as the result of a general civil service law in cities of a certain class. Experience has shown that where civil service has been extended to assistants in public libraries the results have been detrimental to library efficiency. Experience, tact, personality and initiative mean as much as technical knowledge.

Certification of librarians has been proposed as likely to result in better library service than civil service. Several states have already taken steps towards certification. In California the county librarians have always been certified by a board of examiners. The New York Library Association's committee on the "merit system in libraries" puts all appointments on a basis of probation, with a certificate to come when it is earned.

Since certification of librarians is a desirable thing, the question of how to test the competency of librarians arises. A uniform standard of competency is undesirable because a person may be incompetent in one thing and competent in another.

The standardization of librarians will help to solve such important questions as the kind of test for librarians, the qualifications for entrance to library service, the preparation for this service and the special training of each librarian.

Large budgets, more pay, shorter hours and longer vacations are but a few things which are of vital importance to public library development. In most cases these have long been deserved but have been unprocurable because of the lack of uniform equipment in libraries.

TRAVELING LIBRARIES

The progress of traveling libraries in Baroda during the last six years has been remarkable, according to a report in the *Library Miscellany*. Beginning with a stock of 83 boxes and 2400 books, the traveling library branch at present possesses 444 boxes and 13,950 books. In the first year 90 boxes were sent out to 49 centers, and they circulated 7000 books among 2574 readers. In the fourth year 354 boxes

were sent to 302 centers, which distributed 15,303 books among 7556 readers. During the fifth and sixth years, *i. e.*, during 1914-15 and 1915-16, the work of reorganizing the whole scheme was undertaken and for this purpose boxes and books were called back to the center for six months; therefore during these two years circulation went down. The average expenditure per year on this scheme is about Rs. 3000, and during the last six years the Baroda State has spent on these traveling libraries Rs. 16568-4-1 in the following manner: Rs. 11,413-7-4 on books, Rs. 2463-12-9 on boxes and Rs. 2691 on maintenance charges.

The boxes sent out are of two sizes, holding 15 and 30 books, and the collections are both "fixed" and "open-shelf," the latter being made up anew for each trip. Special collections are arranged for women and children, for farmers and artisans, for teachers and school boys, and for those speaking other than the Gujarati language. The collections may be kept for three months, after which they must be returned to the Main Library for an overhauling before being sent to another town.

Bibliographical Notes

The San Francisco Public Library has published again its annual cumulation of additions to the library as recorded in its *Monthly Bulletin*.

The list of books suggested by the Grand Rapids Public Library for a "better home" library was printed in the library's *Bulletin* for December.

The technology division of the Cleveland Public Library has finished its list on subways, begun last spring. It is not exhaustive, but comprises about 300 classified entries, prepared in a 36-page mimeographed list.

Photographs dealing with the British operations in the war may be secured by libraries at cost price (15 cents each) from the British Pictorial Service, 511 Fifth avenue, New York, of which Geoffrey Butler is manager.

In volume X of "Islandica," an annual relating to Iceland published by Cornell University Library. Halldór Hermannsson has edited Gísli Oddsson's "Annalium in Islandia Farrago" and "De mirabilibus Islandiae," manuscripts of the early seventeenth century.

A very useful pamphlet on "Removal of stains from clothing and other textiles," prepared by Harold L. Lang and Anna H. Whitelsey of the staff of the Home Economics

Office, has been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The January issue of *Special Libraries* is devoted to women and war-time problems, and contains much excellent material, including a list of the war emergency courses offered by colleges in different parts of the country, and a bibliography of the war-time occupations and employment of women.

A new directory of periodicals is now being compiled by *The Editor*, which for years has issued annually "1001 places to sell manuscripts." To the statements of editorial requirements formerly included, will be added statements of circulation, cost of advertising, size of page, etc.

The library of the Tempe Normal School of Arizona has recently compiled a list of about 200 books suitable for a school library. The list is based on the course of study in the school and attempts to provide books for every grade up to the high school. In choosing editions the matter of clear type and sufficient leading have been specially considered.

"Emergency training in shipbuilding" is the title of the third bulletin issued by the Federal Board for Vocational Training at Washington. It embodies the results of a survey of occupations in the shipbuilding field and attempts to point out how public and private schools in or near places where shipbuilding is carried on may, thru evening or part-time classes, help in training men for employment at the yards.

A list of Syracuse authors past and present, about two hundred and seventy-five in all, is printed in *Syracuse Libraries* for December. This list does not include the names of Syracuse University men, as these were published not long ago by the university itself. The Syracuse Public Library is also inaugurating a series of "citizenship leaflets," of which the first two tell "How Syracuse is governed," and "Some books for voters."

Emergency Fleet News is a new weekly published by the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation (1319 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.) as a medium for co-ordinating the work of the various divisions and departments. The first issue is dated Feb. 28. The corporation, which is housed in twelve buildings in Washington, has about 2000 employes, and has supervision of 147 shipyards which require at present no less than 200,000 men.

In his book on the life of Cardinal Ximenes, one of the makers of modern Spain, James

P. R. Lyell has included an account of the Complutensian Polyglot Bible, the cardinal's *magnum opus*. This material, as well as the census of existing copies printed in appendix A, and the bibliography and handlist of works issued under the direction of Cardinal Ximenes, has not hitherto been accessible to English readers in detailed and connected form. The book is published by Grafton.

The Committee on Public Information, 10 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C., has issued and will issue during the coming year, a series of booklets bearing upon the War and America's part in it, as the first step of a campaign to secure the aid of the educational forces of the country in the promotion of a clear and intelligent understanding of the war. It is planned to put a copy of each booklet into every school, and every library should also make special effort to secure the complete series.

In J. Byron Deacon's little book on "Disasters," whose proof sheets were fortunately ready on the very day of the Halifax disaster, the Russell Sage Foundation has published a compact and at the same time comprehensive account of the experiences of the American Red Cross in disaster relief, which every library should own. The book states clearly the procedures which, if taken promptly after disaster, can greatly reduce loss and suffering, and also indicates the measures of preparedness which are also possible.

A new series of leaflets has been started thru the joint action of the Department of Agriculture and the Food Administration, giving practical advice in very simple language on how to use the foods the government asks us to eat so that economical, appetizing, and well-balanced meals may be prepared. Recipes sufficient for a family of five are included. Titles of some of the leaflets are Start the day right with a good breakfast; Do you know corn meal?; A whole dinner in one dish; Make a little meat go a long way.

A primer on shipbuilding, called "Shipbuilding for beginners," prepared to instruct the volunteer shipbuilders from inland communities in the mysteries of the technical terms common to the seafaring man, has been written by A. W. Carmichael, assistant naval instructor, U. S. N., and may be secured from the Industrial Service Department of the Emergency Fleet Corporation in Washington.

The Manitowoc Ship Building Company at Manitowoc, Wis., publishes a little house

organ called the *Service Club Bulletin*, the first number being issued in February.

In the "Guide to the law and legal literature of Argentina, Brazil and Chile," by Edwin M. Borchard, the Library of Congress has published the fourth volume in its series of guides to foreign law. Dr. Borchard was the library's law librarian from 1911 to 1916, and the work is the result of studies made in the foreign law collections of the Library of Congress and also in the countries named.

The St. Paul Public Library has just published a selected list of its books on retail merchandising. It is a six-page folder numbering 60 titles, and includes books on department store work, business finance, accounting, credits and collections, advertising, show cards, window trimming and display fixtures. It is the third of a series, the first of which was on advertising, the second on office work.

A number of publications of the City of New York are distributed by the Municipal Reference Library, and they are described in a circular entitled "Monographs and reports on municipal problems: some recent reports of exceptional interest published by the City of New York," a copy of which may be had for the asking. Among the titles listed are: The building code; Basic quantity food tables; Monograph on infantile paralysis; Hall of Records power plant; City manager plan for New York City; Reports of Mayor's Committee on Taxation; Reports of Mayor's Committee on Unemployment.

The Russell Sage Foundation, thru its publication department, has been sending out to libraries all over the country a circular letter embodying "three wishes," urging librarians to take fuller advantage of the valuable reference service furnished free by the foundation and to seek regular information on new publications. The foundation is already helping many libraries in the selection of their books on social subjects, and its own publications, always issued at a price much below cost, are very valuable contributions on the many questions relating to social betterment.

A pamphlet of 28 pages has been prepared by Theodore Wesley Koch and printed by Dent on "The University of Louvain and its library." Mr. Koch has sketched the history of the university from its foundation in 1425, putting special emphasis on the library and its treasures and making the account of the destruction of the library as brief as possible. A number of illustrations are given, showing

the library both before and after the invasion, and the pamphlet is issued, as Mr. Koch states in his preface, "in the hope of interesting a wider circle of booklovers (especially in the United States) in the upbuilding of a new library for the university."

A very interesting chart has been compiled for the Committee on Public Information, showing the general organization of the Executive branch of our national government. The Executive is placed in the center, surrounded by the ten departments and the Council of National Defense, and each of these is subdivided again into its numerous component parts. Independent but closely co-operating institutions such as the Library of Congress, American Red Cross, Government Printing Office, Pan-American Union, National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council and United States Botanic Garden, are placed in scrolls immediately outside.

The *Pasadena Library and Civic Magazine* is now in its second year. It is an enlargement of the *Bulletin* formerly published by the library, and has been broadened to note important civic as well as library activities, its aim being to give proper publicity to the Library, and bring the library and the business people in closer touch. The magazine is printed on the Municipal press, and thru the Board of Trade and a number of stores, as well as thru the Library, it is widely but not indiscriminately distributed free of charge. There is also a large mailing list. The *Magazine* is edited by Mrs. G. Packard DuBois, who is also extension worker for the library and in charge of the school libraries.

A useful classified and annotated selective list of French books has been prepared by Brentano's under the title "Suggestions for forming a library of French books." For the sake of keeping the list within a reasonable number of pages, the classic writers of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries have been excluded, as have been all works on science and technology. As the catalog is arranged, the material is grouped under the following headings: Literature (prose, poetry, drama, and a few younger writers), History of France, Geography and natural beauty, Art in France, and Dictionaries, grammars, study of the language. A short note at the beginning of each section gives a few details of arrangement, and the list of each author's works is followed by a brief estimate of their character and the author's standing.

An excellent series of "Lessons in community and national life" is being issued by the Bureau of Education of the Department of the Interior, in co-operation with the Food Administration. The lessons are issued monthly, under the editorial supervision of Charles H. Judd, director of the School of Education of the University of Chicago, and Leon C. Marshall, dean of the School of Commerce and Administration in the same university. The lessons are prepared in three sections: A, for the upper classes of high schools; B, for the upper grades of elementary schools and the first class of high schools; and C, for intermediate grades of elementary schools. Each section contains three or four lessons, and eight numbers of each section will be issued. Single copies are 5 cents each, and special rates are made for purchases in quantity.

The publication of the Minutes of the Common Council of the City of New York, 1784-1831, is announced. Editorial work on these minutes has been going on for over a year, under the supervision of a special committee whose chairman is Victor Hugo Paltsits, of the New York Public Library, and whose secretary is Dr. C. C. Williamson of the Municipal Reference Library. The completed work will probably require twenty octavo volumes of 800 pages each. Ten volumes are now ready for delivery and it is expected that the entire work will be completed by the middle of 1918, with the exception of an index, now in course of preparation, to be published in one or two volumes as soon as possible. These volumes are printed on the purest rag paper obtainable, and bound in stout library buckram. No copies will be available for free distribution, but the set will be sold for much less than the cost of printing.

The National Child Labor Committee has published "Child welfare in Oklahoma," the report of an investigation conducted under the direction of Dr. Edward N. Clopper for the University of Oklahoma. Its importance lies in the fact that Oklahoma is the first state to appreciate the advantage of preceding legislative action by thoro state-wide inquiry, so that its measures for the protection of children may not be spasmodic and unrelated. Following Dr. Clopper's introduction, the other chapters are on "Public health work" and "Recreation," by Gertrude H. Folks; "Education" by Elizabeth Howe Bliss; "Child labor" by Lewis W. Hine; "Agriculture" by Charles E. Gibbons; "Juvenile courts and probation," "Institutional care of children" and

"Home finding," by Mabel Brown Ellis; "Poor relief," by Eva Joffe; and "Parentage, property, and general protection," and "Administration," by W. H. Swift.

At the Institute meeting in Atlantic City Dr. Wilson of Clark University spoke in strong endorsement of the "Collection Horizon" of books on the treatment of wounds and of new diseases due to the war. The books are published by Masson et Cie., 120 Boulevard Saint-Germain, Paris, and are promptly translated and issued in England by the University of London Press. The French edition sells in this country at 5 francs each, and the English mostly at 6/. Seven of these books were reviewed in the London *Times* literary supplement for Jan. 18, their titles being: Hysteria, or Pithiatism; After-effects of wounds of the bones and joints; Treatment of infected wounds; The psychoneuroses of war; Syphilis and the army; Typhoid fevers and paratyphoid fevers; and Dystenteries, cholera and exanthematic typhus. In October, 1917, twenty-one titles had already been issued in the French edition, and eight more were in preparation.

There is to be published a Library of Moral Education Literature of which President Charles McKenny of the Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti, will be the director, and Professor H. L. Latham of Adrian College, Michigan, editor-in-chief. This Donor's Library on Character Education will be composed of several volumes of extracts from writers on education who have contributed in books, pamphlets and articles to the best opinion as to methods of educating the character of children and youth. It will be published at the expense of the business man who has offered the \$5000 prize for the best children's code of morals, and who is providing the award of \$20,000 for the interstate character education methods research. The aim is to evolve improved plans for character education in public schools. One library will go as a gift to each state group of collaborators for use during the research year, and at the completion of the research each state group will turn the library over to the state superintendent's office for general circulation among the teachers of the state. A few copies will be offered for sale to educational libraries.

An extended critical bibliography of publications relating to the war is printed as a war supplement to the *History Teacher's Magazine* for March. The list was prepared by George Matthew Dutcher, professor of

history in Wesleyan University, in co-operation with the National Board for Historical Service. As far as possible the compiler has made his notes directly from the books concerned. The list proposes to include books on the causes, problems, and issues of the war, the question of war and peace, and on the several countries involved. It omits, with a few exceptions, periodicals and periodical articles; pamphlets; official publications; technical or specialized works; memoirs, diaries, etc.; histories of the war, unless valuable for material other than military; poetry, literary appreciations, and philosophical speculations. Only a few books of unusual interest published prior to 1914 are included, and none issued since November, 1917. The bibliography contains about 600 titles, of which 133 are marked with a single star and 24 with double asterisk. The latter group (listed at \$37.80) is recommended for small libraries, and the two selected groups (valued together at \$333.40) for good larger libraries.

RECENT BOOKS ON LIBRARY ECONOMY

- AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—WAR SERVICE
Koch, Theodore Wesley. War service of the American Library Association. Library of Congress, A. L. A. War Service. 32 p.
- LOUVAIN UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
Koch, Theodore Wesley. The University of Louvain and its library. London: J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., 1917. 28 p.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

- CHILDREN
Whiteman, Edna, *comp.* Stories to tell to children; a selected list with stories and poems for holiday programs. 2. ed. Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. 72 p. O.
- DRAFTED MEN
Dixon, Vera M., *comp.* Books for drafted men. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State College Library, 1917. 11 p. D.
- YOUNG PEOPLE
Books for young people. *Bull. of the Carnegie Lib. of San Antonio*, Nov., 1917. 23 p.
- ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS
Miller, William John. The Adirondack Mountains. University of the State of New York, 1917. 4 p. bibl. O. 35 c. (N. Y. State Mus. Bull. 193.)
- ADVERTISING
Advertising; a selected list of books in the St. Paul Public Library. 8 p. D.
- AEROPLANES
Brooklyn Public Library. Airplane building; design and construction, the motor, automobile mechanism, boat building, carpentry, joinery, woodwork, machine-shop practice, blacksmithing, copper-smithing, oxy-acetylene welding, painting and varnishing. Jan., 1918. 16 p. S.
- SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES
- AMERICANA
Americana; a catalogue of rare and choice books and broadsides relating to America; including important works on Canada, the Constitution, early exploration, Benjamin Franklin, Indians. . . . New York: Robert H. Dodd, 1917. 64 p. (Nov., 1917, no. 24.)
Americana [collection of books and pamphlets relating to the colonial and revolutionary periods

of American history]. New York: Heartman's. 24 p. (Heartman's auction, no. 71. 273 items.)

Catalogue of a collection of Americana; including Alaska, American Revolution, author's biography, California, Civil War. . . . New York: Thoms & Eron, 50 John St. 40 p. (779 items.)

Heartman, Charles F., *comp.* Americana; including Revolutionary documents. . . . 21 p. O. (Heartman's auction no. 70. 248 items.)

ART, JAPANESE

Allen, Maude Rex. Japanese art motives. McClurg, 1917. 13 p. bibl. D. \$3 n.

ART, PEASANT

Peasant art. *Carnegie Lib. of Pittsburgh, Mo. Bull.*, Dec., 1917. p. 792-799.

ART

New York [City]. Metropolitan Museum of Art. Handbook of the classical collection; by Gisela M. A. Richter. [The museum, 82d St. and Fifth Ave.], 1917. 15 p. bibl. O. pap. 50 c.

ASSYRIA

Pratt, Ida A., *comp.* Assyria and Babylonia; a list of references in the New York Public Library. Part II. *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Dec., 1917. p. 841-890.

BLACK HILLS—MINING

O'Harra, Cleophas Cisney. A bibliography of the geology and mining interests of the Black Hills region. Rapid City, South Dakota: South Dakota School of Mines, 1917. 216+7 p. 8". gratis. (Bull. 11.)

BREWING

Nowak, Carl Alfred, *ed.* New fields for brewers and others active in the fermentation and allied industries; a complete and comprehensive reference book for beverage manufacturers, bottlers, brewers, brewing chemists, distillers, food chemists, maltsters, students. St. Louis: The author, 2027 Railway Exchange, 1917. 31 p. bibl. 12". \$3 n.

BUSINESS

Business books; a selection of the works on commercial education and methodology [in the Croydon, Eng., Public Libraries]. *Reader's Index*, Jan.-Feb., 1918. p. 9-13.

Scovell, Wellington & Co., 110 State St., Boston. Selected professional and business books. 21 p.

CHEMISTRY

Chemical Rubber Company, Cleveland. Handbook of chemistry and physics; a ready-reference pocket book of chemical and physical data; *comp.* from the most recent authoritative sources, by Charles D. Hodgman and Melville F. Coolbaugh. 6. ed. The company, 1917. 9 p. bibl. S. \$2.

Plimmer, Robert Henry Aders. The chemical constitution of the proteins. In 3 parts, part 1, Analysis. 3. ed. Longmans, 1917. 28 p. bibl. O. \$1.80 n. (Monographs on biochemistry.)

CHILD PSYCHOLOGY

Mateer, Florence. Child behavior; a critical and experimental study of young children by the method of conditional reflexes. Badger. 18 p. bibl. D. \$2 n.

CHURCH AND CHURCH WORK

Robinson, Charles Henry. The conversion of Europe. Longmans, 1917. 23 p. bibl. O. \$6 n.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Anglican theology; including many interesting works on church history and biography. . . . largely from the library of Arthur Lowndes. New York: Schulte's Book Store. 96 p. (Catalog 74.)

CHURCH WORK

Cowan, John Franklin. Big jobs for little churches. Revell, 1917. 5 p. bibl. D. 75 c. n.

Macfarland, Charles Stedman. The progress of church federation. Revell, 1917. 8 p. bibl. D. \$1 n.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

Ford, James. Annotated bibliography of consumers' co-operation. *Survey*, Feb. 9, 1918. p. 517-518.

COURTS—DOMESTIC RELATIONS

Connecticut State Library. List of references to material on courts of domestic relations, pre-

- pared for the use of the committee of the Connecticut Prison Association. Feb. 28, 1918. 2 typew. p. 10 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- DRAGONFLIES**
Tillyard, R. J. The biology of dragonflies (odonata or paraneuroptera). Putnam, 1917. 12 p. bibl. O. \$4.50 n. (Cambridge zoological series.)
- DRAMA**
List of plays suitable for high school. *Teaching* (State Normal School, Emporia, Kan.), no. 40. p. 19-20.
- EDUCATION, SECONDARY**
Inglis, Alexander James. Principles of secondary education. Houghton Mifflin. bibls. D. \$2.75 n.
- ENGLAND**
England and the English. *Mo. Bull. Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh*, Feb., 1918. p. 79-82.
- EUROPE—HISTORY**
Hearnshaw, F. J. C. Main currents of European history, 1815-1915. Macmillan, 1917. bibls. O. \$2.50 n.
Holt, Lucius Hudson, and Chilton, Alexander Wheeler. The history of Europe from 1862 to 1914; from the accession of Bismarck to the outbreak of the great war. Macmillan, 1917. 9 p. bibl. O. \$2.60.
- EUROPEAN WAR**
Dutcher, George Matthew. A selected critical bibliography of publications in English relating to the World War. War supplement, *History Teacher's Mag.*, Mar., 1918. p. 155-183.
European War; some works recently added to the library. *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Dec., 1917. p. 891-899.
The great European War; the second supplement to the annotated catalogue of the books in the Norwich [Eng.] Public Library dealing with the great war of German aggression, and the countries involved, published in the "Readers' Guide," January, 1916. *Readers' Guide*, Jan., 1918. p. 2-11.
The great war. *Bull. of the Grand Rapids P. L.*, Feb., 1918. p. 26-29.
- FARMING**
Dimock, Julian Anthony. The new business of farming. Stokes. 6 p. bibl. D. \$1 n.
- FICTION, FRENCH**
La Grave, Mlle. Daisy, *comp.* Selection choisie de romans pour jeunes filles. *St. Louis P. L. Mo. Bull.*, Jan., 1918. p. 26-29.
- FOLKSONGS, ENGLISH**
English folk-songs in America. *Carnegie Lib. of Pittsburgh Mo. Bull.*, Jan., 1918. p. 18-23.
- FOOD CONSERVATION**
Food conservation. *Mo. Bull. Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh*, Feb., 1918. p. 67-78.
Food conservation. *St. Louis P. L. Mo. Bull.*, Jan., 1918. p. 32-33.
- FOREST TERMINOLOGY**
Terms used in the lumber industry. Prepared by the Committee of the Society of American Foresters. *Journal of Forestry*, Jan., 1918. p. 1-75. (A most useful dictionary of forestry terms. Following the definitions, symbols indicate the forest region in which the terms defined are used.)
- GEMS**
Wade, Frank Bertram. A text-book of precious stones; for jewelers and the gem-loving public. Putnam. 11 p. bibl. O. \$2 n.
- GENEALOGY**
Catalogue of the genealogical library of Charles Remington; including rare western genealogies together with town and county histories. Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co., 1917. 112 p. (Nov., 1917. 1379 items.)
- GEOGRAPHY, LITERARY**
Hawley, Edith J. Roswell. Literary geography; a bibliography. Boston Book Co., 1917. 28 p. O. 35 c. (*Bull. of Bibl. pamphlets* 25.)
- GERMANY**
Pan-Germanism. *Carnegie Lib. of Pittsburgh Mo. Bull.*, Dec., 1917. p. 786-791.
- HAY FEVER**
Hitchens, A. P., and Brown, C. P. Bibliography [on hay fever]. (In *Pan American Scientific Congress*. Proceedings, 1915. vol. 10, p. 322-324.)
- HEBREW PRINTING**
Adler, Elkan Nathan. A gazetteer of Hebrew printing. London: Grafton & Co., 1917. 23 p. O. 2s.
- HISTORY, MEDIEVAL**
Paetow, Louis John. Guide to the study of medieval history; for students, teachers and libraries. Univ. of Calif., 1917. 25 p. bibl. O. (Syllabus series.)
- HODGKIN, THOMAS**
Hodgkin, Thomas. Life and letters; by Louise Creighton. Longmans, 1917. 8 p. bibl. O. \$4.50 n.
- HOME, JOHN**
Gipson, Alice Edna. John Home; a study of his life and works with special reference to his tragedy of Douglas and the controversies which followed its first representation; a dissertation. [Caldwell, Idaho: Caxton Printers], 1917. 7 p. bibl. O. \$2; pap. \$1.50.
- HOME GARDEN**
Moody, Katharine T. The home garden; thrift gardens and flower gardens. *St. Louis P. L. Mo. Bull.*, Feb., 1918. p. 67-70.
- HYGIENE—TEACHING**
Andress, James Mace. The teaching of hygiene in the grades. Houghton Mifflin. 9 p. bibl. D. 75 c. (Riverside educational monographs.)
Humphrey, Grace. Illinois, the story of the prairie state. Bobbs-Merrill, 1917. 3 p. bibl. D. \$1.25.
Some useful books on Illinois history. *Chicago P. L. Book Bull.*, Feb., 1918. p. 15-17.
- IMMIGRATION**
Immigration; a reading list. 12 p. (Repr. from *Mo. Bull. Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh*, Nov., 1917.)
- INCOME TAX**
Kansas City Public Library aids on income and war taxes. 2 p. (Special list no. 13.)
- INDIA RUBBER**
Roemer, Mary V., *comp.* Books and articles on India rubber. *St. Louis P. L. Mo. Bull.*, Jan., 1918. p. 29-32.
- INSURANCE, HEALTH**
Bibliography on health insurance; select, annotated classified list. *Amer. Labor Legis. Rev.*, Dec., 1917. (Supplements bibl. in same *Review*, June, 1916.)
- JAPAN**
Recent books on Japan. *Carnegie Lib. of Pittsburgh Mo. Bull.*, Jan., 1918. p. 14-17.
- LAMARTINE, ALPHONSE DE**
Pirazzini, Agide. The influence of Italy on the literary career of Alphonse de Lamartine. [Lemcke & Buechner], 1917. 4 p. bibl. D. \$1.50 n.
- LAW—BIBLIOGRAPHY**
Hicks, Frederick C. Notes on legal bibliography. (Supplement III. Aids to the study and use of law books.) 8 p. Repr. from *Law Lib. Jour.*, Jan., 1918.
- LITERATURE, ENGLISH**
Catalogue of early and modern English literature. Part VII, Selections and duplicates from the library of Mr. Henry E. Huntington. New York: The Anderson Galleries. 220 p. (Catalogue no. 1333. 1035 items.)
- LITERATURE, RUSSIAN**
Guthrie, Anna Lorraine, *comp.* Russian literature; a study outline. H. W. Wilson Co., 1917. bibls. D. pap. 35 c. (Study outline series.)
- MEDICINE**
Ballantyne, J. W., *ed.* Encyclopedia medica. 2. ed. v. 5. Macmillan, 1917. bibls. O. each \$6 n.
- MILLENNIUM**
Case, Shirley Jackson. The millennial hope; a phase of war-time thinking. University of Chicago. 6 p. bibl. D. \$1.25 n.

- MOUTH—SURGERY**
Blair, Vilray Papin. Surgery and diseases of the mouth and jaws; a practical treatise on the surgery and diseases of the mouth and allied structures; comp. by the Section of surgery of the head, Sub-section of plastic and oral surgery, Office of the surgeon-general of the army, Washington, D. C. 3. ed., rev. so as to incorporate the latest war data concerning gunshot injuries of the face and jaws. St. Louis: Mosby, 1917. 11 p. bibl. 8°. \$6.
- MUSIC—APPRECIATION**
Faulkner, Anne Shaw. What we hear in music; a laboratory course of study in music history and appreciation for high and normal schools, colleges, universities, conservatories, music clubs and home study. [New rev. ed.] Camden, New Jersey: Educ. Dept., Victor Talking Machine Co., 1917. 4 p. bibl. 8°. \$1.
- NERVOUS DISEASES**
Maloney, William Joseph Marie Alois. Locomotor ataxia (*tabes dorsalis*); an introduction to the study and treatment of nervous diseases, for students and practitioners. Appleton. 9 p. bibl. O. \$3.50 n.
- OFFICE WORK**
Office work; a selected list of books in the St. Paul Public Library. 8 p. D.
- OKLAHOMA—HISTORY**
Gittinger, Roy. The formation of the state of Oklahoma (1803-1906). Univ. of Cal., 1917. 7 p. bibl. O. \$2; pap. \$1.75. (Pubs. in history. v. 6.)
- OPEN-AIR SCHOOLS**
Kingsley, S. C., and Dresslar, F. B. Open-air schools. Govt. Prtg. Off. 10 p. bibl. (U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1916, no. 23.)
- PASSION PLAY**
Rudwin, Maximilian J., comp. Passion play literature—additions; being a partial list of books and magazine articles relating to the Passion Play in Oberammergau and other villages in Catholic Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. Part III, Oberammergau Passion Play. *Bull. of Bibl.*, Jan., 1918. p. 6-10.
- PEDAGOGY**
La Rue, Daniel Wolford. The science and the art of teaching. American Book Co., 1917. 7 p. bibl. D. \$1.20 n.
- PEDAGOGY**
Practice teaching for teachers in secondary schools. Govt. Prtg. Off., 1917. 4 p. bibl. 10 c. (U. S. Dept. of Int.—Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1917, no. 29.)
- PNEUMONIA**
Avery, Oswald Theodore, and others. Acute lobar pneumonia; prevention and serum treatment. [2. ed.] New York: Rockefeller Inst. for Med. Research, Ave. A and 66th St., 1917. 7 p. bibl. 4°. \$1. (Monograph 7.)
- POETRY, ENGLISH**
Phelps, William Lyon, comp. English poets as religious teachers (1617-1917.) *Bull. of the Gen. Theol. L.*, Jan., 1918. p. 9-12. (Special reading list—no. 31.)
- POTASH**
Buck, E. C. Bibliography on the extraction of potash from complex mineral silicates, such as feldspar, leucite and glauconite (greensand marl). *Metal. and Chem. Engineering*, Jan. 1, 1918. p. 33-37. (First instalment of a bibliography which is arranged chronologically, beginning with 1830.)
- PSYCHOLOGY**
Drever, James. Instinct in man; a contribution to the psychology of education. [Putnam], 1917. 5 p. bibl. O. \$3 n.
- PUBLIC UTILITIES—CONTROL**
Interscholastic high school debate: "Local vs. state control of local public service utilities." State Coll. of Wash., *Lib. Bull.*, Nov., 1917. 10 p. 10 c. (Debate series no. 2.)
- QUAKERS**
Catalogue of Quakeriana and anti-Quaker literature; including many rare pamphlets by George Keith, Francis Bugg, Charles Leslie, George Fox. . . . New York: Schulte's Book Store, 1917. 24 p. (No. 75. 486 items.)
- RED CROSS**
The Red Cross; a reading list. *Carnegie Lib. of Pittsburgh Mo. Bull.*, Jan., 1918. p. 10-13.
- RETAIL SELLING**
Retail merchandising; a selected list of books in the St. Paul Public Library. 6 p. D.
- ROSES**
Yeagain, Harriet. A list of books about roses. *St. Louis P. L. Mo. Bull.*, Feb., 1918. p. 70-72.
- RUSSIA**
United States.—Bur. of For. and Dom. Commerce.—Research Div. List of titles referring to Russia. 16 typew. p. Jan. 3, 1918.
- SCHOOLS, OPEN-AIR**
Kingsley, Sherman C., and Dresslar, F. B. Open-air schools. Govt. Prtg. Off., 1917. 10 p. bibl. 50 c. (U. S. Dept. of Interior.—Bur. of Educ. Bulletin, 1916, no. 23.)
- SOCIAL SERVICE**
Selected list of books on social subjects published in 1917. *Bull. of the Russell Sage Found. L.*, Feb., 1918. 4 p.
- SOUTH AMERICA—LAW**
Borchard, Edwin M. Guide to the law and legal literature of Argentina, Brazil and Chile. Govt. Prtg. Off., 1917. 523 p. (bibs.) Q. \$1. (Library of Congress.)
- SOCIALISM**
Kamman, William Frederic. Socialism in German American literature. Philadelphia: Americana Germanica Press, 1917. 5 p. bibl. 8°. \$1.50 (American germanica, 24.)
- SUNDAY SCHOOLS**
Joseph, Oscar L. Personal appeals to Sunday school workers. Revell, 1917. 19 p. bibl. D. \$1 n.
- TAYLOR, THOMAS**
Balch, Ruth. Thomas Taylor, the Platonist, 1758-1835; list of original works and translations, compiled for use in the Newberry Library. Chicago: The library, 1917. 34 p.
- TECHNOLOGY**
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.—Technology Dept. Technical book review index, October, 1917. 133 p. (Vol. 1, no. 5.)
New technical books; a selected list on industrial arts and engineering added to the New York Public Library, October-December, 1917. 15 p. (Vol. 2, no. 4.)
- TRANSPORTATION, OCEAN**
Johnson, Emory Richard, and Huebner, Grover Gerhard. Principles of ocean transportation. Appleton. bibls. O. \$2.50 n. (Appleton's railway series.)
- TUBERCULOSIS—TREATMENT OF**
Bonime, Ellis. Tuberculin and vaccine in tubercular affections; a practical guide for the utilization of the immune response in general practice. Troy, New York: Southworth Co., State Bank Bldg., 1917. 9 p. bibl. 8°. \$5.
- VIRGINIA**
Catalogue Virginiana; a catalogue of books containing a number of rare, scarce and out-of-print items relating to Virginia and Virginians. Dayton, Va.: Ruebush-Elkins Co. 8 p. (No. 4.)
- WAR**
Loria, Achille. The economic causes of war. Chicago: C. H. Kerr & Co., 341 E. Ohio St. 5 p. bibl. 12°. \$1.
- WAR CRIPPLES**
McMurtrie, Douglas C., comp. A bibliography of the war cripple. New York: Red Cross Inst. for Crippled and Disabled Men, 311 Fourth Ave. 41 p. Q. gratis. (Publications series 1, no. 1.)
- WILSON, WOODROW**
Brown, George Dobbin. An essay towards a bibliography of the published writings and addresses of Woodrow Wilson, 1910-1917. Princeton Univ. Library, 1917. 52 p. O. 75 c. n.

Open Round Table

LIBRARY PROGRAMS FOR LIBRARY MEETINGS

Editor Library Journal:

At the recent meeting at Atlantic City your correspondent was constrained to wonder "Why the Institute?" Or, for that matter, why library meetings at all? For the most part, during the last few years the program topics presented have been on subjects that were more related to social welfare or pure entertainment or general culture than library topics, and in most cases, when libraries or library work has been touched upon at all, it has been with labored effort, and the subject literally dragged in by the heels. The situation has developed so that if one wishes to discuss library matters he must cut the meetings and attach himself to some cosy group of well-known librarians (also "cutting"), either by invitation or "pure gall," and thus derive knowledge of what is doing in the library world, or inspiration, often both. But what of the great number of little or less known librarians, who, lacking the necessary acquaintance or "pure gall," must look with envy on those cosy groups, and who must perforce lose the chance of either knowledge or inspiration?

Seriously, I believe that our own calling has enough problems, interest, and big men and women in it to warrant a certain number of meetings each year. I also believe that when these big men and women talk on our own problems and matters of interest to us, we ought to have a chance to hear them. And furthermore that the program of the meeting should include these important facts of such talks.

At Atlantic City this was not so. Two of our most prominent librarians attended *our* meeting to talk at a private gathering on most interesting topics to a small group of the "elect." True, there was an invitation extended to outsiders to attend this meeting, but while fairly legible, it was confined to a 3 x 5 inch space and posted in an inconspicuous place. The nature and size of the invitation were defended on the grounds of modesty; it was thought the subjects would not be of general interest! A practical way of disposing of pamphlets so that they could be of service to the public without costing the whole book fund to bind them, a remedy for the pamphlet pest, not of interest! And again, the

practical use of photography in library problems of no interest! As well talk of some unusual and delicate operation in surgery and demonstrated by the Mayo Brothers not being of interest to some unfortunate country doctor who never would be in a position to use the knowledge gained! But who will deny that a new insight into the bigger things has not lent inspiration to all who were favored to hear? It is an unfortunate fact that some of the most interesting library topics, when presented as program topics at all, are discussed before small groups to which one may be welcome or not, at the whim of the select group. Our A. L. A. meetings have been likened to a 3 ring circus. In proportion, what of our Atlantic City meeting? Counting the two sessions of the A. L. I. there were six meetings and a "function" in a day and a half!

Now, may I ask just what is the A. L. I.? I have heard some of its biggest members declare that its existence was unwarranted. Hence, I repeat, why the Institute? Does it represent the American spirit of democracy? Or does it exist because it wants to discuss topics purely "library," with the modest desire of not inflicting such technical topics on the masses? Would it not be a good plan to test the masses regarding their interest? Certain special sections or associations do discuss library topics, sometimes three and four meetings being held at the same time, all of them of a character that should be and usually is of interest to all librarians. Are we to be narrowed down to specialties and lose touch with the work as a whole? The A. L. A. exists and the meetings are made possible only thru the numbers who can never be specialists, but who would be better repaid for their membership and time if they could come into a little closer touch with the more important librarians and specialists. The general practitioner in library work has to prescribe for many special ailments in smaller communities, and it is in the hope that some help will be gained from attending library meetings that most librarians attend the meetings. To continue longer the kind of programs we have been having at many meetings in the last few years, in my opinion is actually not honest. Some librarians get benefit from the meetings, but not from the program sessions. Since, however, this is the only way the great number have of getting any benefit, I maintain that it is not fair to compel them to wrestle with their conscience or disappointment, according to whether a Library Board or themselves are paying for the "outing." If there

are not enough problems, and capable and interested (and interesting) speakers to keep the present pace of library meetings, why not accept the philosophical as well as business principle of supply and demand to guide us, and cut out some of the meetings? Then perhaps the meetings can be devoted to discussions of matters concerning our own work, rather than a series of opportunities for speakers with a "hobby" to connect his steed with a few elementals of our own calling. An occasional diversion of real merit and not too far off the line is desirable, but we should retain a better balance than has been true of the last few years. There is something wrong with meetings that hold their audience thru courtesy and duty alone. The best meat of our programs is in the section or special meetings. May we not hope for a speedy dawn of sanity in these matters?

Very truly yours,

C. A. GEORGE.

*Free Public Library,
Elizabeth, N. J.*

Lots of library folks will say Amen to Mr. George's letter, and the profession should hear the pros and cons from other librarians and assistants. Won't some of the latter tell us what they think?

LIBRARIANS' SHORTCOMINGS

Editor Library Journal:

Why do librarians have their letter heads printed with the name of the city or town, leaving off the name of the state or country? Of course almost every one knows such places as New York, London, Chicago, Boston, but there are thousands of small towns that are not so well known as these cities. The same name applies to several cities in different states as Salem, Springfield, Portland. More than once I have received communications from librarians, when I have been obliged to resort to the postmark on the envelope to determine what state the communication came from, tho written on the regular library stationery.

Just now I am in a quandary. I have a request from a librarian for a slight favor which I would like to grant, but cannot because of insufficient data. The letter head reads, *County Borough of Darlington. Edward Pease Public Library, Crown Street, Darlington.* The address on the outside of the envelope reads, *Darlington Public Library.* The postmark says Darlington, very distinctly, but the country is so blurred as to be utter-

ly illegible. It bears a canceled penny stamp, and is marked "Opened by the censor." Lipincott's New Gazetteer of the World gives fourteen Darlington's, twelve in United States, one in England, and one in Australia. I cannot find the name of the Edward Pease Public Library in any directory of libraries at my command. I assume therefore that the request comes either from England or Australia, but which?

Probably the LIBRARY JOURNAL reaches both of these and several other Darlingtons, and a notice in it might tell my librarian friend that I am anxious to serve him as soon as I can find out what part of the world he is in. I can think of no other way of reaching him unless I communicate with both England and Australia.

Speaking of shortcomings of librarians, there is another equally flagrant. Why do some librarians put the date before the name of the month? I know this is the English way, but no business man writes in that way. Of course 13/3/18 can mean only March 13th. But what does 4/8/17 stand for? If written by a business man one would know it meant Apr. 8, but if it was a few months old and came from a librarian one would have to look at the postmark on the envelope to be sure. It might mean Aug. 4.

GEO. H. LAMB.

*Carnegie Free Library,
Braddock, Pa.*

We echo with much feeling Mr. Lamb's protest against the aversion some libraries feel against the "commercialism" of the complete address. We have lately received two checks, unaccompanied by any letter of instruction but apparently intended for subscriptions. One was sent by "Reed Institute" and the other by "Curtis Memorial Library." With the postmark in both cases obliterated, and no other clue to their location, these two institutions will probably wonder why the JOURNAL fails to reach them promptly.

In their annual reports also many libraries fail to give their location clearly. The same mail that brought us Mr. Lamb's letter brought a very attractive booklet on "The Harbor Springs Christian Association" and its library. No doubt we ought to have known Harbor Springs, but we didn't, and it was only by the aid of a reading glass that we deciphered the sign of the post office in one of the pictures, and finally ascertained that Harbor Springs is in the State of Michigan. But why not say so boldly on the title page?



THE NEW HOME OF THE MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY IN ST. PAUL.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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No. 5

THE book drive has succeeded thus far beyond expectation and tho no exact figures are yet obtainable, it is known that over two and a half million volumes have been given by the American public during and since the initial week. The New York Public Library with its splendid esplanade on the main thorofare of fashion and shopping, its tables heaped with books brought in by handfuls or in automobile loads, enjoying the help of John Foster Carr as captain on the quarterdeck with his megaphone, has naturally led the van, so that from Greater New York alone over 450,000 books have already been collected. The result has varied elsewhere according to the activity of the drive. Philadelphia has yet to wake up and warm up to the work, as she has collected only by the ten thousand, while New York has collected by the hundred thousand. In the smaller places many libraries have done phenomenally well in proportion to population, while others lag behind. This means that there are books to be had everywhere in abundance, and that it is vigorous local effort that is needed to call them out and put them at the service of our boys. The generosity of the public has been shown not merely in quantity but in quality. Most of the books are just the reading that the soldiers need, and others, unavailable for direct use, are turned into money for book purchases. In some cases donors have given valuable editions which could be sold at prices furnishing several copies of good editions volume for volume, and the War Council has asked that in all cases where donated books are sold, whether in this way or to second-hand dealers or in other ways, either the money should be turned in to the treasurer of the A. L. A. at Chicago or that accounting should be made to him for

monies thus or otherwise received. It is important that the public should appreciate what it has done, and it is proper that the library organization should show its own appreciation, by such accounting, even where monies are given or used exclusively for local purchases or expenses in connection with the campaign.

THE Director General and his staff have kept steadily at work and the members of the War Council have given their continuing attention in respect to book distribution. In accordance with General Pershing's request for fifty tons of book space each month for the A. L. A., permitting the transportation of a hundred thousand books a month, tens of thousands have been shipped from the dispatch offices at Hoboken and Newport News, and the library at Camp Upton, for example, was for a time almost depleted as the result of the placarded request that each soldier should take with him one book for service "over there," by which means each regiment on arrival abroad will have its regimental library. But a fresh supply, from purchases and gifts, of 10,000 books was promptly on hand for transfer to the emptied shelves. Abroad, Dr. Raney, acting for the Director General, has investigated and reported on the status of American work both in England and in France, where the Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross are the distributing agencies for books, under the general supervision of A. L. A. experts, and it is to Dr. Raney's careful work and tactful handling that we owe General Pershing's requisition. Burton E. Stevenson, who has done such fine work at Camp Sherman, has recently sailed to supplement Dr. Raney's work, and every precaution has been taken to make the supply of books overseas continuous and effective.

THE appointment of Mr. Roden to the librarianship of the Chicago Public Library has given the greatest satisfaction to those who knew his work in Chicago, his loyalty to his late chief, his appreciation of the task before him and the dangerous situation from which his appointment relieved that city. Of the dozen candidates, only three were librarians of experience, and none of the others, so far as can be learned, were of that proved executive ability which had from time to time, as notably in the case of Justin Winsor, brought new men into important library posts. In carrying out the great plan which Mr. Legler left as his legacy to Chicago and the library world, Mr. Roden has an opportunity opening before him which is unsurpassed in this country, and everyone will wish well to him as he proceeds with the building up of this great memorial to his beloved predecessor by the splendid achievement of the noble task before him. It is often a problem of difficulty and delicacy whether an important post shall be filled by promotion from within a library or by new blood from without, and the civil service examination in this case has proved a happy means of solving this difficulty.

IN the early days of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, changed titles were such a problem and plague to libraries that Mr. James L. Whitney, then editing a department of "Pseudonyms andonyms," devoted considerable space to entries of changed titles, and from this material made up his little handbook called "A modern Proteus." Very useful this was in those days, when so many queries had to be cleared up for catalogers. Nowadays there are fewer such questions, yet they are perpetually recurrent, and librarians feel aggrieved against publishers when they find themselves buying a book under a new title which proves to be an old acquaintance otherwise entitled, and al-

ready on their shelves. On the other hand, publishers, especially in importing editions, sometimes find the title made abroad a hindrance rather than a help to the book because of its un-descriptive or un-American mode, and thus titles are honestly changed in the interest of author, publisher and reader alike. Librarians feel that they have a right to ask that in such cases it shall be made quite clear, possibly thru an explanatory note on the title page verso, that it is the same book which they have known under the previous title. The LIBRARY JOURNAL is always open to announcements of such changes, and it would be well if publishers as well as librarians would give notice of changed titles thru our columns.

WE have now collected for the *American Library Annual* returns from a large proportion of libraries for entry in the general list which will again be a feature of the *Annual* in its 1917-18 volume. Many libraries have not responded, but data now sent will be used if the entry for this particular library has not already been shaped. It is intended to make the list, as in 1915-16, comprehensive of libraries of general character, and to replace the tabulated form by individual entries, which will contain more information than heretofore as to each library. In scheduling the contents of libraries, we have proposed to give books and pamphlets separately, where separate statistics were sent us, thus covering the "pieces" of the Bodleian or Harvard category; but practice in this respect is not yet sufficiently standardized to make statistics uniform. Another interesting question in statistics is presented by a correspondent, who gives reasons why binding should be considered in the returns of book purchases, as oftentimes rebinding takes the place of a new purchase. These are proper subjects for the standardization committee of the A. L. A.

LIBRARY ACCOUNTING*

By JEAN L. GREENHALGH, *Supervisor, Accounting Department, Columbia University Library*

AT this time when all libraries as well as all the institutions organized for social betterment or for profit are feeling the stress and strain resulting from the great war, it seems appropriate to discuss the means by which libraries keep their accounts. The word "account" used in its broadest sense means not merely a narration or statement of facts, but something systematic and orderly.

FUNCTIONS

The functions of a library accounting department are not different from those of any other institution of like size and scope, provided, of course, that we limit the term "accounting department" to financial accounts, eliminating the vast array of figures and statistics which are not related to finance. One of the first essentials of a successful accounting department is that its head should be a trained accountant and, as Warren says in his book on "Business," "such a one like an artist can paint a picture of a man, a house or a horse, a sunset or a range of mountains. He may specialize on one class of subjects, as animals or portraits, but he can undertake any of the others with some assurance of success." A trained accountant who is thoroly grounded in the fundamentals of accounting is usually able to take hold of any kind of accounting and conduct it successfully. Hence such an one is better fitted to fill this position than the average trained librarian.

An ideal librarian is one who combines all the qualities of a man of culture, of learning and bookish interests, with those of the business man. There probably are such librarians, but they are few. Librarians, who are not usually business men or kings of finance, have more need of special assistance in handling accounts than does the man whose whole interest is centered in finance. The library accounting department, therefore, is the safeguard of the librarian. He is the one officer upon

whom the ultimate responsibility rests for the proper expenditure of funds, and he cannot pass upon recommendations unless he has available an accurate statement of the funds. This is the primary function of the library accounting department, but it has other functions which are subordinate.

LIBRARY ACCOUNTING AT COLUMBIA

The present phase of library accounting at Columbia University dates from July 1, 1914, when the system in use was installed. Prior to that time various methods had been used. At one period all of the accounts of the library were kept by the head of the order department. At another the book order accounts were kept by the order department and the salary and miscellaneous accounts by the librarian's secretary. In no case were the accounts kept by persons who had been trained in accounting. Their chief interest was in other work and it was neither fair to the library nor the persons involved to place this burden upon them. Undoubtedly the work was done as well as it could be done under these conditions, but in the nature of things the librarian could not be given that full and accurate information which he needed in order to perform his duty intelligently. Moreover a system which probably worked well at the beginning became less and less workable as the university and the library increased in size.

The result was that in January, 1914, Mr. Hicks, the assistant librarian at that time, recommended to the president the installation of a central bookkeeping system for the library. In a subsequent letter the proposed system was described in detail and the plan was approved by the finance committee of the board of trustees to take effect July 1. As described in the Report of the assistant librarian, June 30, 1914, page 5, "The new scheme of financial administration may be outlined as follows: (1) Allotment of all funds at the beginning of the fiscal year in accordance with the provisions of the budget; (2) a central

* Paper read at the Annual Conference of Eastern College Librarians, Columbia University, Dec. 1, 1917.

bookkeeping system; (3) weekly reports by the bookkeeper to the office of the librarian, of the balances on all funds; (4) the librarian to approve no expenditures for which funds are not available as shown by these reports. The bookkeeper is responsible also for requisitioning all supplies thru the university bureau of supplies and for their receipt and distribution to library departments." This system with certain additions, seen to be desirable by experience, has now been in operation for over three years. It has been of the greatest assistance to the administration of the library and to the heads of the department librarians having an interest in the expenditure of funds, and during the present administration this centralization has been greatly increased.

DESCRIPTION OF RECORDS KEPT

The records kept by the Columbia University library accounting department may be described as (1) a general ledger which is a record of bills in their most highly summarized form, totals only, passed for payment according to funds and allotments; (2) a purchase ledger which is a record of bills passed for payment according to dealers to whom payments are made; (3) an outstanding order ledger which is a record of outstanding orders according to funds and allotments. All of these ledgers are specially designed loose-leaf books kept in post binders with rulings adapted to our particular need. These books are kept in three different binders for the purpose of convenience, so that more than one person can be working on the different ledgers at one time.

The first record is a general ledger opened on the debit and credit basis, appropriation or amount available by income on the credit side of the ledger, and all expenditures on the debit side. Each fund and allotment of fund has a separate page. From this ledger the status of the funds or any of the allotments may be learned at any time.

The purchase ledger is precisely similar to the first, operated in the same way, except that a page is given to each dealer to whom payments are made, and credits are

made in the same way. The date and total of each bill is entered here and it is the only place where this is done. Entries are made on the general ledger and the purchase directly from the bills and these entries are made every day, so that the bills may be passed on to the university disbursing office for prompt payment and also that the actual amount may be charged to take the place of the estimated amounts, which transaction releases money to the funds. Duplicates of these bills are kept in the accounting department.

The third record is a record of outstanding orders, which is kept thruout the year. When a book is ordered the list price is entered in this ledger opposite to the order number. When the bill for that item is passed, the proper corrections according to discounts and international exchange are made and the item discharged, but in the meantime the total of outstanding orders according to each fund is available to be added to the actual amount expended, as shown by the general ledger. This outstanding ledger is important inasmuch as an order, when placed with the dealer, becomes an obligation just as truly as an expenditure. Hence the account should be mortgaged by setting aside this amount.

In addition to these records a journal is kept which takes care of certain entries that cannot properly find a place in any one of the other records, such as the transference of moneys from one fund to another by order of the librarian.

From the above three records the accountant compiles periodically a balanced statement for the use of the librarian, who thus has before him a chart showing the exact financial status of the library funds. Similar statements for department librarians and heads of departments are made on request for the use of the persons directly interested.

Once a month statements of the salary, emergency, incidental and other funds of the library not book funds are made. This statement shows the amount of the appropriation, the amount outstanding, expenditures, actual balances and estimated surplus or deficit at the end of the year on the basis of the present spending. If at

any time the heads of the departments desire analyses of their funds or allotments such detailed information can be given. For instance, only the other day one of the professors asked for such an analysis of the fund for which he was responsible. He wanted a detailed statement of all expenditures and outstanding amounts covering a period of two years. Such a statement was easy to give him from the records which we keep and he was much pleased to find that nothing had been charged to that fund that did not belong there.

Another function of the accounting department is that it can be of great assistance to the librarian in making up his annual budget. The detailed information which can be given of the past year's expenditures serve as a foundation for the coming year's budget. Some needs of the past year might have been overestimated and some underestimated. With the reports from this department the librarian is often able to see where he can retrench in one place and perhaps launch out in another.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF PROCESS

The use of the records above described may be best explained by taking an actual instance of a book ordered and the accounting records that are made. We will assume that a professor in the applied science department recommends to the department librarian that a certain book be purchased, for instance, "Electrical guides," by Hawkins. The department librarian then makes out an order card and in addition a duplicate which is to be retained in the Applied Science Library as a record of books recommended for purchase. On this card and on the original order card the list price is indicated. The fund from which the book is to be purchased is indicated in the upper left hand corner of the order card. This recommendation, signed by the applied science librarian, is sent to the order department where it is checked to indicate that the book has not already been ordered thru some other recommendation. In due course the card reaches the librarian or his deputy and is approved. Before approving the book it is possible by means

of the weekly statement above mentioned for the librarian to ascertain whether the funds are available for the purchase of the book. It should be remembered, however, that the department librarian has the duty of refraining from recommending purchases for which funds do not exist. The card on being returned to the order department with the librarian's approval serves as authority for ordering the book, which is then done. At this point the order department makes a duplicate of the order card, which is placed in its outstanding order file. The original order card is sent to the accounting department where the order is recorded in the outstanding order ledger no. 3 of the records above described. That is to say, the list price of the book is entered as a charge against the fund from which the book is to be paid and it is by this means that the weekly statement to the librarian includes not only actual payments, but outstanding charges. The card then goes back to the order department, where it is placed in the outstanding file, for the temporary duplicate that has been made. This duplicate is then destroyed.

In due course of time the book is received, with or without a bill. If the bill accompanies the book, the book card and bill may be checked together, but if the bill has been delayed and must be claimed the book is passed thru after comparison with the order card only. This card in such a case is kept out of the files until the bill has been claimed and received. This having been done and the bill checked, discounts having been indicated on the order card, both the card and the bill are sent to the accounting department. The bill, of course, contains the O.K. of the head of the order department. With card and bill in hand, the accountant then enters in the outstanding ledger the actual charge for the book, cancelling the list price, and in ledgers 1 and 2 he enters the charge on the appropriate pages for funds and allotments, after which he places his initials on the order card, which card he returns to the order department to be filed in the received order file, while the bill, which must always be in duplicate form, is now

treated as follows: duplicate bill on which the O.K. of the head of the order department has been placed, is filed in the bill file of the accounting department, while the original is initialed by the accountant, the approval stamp placed ready for the signature of the librarian. After he has signed the bill it is sent immediately to the bursar of the university for payment by check.

As soon as this system was installed, involving as it does immediate passage to the bursar of bills as soon as they are approved so that there is no accumulation of bills either in the order department or the accounting department, we began to have complaints from book dealers. At the end of a month or more they would receive from the bursar checks for lump sums including all of their bills that had been passed up to that time. They received from the bursar no itemized statement of payments and so were unable to credit the payment against the proper items. The dealers from whom the greatest number of purchases were ordinarily made were asked to send bills in triplicate.

When these were ready to be sent to the bursar, the original and triplicate of each bill were sent to him with the request that when it was forwarded it be accompanied by the triplicate. This plan has proved to be satisfactory to dealers and to avoid much inconvenience and uncertainty, both to them and to the library.

SUPPLY RECORD KEPT BY THE ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT

We have here in Columbia a bureau of purchases and supplies and a department of buildings and grounds thru which we place the library orders, but the library accounting department is responsible by direction of the librarian for the requisitioning of all supplies and equipment, their receipt and distribution to different departments, and reporting to the proper source all library repairs. The supply record is a classified card record of the purchases of all supplies by date, article, requisition number, of whom ordered and amount. A subdivision of this record also shows by departments the articles and amount consumed.

We have a room specially adapted in which to keep these supplies which make possible the ordering and carrying of stock one year in advance, which is a saving in price and a very great convenience in having the material with which to work on hand when needed. This supply record card is made up from the requisition or order book which is in duplicate form, original sent to bureau of supplies, duplicate retained. When goods are received, the duplicate is stamped with the date received and we follow up unfilled orders by going thru this book once a week. From the card records we prepare monthly a statement for the bureau of supplies showing requisitions filled but not billed. Such a process is a protection against bills being carried over for payment from another year's appropriation.

The bursar also keeps an outstanding order record on this fund from which supplies are ordered. It is important that the accounting department keep this outstanding record also because many time orders are not released from the bursar's outstanding record after the bill has been paid, which omission holds back money to the fund.

RELATION TO THE BURSAR'S OFFICE

Every university and college has its bursar or treasurer's office, which is the business department of the university; but as every business having branches keeps its own record in addition to the record of the main office, so the library, which is a department of the university, keeps separate books as a check and for immediate information. These books are not duplicates of the bursar's books but serve as analyses of records.

For instance, suppose John Doe sends in a statement that the library owes him a bill of \$25.50 dated Aug. 29, the bursar would not be able to tell from his books whether or not this bill had been paid without a considerable amount of labor, and the only record in the university which would give this information immediately would be the purchase ledger kept in the library accounting department. The bursar does not keep a record of individual dealers from whom the university does its

purchasing. The only way this item could be traced would be by going thru all the library fund entries, drawing all the bills for John Doe, or going thru the whole disbursement ledger of the whole university, and even then it could be skipped.

The process in the library accounting department would be very simple. The accountant would take John Doe's statement in hand, turn to his account in the purchase ledger, look for bill of \$25.50, dated Aug. 29. This record would tell the story, paid or unpaid, and the information could immediately be passed on to the dealer. We receive from the bursar monthly statements showing expenditures against the different funds. These statements are not always up to date inasmuch as the bursar's books are of necessity at least thirty days behind and many times immediate information is desired. Furthermore, the checking up of these statements sometimes show errors of posting to wrong accounts and the omission of cash credits. These errors are reported immediately to the bursar who makes entries accordingly on his books. The prompt corrections save much time and trouble for the auditors and many times release money to the fund which would otherwise be held back to the end of the year when the auditor discovered the error; and inasmuch as all unexpended funds, except book funds, revert to the treasury at the close of the fiscal year, many times money would be lost to the library.

LOCATION OF THE DEPARTMENT

It has been the experience at Columbia that the accounting department should be within easy reach of the librarian's office, in fact, attached to, or a part of it, so that he may at any moment learn the status of any fund or get any information which would naturally come within the scope of this department. It should be separate from the order department, and all other departments, in order that it may serve as a protection and safeguard to them all as well as to the library as a whole.

We do not say that we have a model system here at Columbia, but we do say that the present system works as a double check on all entries and transactions, and

since this system has been installed no bill has ever been paid twice, which was not the case previous to this time.

The librarian at Columbia need not worry about the overdraft of funds. As Warren says in his book on "Business": "He leaves the worry to the system, which is so constructed that it bears the burden of all the details. System is like a machine, it can do things no mortal can. A man by himself cannot pull much of a load, but he can construct an engine that will pull a heavily loaded train across the continent at fifty miles an hour. The strength of even a giant is very small when compared with a locomotive and the biggest business man can do very little unless he has a system, but with it he can work wonders. As the engine needs coal, water, a steady fire and oil bearings, so does a great system need some attention; but the system, not the engineer, bears the burden and pulls the heavy load."

CONFERENCE ON CHILDREN'S READING

The fourteenth annual conference on children's reading will be held in the Ryerson Library at Grand Rapids Saturday, May 4. Everyone interested in boys and girls and in their reading is invited to be present and to take part in this conference.

The general subject for discussion will be "Patriotism—how may children's reading be used to foster it?" Speakers will discuss the following aspects of this subject, after which the whole matter will be thrown open for general discussion.

1. Can and should we foster a spirit of patriotism thru children's reading without inculcating hatred and a spirit of braggadocio?

2. Characteristics of good books which foster patriotism.

3. A brief review of some books for children which foster patriotism.

4. The ethics of patriotism: How can we foster patriotism thru children's reading in a way that is consistent with the idea of love for humanity?

CO-ORDINATION OF TECHNICAL LITERATURE

BY KENNETH C. WALKER, *Librarian, New Jersey Zinc Company, New York City*

"In spite of the greater efficiency of the individual American, the collective work of the Germans was far greater in efficiency than the work of the American." This statement was taken from an editorial in the *Australian Statesman and Mining Standard*.

"The collective work . . . was greater." In that short sentence there is a statement of vast importance.

As one who is in charge of one of industry's new and promising departments, the industrial library, I was very much impressed with the above statement. Further, this statement made above only served to quicken my desire to work toward some organization that would establish the ideals set forth in the following articles abstracted from the *Engineering Record* for Mar. 25, 1915, the *London Engineering* for May 25, 1917, and included in this last periodical an account of a report in the *Bulletin* of the Société de l'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale.

The first article referred to reads in part as follows:

"There are to-day in this country a large group of engineering libraries of great value *collectively*, but not suitably co-ordinated. Of course, the splendid collection of the engineering societies in New York with some allied groups in the same city, form a source comparatively accessible to those in the immediate vicinity. In other cities special libraries exist which probably contain matter of great value practically unknown even to the librarian. United effort is just beginning to take effect, and efforts are being made to furnish bibliographical and other information.

"The trouble is that these efforts are generally individual and have not been fully correlated. Would it not be possible to form an association of engineering libraries, which could work out in co-operation a systematic scheme for rendering more available the facilities of the country? . . . To do the work would necessarily require considerable expenditure, but it would be timely and money well spent."

In the second abstract from an editorial in *Engineering* we have the following statement: "We are all of us made conscious at times that, whilst documentary particulars about subjects we desire to study exist, we are unable to lay hands upon them because we do not know where to look . . . This fact has so forced itself on the attention of thoughtful men, that many efforts of one kind and another to produce complete indexes of all technical literature have from time to time been made. . . . France has for many years taken a *lively* interest in the subject of industrial documentation and it now proposes to raise the question again at the approaching (1916) conference of the Société de l'Encouragement pour l'Industrie Nationale. . . . The object is to consider the creation in France of a central information literary reference office of a kind which would afford the industrialists of the country all particulars that might be useful to them in the 'economic struggle.' The problem is of the very greatest difficulty . . . and if we also are to establish in this country (England), as we shall no doubt desire some day to do, an index similar to the kind in the example set by Belgium and by France . . . it will be of the utmost value to us."

C. E. K. Mees, in his paper, "Production of scientific knowledge," published in *Science* for Nov. 30, 1917, makes another plea for substantially the same ideals conveyed in the above statements.

The question should at once arise in the mind of every progressive American industrialist "What can I do to keep American industry apace with the trend of foreign industrialists as intimated in the above extracts?"

The American industrialist can do just this: Aid in the establishment in this country of a Technical Affairs Information Service so far superior to any other already established that all foreign industrialists will come to this country for aid from this Technical Affairs Information Service as they have in times past for detailed industrial problems.

We have the machinery in this country already in operation in the form of the four hundred or more industrial houses' libraries, technical libraries of public libraries, and college libraries including as well certain society libraries. We all know that after the war there is going to be an intensified business or economic struggle in which every method for economizing operations will be needed urgently. If France can in this hour of supreme struggle still stop to plan a central literary reference office, certain it should be, that America, with her vast opportunities, should consider the problem as a national issue and as a serious issue.

Believing that some sort of action is urgently needed to bring this issue to a head I have made an attempt to outline a sequence of operations, if we may so speak of the following outline, merely as the pin boy in a bowling alley would set up the pins to start a game. If we don't set up our pins (a poor simile perhaps) we will not be able to play the game, and if the industrialists do not play the game the industrialists will be the losers, not the pin boy.

Here, then, are the parts of this proposed organization: (1) The selection of a suitable committee to investigate thoroly the operations and results of operations of the technical libraries of the country, including business houses, industrial houses, college, society and public libraries, with a view toward determining how real co-ordination may be realized in practice as well as in theory. (2) Upon the completion of this committee's report establish a central Technical Affairs Information Service whose sole duty shall be to carry out the results of the report made by this investigating committee. (3) As the largest part of this Technical Affairs Information Service would be to gather all information relating to technical information in print its first task should be an attempt to establish a card catalog covering the subjects of physics, chemistry, both pure and applied, geology, engineering, including mechanical, civil, electrical, gas, aeronautical, automobile, hydraulic and air engineering, mechanical trades, and building. This can

be done for the greater part by subscribing to the printed cards of the Library of Congress, the John Crerar Library, Harvard University Library, University of Chicago, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, New York Public Library, and by no means least, the United Engineering Societies Library, covering the subjects outlined above. Added to the subscription of these printed cards, which represent for the most part cards for material in books and pamphlets only, there should be included all the indexes available to periodical and society literature. This proposed card catalog would not only represent a key to a vast amount of literature but would furthermore constitute a directory of the resources of the country. (4) Added to this file of cards there should be a file of cards representing the material indexed in technical reports compiled by the various "open corporations" that would permit the indexing of reports made to them and by them. (5) On the staff of this Technical Affairs Information Service there should be certain men of good technical repute who would act as securers of technical information from individuals and in fact all individuals known to be available for information should be indexed in this card file. (6) Once on its feet this proposed Technical Affairs Information Service should establish international relations with such bodies as the International Institute of Bibliography, the Concilium Bibliographicum, and any other organizations of a similar nature known to exist in Allied countries. (7) The main purpose of the ultimate work of this Technical Affairs Information Service should be to act as a large mail order house for technical literature information to its subscribers and in this way not only aid those organizations already operating libraries or similar departments, but serve as a special library to organizations who cannot see their way clear to establish a fully equipped technical or special library. (8) At the earliest moment branches of this central body should be established in centers where the "trade" is sufficient to warrant branches in order that the subscribers may be supplied with information at the earliest possible moment. (9) This

Technical Affairs Information Service should be advertised widely so that the number of co-operators will be enlarged and the annual assessment thereby lowered.

With taxation for a "starting fund" of one-half of one per cent of the annual income of the enlisting co-operators say to the number of two hundred, a small per cent of the total number of industrial houses in this country, I believe a sufficient sum would not only be realized to put this proposed Service on its feet, but would leave a suitable sum that could be used as a trust fund, the interest of this trust fund going toward the annual maintenance. The annual assessment, if an annual assessment is made instead of a service basis charge, would, of course, decrease as co-operators increased.

That the above suggestions have faults is obvious, but what of that? The main thing is to get somewhere. The finished product would work out as the organization grows. The next thing is to get the committee proposed. With a competent committee, I believe that by starting with the suggestions as outlined above the industrialists of this country would have a tool at their disposal well worth any investment placed against the account of this proposed Technical Affairs Information Service. Then let us, in the words of the street, "Go to it." Every day that is lost by putting off the organization and operation of this Service means the waste of so many hours of valuable executives' and other highly paid men's time, which in this present hour of need, is no small item. Technical information is being made by the second, and placed in available sources never before known. We cannot afford to let this information go unharnessed.

THE CENTRAL LIBRARY FOR STUDENTS IN LONDON

"ONE of the most useful institutions which have been established since this war began is the Central Library for Students, at 20, Tavistock Square, London, W. 1," says a writer in the *Publishers Circular*.

"In December, 1915, the Central Joint Advisory Committee on Tutorial Classes made application to the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees for assistance in the establishment of a Central Library for Students. The application was received favorably by the trustees, and the following generous grants were made for an experimental period of five years: £600 to assist the establishment of the library; £2000 for additions to the stock of books; £400 per annum, on condition of £320 per annum being raised by voluntary contributions.

"The purpose of the library is not only to ensure that all *bona fide* students coming under its notice shall be helped in their studies as they are unable to obtain the use of the necessary books elsewhere, but also to stimulate and develop higher study on the part of those, for the most part isolated students, who, owing to the lack of book facilities and book guidance, have been content with a lower level of knowledge than they are capable of acquiring.

"That the fulfilment of this purpose by the establishment of a central library has been long desired by many experienced librarians and scholars is a matter of common knowledge. The gap which it fills has indeed been obvious. It is true that the conception of a library to meet the needs of all kinds of students is large, and it is clear that it can only be realized gradually and without undue haste.

"It is also evident that a central source of bibliographical information is much needed; therefore, it is the intention of the Library to meet this need, aided as it is by a panel of expert and representative advisers, which is being extended to cover all departments of study. As lists of books are drawn up they will be supplied to all libraries needing and desiring them. Such lists will, of necessity, be revised from time to time.

"The number of volumes issued during the period Oct. 1, 1916, to Feb. 28, 1917, was 2005 lent as follows: To 93 individual students, 255 volumes; to 59 groups of students, 1270 volumes; to 18 societies, institutions, etc., 480 volumes."

THE BINDING OF PAMPHLETS AND THE REBACKING AND REINFORCING OF BOOKS*

BY D. W. DUFFIELD, *formerly Superintendent of Printing and Binding, Library of Princeton University*

IN taking up the subject of book binding one is apt to think, first of all, of those wonderfully decorated specimens that are shown to us from time to time by those who love the beautiful and the artistic, but as much as we all may aspire to be a Cobden Sanderson, a Roger Payne or a Zaehnsdorf, as librarians we must be contented for the present, at least, with the more practical and somewhat less handsome product.

The question of library binding is one to which every librarian is compelled to give his careful attention. For it is the prompt and proper binding and repairing of books and pamphlets that is going to add quite as much to the usefulness of the library as the prompt ordering, classifying and cataloging. At the present time great difficulty is being experienced in the production of good binding, not to mention the inability of the binder to match the style in shade and color of former volumes bound.

Good leather is almost a thing of the past, even if the librarian can afford to pay double the price he did eighteen months ago. During the past two weeks I have written five leather dealers for samples of olive levant morocco and in each case received the same reply: "The samples enclosed are the best we can do." These samples were very ordinary American morocco with a heavy embossed levant grain and a very, very heavy levant price. But with leather gone out of our reach, we are most fortunate in having at our disposal such an excellent material as Holliston library buckram.

Long before the price began to soar on leather, our library began to standardize in the Holliston product, and at the present time we are putting 75 per cent of our periodicals in this material, matching the shades of the leather bindings as nearly as possible.

Miss Askew has asked me to tell you something about how we do our binding at Princeton, and not so much what we do there. First of all, I want to talk for a short time on the binding and storing of pamphlets. I include storing under the head of binding for this particular style of pamphlet, because the process does not seem finished until it is stored or filed on the shelf.

There are a great number of pamphlets that come in every library that are of minor importance, yet must be kept for a time at least on file in convenient form, such as school reports, municipal reports and government advance sheets, etc. Each day as the pamphlets are received they are turned over to the pamphlet clerk who immediately prepares a manilla folder for each. This preparation consists of type-writing on the extended edge of the folder the name of the author, title, and imprint. The pamphlet is now placed in the folder and every two or three days the accumulation is sent to the bindery. It is understood that this style only includes pamphlets under 100 pages. This being the case, no reinforcing of the manila folder is necessary, and straight flat sewing or wire stitching is used to hold the pamphlet in. This work is done by the bindery for 60c. per 100. The pamphlets are now returned to the pamphlet stack where they are filed in closed pamphlet boxes in their respective collections. A special section of the stack has been set apart for this work.

It might be well to mention that the typewriter used for this title work is fitted with an 18-inch carriage so that the 12 x 15 inch folder used for our music scores can be handled quite as easily as the other two standards, 7 x 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ and 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 11 $\frac{3}{4}$, used for our regular file.

TEN CENT PAMPHLET BINDING

All pamphlets of over 100 pages, and those less than 100 pages which are likely to be much used, are bound in what is

*A paper read before the New Jersey Library Commission School at Asbury Park, June 1, 1917.

termed a ten cent binding. The pamphlets are sent to the bindery each Friday, and are done up at once in the following manner:

First of all the covers are removed and placed in the pamphlet for future use, using care to see that they do not go back in the crease so as to become sewed in. Cambric is cut in strips one and one-half inches wide. This can best be done by getting ten or twenty yards at a time and, after carefully folding it, have it cut in one and one-half inch sections by a regular guillotine paper cutter. Cut two pieces of this cambric the length of the pamphlet, then lay a piece of waste paper on the pamphlet one-quarter inch from the back and give the exposed one-quarter inch a smooth coating of paste using a brush or finger. Remove the waste paper or card, which you have used as a guard, then place one of the cambric strips on the pasted surface, allowing it to extend out back of the pamphlet, turn the pamphlet over and repeat the same on the other side. It is well to lay the freshly pasted pamphlet aside and proceed with the next. When the weekly accumulation has been prepared in this way, and the pasted cambric has become quite dry, they are ready to be stitched. This may be done either by punching and sewing, or by machine wire stitching in case of the very thinnest. To punch and sew with three stitches a little less than one-quarter inch from the back, using no. 18 Hayes thread, *waxed*, is the very best method, however. Sewing having been completed cut two folded sheets of plain white paper the exact size of each pamphlet. Any ordinary book paper is quite good enough for this purpose. Lay one of these folded sheets on a piece of waste paper, then lay the second on it allowing one-quarter inch of the folded edge of the lower one to show; lay a piece of paper or thin cardboard one-quarter inch from the back of the top sheet and paste the exposed edges, lift the first sheet and place it over the stitching using care to see that the fold is even with the back of the pamphlet. This can be done easily by creasing the cambric over the back.

See that the end papers are firmly pressed down over the stitching, then fold the cambric back over the end papers and paste it down.

The pamphlet is now ready for boards. Take a no. 50 Binder's board (Gane Brothers, New York City) and if you have not a regular card shears get a pair of heavy scissors or tin snips, measure off the boards and cut them the length of the pamphlet and the width minus three-eighths inch; place them on both sides of the pamphlet allowing three-eighths inch to extend at the back, using care to see that they are square on all sides with the pamphlet, tip slightly to hold in place. Strips of book cloth should be cut two and one-half inches wide and several yards in length. A dark color is desirable as it goes well with most pamphlet covers. Take one of these strips, cut it the exact length of the pamphlet, crease it over the back so that there is an equal amount on both sides; these creases will help to guide in placing the cloth after gluing. Hot glue is really the only thing that should be used at this time to coat the cloth for the back of the pamphlet, but a cold glue-paste known as "Arabol" (Gane Brothers) answers very well. The cloth having been given a smooth coat of glue is carefully placed over the back of the pamphlet and rubbed down with a folder. We are now ready for the sides. Remove the original covers from inside the pamphlet; trim them so as to center the lettering, design, etc., making the three edges flush with the boards but leaving about three-quarters of an inch of the cloth covered back exposed; paste these original covers on the boards. This will finish the pamphlet as far as the outward appearance is concerned, but it is yet to be lined. To do this raise one of the boards and give the end paper an even coat of paste all the way to the back, now close and repeat the same on the other side, close and put in press or under weight. The pamphlet is now entirely finished unless you have a guillotine book cutter, then the edges might be trimmed slightly. A typewritten label may be made, lettered lengthwise and pasted over the back of the pamphlet, the title always reading from the bottom up.

PAMPHLET VOLUMES

Individual pamphlets having been taken care of, I would call your attention to a method of gathering together complete or incomplete collections of pamphlets, periodicals, school serials, etc. From time to time the various files are gone thru and whenever a substantial lot by one author, or under one subject, are found accumulated, they are taken out and systematically punched and sewed together. A typewritten form giving title, author, number, etc., is filled out and pasted or glued over the back. The collection is now cataloged, given a number, and is placed on the shelves as a bound volume. In the cases where numbers missing in such collections come to the library after the collection has been stitched together, the uniform punching and sewing make it possible and convenient to cut apart the original collection and insert the missing number. This has proved most useful in the treatment of our school serials and booksellers' catalogs.

PAMPHLET BOXES

Before going into the subject of binding and repairing of books I think it well to consider the various styles of pamphlet boxes. We only use one kind for our regular file, which is made dust proof and is reinforced bottom and top with cloth, ends being of wood to which the folded front and back are nailed. This is really quite an important feature as it makes the box far more substantial than it would be if only made of cardboard and reinforced on the corners. The cover of this box is hinged to the back and is boxed on three sides with a 1-inch cloth covered apron, which when closed makes the box quite dust proof and holds in place most securely the upper half of the front, which is hinged inside and out with cloth. This hinged front, which drops down when the lid is raised, allows great convenience in the filing of pamphlet material. All parts where not covered with cloth are covered with a black agate marbled paper. We manufacture our own boxes, but very good ones can be secured from the trade. Great care must be exercised in the selecting, however, as there are many good looking

boxes on the market which simply fall apart after a very short period of use.

One of the most convenient styles of box used for sorting and temporary storing, is open on two sides. This box is very simple in its construction, consisting of one continuous piece of cardboard folded around and tacked to a wooden end, the outside front being covered with white paper allowing plenty of room for bold labeling. We use this style to a great extent for our Booksellers Catalog. The convenience of this open box led Dr. Richardson to the idea and the making of the first pamphlet box and book support which is now manufactured and sold by the Library Bureau as the "Princeton Pamphlet Box and Book Support." We are using these boxes in large quantities, and find them useful in a great many ways, such as the labeling of our European War collections, where it is most convenient for us to include in them a collection of pamphlets on a particular subject, country or individual. We also use them as book supports at the end of each shelf where the subject and class number can be boldly displayed, giving a general location at a glance.

REBACKING OLD BOOKS

Passing from the binding of pamphlets to binding of books we are naturally interested in what can be done in the way of restoring and making the unsightly book on the shelves less noticeable. We have from time to time taken a glue pot and brush in hand and gone thru the stack, touching up a loose corner or back, but this would have to be done often if we would have our shelves neat and attractive. So to better this scheme of touching up here and there with glue, we now go thru systematically and collect those books with a back off, one side gone, etc., take them to the bindery and treat them to a ten-cent rebacking.

The method of doing this is as follows: The books are collected in groups in boxes and the titles copied by typewriter on a strip of paper somewhat carefully arranged, using one continuous strip for each box of books. The binder then takes the covers off, if there are any left, also the back

or remnant of the back. He next tips on all loose pages, and fly leaves in case they bear notes, with a single manila end paper on either side. A piece of canton flannel is then glued over the back of the book, extending about three-quarters of an inch on to the end papers. The old boards are now placed back into position and a piece of cloth (generally taken from a box kept for odds and ends) is cut an inch and a half longer than the board and wide enough to extend an inch and a quarter on each side when placed over the back. This cloth is now placed in the book ready for future use. The back of the book is measured and a piece of heavy paper cut the exact width of the back and the exact length of the boards. This is also placed in the book with the cloth. The book is now ready for recasing. As in the case of the ten-cent pamphlet binding, hot glue should be used, but "Arabol" will do nearly as well. Take the strip of cloth and paper out of the book, adjust the boards so that they are square with the book but extending one-eighth of an inch over all three sides. If the book had a tight joint or was laced originally it will be necessary to cut one-eighth inch off of the back of the boards so as to allow a space of one-eighth inch in the joint for the creasing in of the cloth cover. Having the boards carefully placed, glue or paste up the cloth, and lay in the center of it the piece of heavy paper which was cut the width of the back of the book. Now place the cloth and paper carefully over the back of the book, being sure to see that it extends equally over the sides and at each end. Lay the cover off the book with the back down, fold the extended ends of the cloth over on the inside of the cover and rub down with a folder, turn the cover over and see that the cloth is down tight on the other side. Place the book back in the cover and crease the joints in with a folder. The book should be put in press or under weight at this stage. The next step after the book has been left to dry for a short time, is to line it as in the case of the ten-cent pamphlet, but as this volume has been bound before and there is a call number and bookplate in it, it would only add work

to cover them up, so, instead of lining up with the whole end paper it is cut off just long enough to cover the cloth that was turned in at the ends. After the book is lined it is again pressed and is then ready for the typewritten label, which is cut from the strip and pasted on the back of the book.

It is well to mention in connection with this style of rebacking that the saving of all old book covers will be found a considerable help in supplying the missing covers to the books to be rebacked. This form of rebacking is one of the simplest forms of binding and one that might be undertaken in any library, as no more machinery is necessary to do this work than to do the pamphlet work. The process involved is nearly the same as in a one-half cloth cased binding and any one having accomplished results in this form is in a fair way to do regular cased in work.

We hear a great deal of talk about the wonderful results that librarians are having in reinforcing the binding of their new books, and it has been well proven that this added expense is a most profitable investment, as the life of the original binding is often doubled. I think I am quite safe in stating that any assistant who has been trained to do the rebacking just described would find even less difficulty in the reinforcing of new work. The only difference is that in the case of reinforcing, the end papers should be lined with a strip of cambric and sewed to the canton flannel backing. In doing the reinforced work as much of the old backing as possible must be removed so that the canton flannel will be of the most use in strengthening the stitching.

ADVANTAGES OF A LIBRARY BINDERY

It would be hard to enumerate the many advantages of having your own bindery. In the case of our bindery we are not in some instances able to compete in price with some of the outside binderies, as they are advertised, but the satisfaction of knowing just what is going into the binding in the way of material, workmanship, etc., not to mention the great advantage of having the book always in the library and *accessible* most of the time, makes us feel

that the bindery is quite indispensable. Just a few figures to show what it really means to equip and stock a bindery. Our machinery, including type and finishing apparatus, cost us \$750. The stock necessary to carry on properly all styles of library binding at the present time would cost approximately \$250, making a total expenditure of \$1000. We started our bindery 13 years ago, doing about \$500 worth of work the first year. Our report for last year shows 4052 volumes bound, 125 volumes of newspapers sewed in red rope paper, 800 volumes rebaced at 10 cents apiece, 101 collections of pamphlets punched and sewed, 477 pamphlets bound regularly at 10 cents, 10,973 pamphlets sewed in manila folders, and 29,505 volume numbers gilded.

It is unnecessary to describe in detail the kinds of binding that we do. As a matter of fact we only have two distinct styles, namely, cased and laced bindings. In the former we do everything from a pamphlet at 25 cents in one-half cloth with paper sides to our regular periodical in full Holliston buckram at 65 cents, the same sewing and the same reinforced cambric joints being used for each. In the laced bindings we put all books bound in morocco, light or heavy, at least 80 per cent of our periodicals, and all regularly bound newspapers. All sewing is done "all along" wherever the size of the signature will permit, overhand sewing being used only where the periodical has been reduced to single pages by the taking out of the advertising matter.

BINDING NEWSPAPERS

The question of newspaper binding is quite a serious one, not only because it involves the expenditure of a great deal of money, but also because of the difficulty in securing the proper material to support such a volume. Both these points have been greatly relieved, however, by the use of Holliston buckram. One of the best methods for temporary newspaper binding is to have the volume sewed regularly with reinforced end papers, cloth joints and the cords cut off at regular lacing lengths. The end papers and first sections are tipped as in the case of regular binding. A sheet

of heavy red rope paper is then cut equal in width to the length of the volume and two and one-half times the volume's width. Glue up the back of the sewed volume and fold the red rope paper around it so that there will be a finishing flap of one and one-half inches on the front. Crease the paper over the back and rub until tight with a folder. Insert a piece of binding tape thru both top and bottom of the cover about three inches from the front; paste this down inside of the cover and glue a small piece of the same paper over it, cutting these tapes off about 15 inches in length so that they may be tied around the front of the volume to keep the red paper in place. A label pasted on the front, containing the name and date of the paper, makes it very convenient to locate these volumes on the shelves. The great advantage of this method is that the temporary binding may be discarded at any time, and the volume bound in regular style. This style of binding costs the library 50 cents, plus the cost of the paper.

FORMULA FOR PASTE

Our formula for wheat flour paste is as follows:

Take two pounds of good wheat flour (poor flour will not make good paste); sift and mix this into a creamy batter by adding gradually one quart of luke warm water in which has been dissolved one ounce of alum. This batter must be whipped until every lump has disappeared and it has the consistency of thick cream. Six quarts of water should be placed on the fire and allowed to boil for at least ten minutes, then pour steadily on the batter, stirring vigorously, until the paste has been properly cooked. This can be determined by the color, which will have changed from a white to a light gray. This should make about nine pints of thick paste. While hot pour into air tight cans or crocks. This paste will keep under ordinary conditions two or three weeks. Ten drops of wintergreen or carbolic acid will have a tendency to prolong this time, and in the case of the latter, it may prevent to some extent the attacks of insects.

THE LIBRARY THAT JOAB STARTED

BY ALICE SPENCER GEDDES LLOYD

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—We are indebted to Mr. Frederic H. Sidney, of Wakefield, Mass., for calling our attention to this very interesting work which Mrs. Lloyd, altho an invalid, has been able to organize in the mountains of Kentucky.

Three years ago, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd went from Boston into the Kentucky mountains in hopes that Mrs. Lloyd's delicate health would improve, and finding the climate agreeable they decided to locate at Ivis, Knott county, in the Caney Creek section, one of the most isolated districts in mountains.

As soon as Mrs. Lloyd had become settled at Ivis she began to organize a community-service club, and when the club was well under way, with the help of the mountain folk Mrs. Lloyd constructed a building to be used as a civic center, free school and public library. Just how this came about Mrs. Lloyd tells in her story. Friends in the North have supplied Mrs. Lloyd with books for the school and library, but there is still great need of books and periodicals of all sorts, for this little library supplies 11,000 book-hungry souls eager for information.

Both day and evening free schools are conducted at the library. They are the only schools of their kind in the county, and the ages of the pupils enrolled in the night school range from 17 years to 83—sufficient evidence that the mountain folk are eager and willing to learn.

With all the reading matter there is in the world it seems a pity that these men and women should want for books and magazines. They are a splendid race of people, the only pure bred Americans in our country today. They are the people of Lincoln and Daniel Boone; if we can help them by furnishing them the means to increase their store of knowledge we are doing a valuable work both for the state of Kentucky and for the nation as a whole.

The post-office address of this community center is Caney Creek Community Center, Pippapas, *via* Wayland, Floyd county, Kentucky. The workers will be glad to send literature and answer questions. Address either Mrs. Arthur W. Lloyd, one of the founders; or Miss Leila Budd, executive at Radcliffe Cottage.]

JOAB cannot read—yet. Joab is a mountaineer of Kentucky. He is not, however, a Lincolnian mountaineer, altho the same strains mingle in his blood.

Joab is stubby and bent. His peaked face and ferret, tho kindly eyes, flanked by high cheek-bones, seek to peer out the more intently because of the hump in his back: a hump that has achieved for him—and surely the noun is not inappropriate, since he has a library to his credit—the pseudonym of "Humpty-Joab."

"Humpty-Joab" was not born with his hump. He has gradually acquired it. From the age of six years onward (altho not vastly upward, as far as stature is concerned) he has needed a shelf on his back, not for the limited library, that he might become Lincolnian, but for the loads of corn and fodder which, from dawn to dark, year after year of harvestings, barefooted over the stubble, he has "packed" from the sheer mountains of his inherited acres to

his cabin of logs that sits in the "Holler" thru which the Creek of Caney flows, zig-zag.

No! I cannot truthfully admit either that Joab can read the books in the library he started; or that he is Lincolnian.

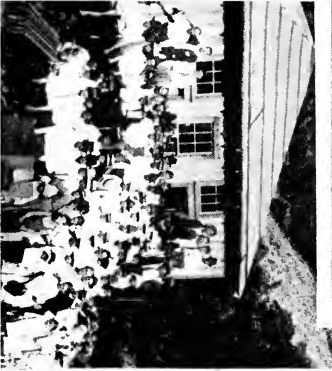
Lincoln was but temporarily, thru the mere accident of birth, a Kentucky mountaineer. Joab is permanently, thru the unmitigated frustration of opportunity, a man of "The Lost Tribes of America."

Neither is Joab's mother of the type of woman of the mother of Lincoln. Zuraphy, Joab's mother, is witchy—a cauldron-brewer of "yarbs" of mystic magic. She is also, but quite incidentally, one of the best shots in the county. Perhaps were her qualifications for motherhood less uncanny and less belligerent, Joab might be a trifle more Lincolnian.

But it is folly to haggle with destiny. Joab is as he is (and none of us, community workers, has the least desire to alter him by a jot): entirely gentle and always amenable, albeit complacently and contentedly paternal; perpetually but patiently weary with his incessant plodding with the coal and wood, up the mountains and down, for the stoves in the various buildings of the Caney Creek Community Center; vaguely rather than specifically hopeful that his future in one of the Model Homes of our Community Center will yield, from his blighted formative years, even for him—a limited fruition; determinedly insistent that his children shall now have the "eddcation" that his uncanny and belligerent inheritance and an opportunity-less environment have thwarted for him.

It is to Joab ("Humpty-Joab") that the Caney Creek Community Center and Free Library and Model Homes owes its inception.

"Ef you-all what they call 'community workers' will cum tew the Creek of Caney, I air aiming tew deed off tew you-all a right smart strip uv my farm. Hit haint much as fer as the land air concerned. Hits erbout petered out. Hits certainly



SNAPSHOTS FROM CANEY CREEK—NAPOLPON, WHO LOVES "POETRY VERSES," BEST; A REMOTE "HOLLER" WHERE THE "YARNING FOR LARNING" IS GREAT; ZURAPHY, THE MOTHER OF JOAB; A MEETING AT THE LIBRARY ON THE ERADICATION OF ILLITERACY; JOAB AND HIS HAPPY FAMILY

washed out. But hit air totally ad-e-quate fer the building thet I air aiming fer you-all 'community workers' tew build on a strip uv my farm."

"But what sort of a building *do* you aim fer we-all to build on this strip of your farm, Joab?" questioned the future founders of the Caney Creek Community Center and Free Library and Model Homes: an unique mountain plantation for community uplift that has now absorbed all the farm of Joab and nearly as large an acreage across the Creek of Caney; upon which land have been built not only the building that Joab wanted (The Caney Creek Community Center and Free Library) but Radcliffe Cottage for an administration cottage; the Smithampton Industries Building; the Hamilton Lodge dispensary, the Cushman-Burton hospital, and a series of light and sunny Model Homes; with a Wellesley Recreation Hall partly subscribed for.

"I haint in no way partieler about the shapings uv my building," condescended Joab. "But I do aim fer you-all 'community workers' tew riz up on my strip uv land, a building that'll give my Onnie and Zildy and Rufus and Marthy and Phronie—a chance; and me and my woman a chance thet we-all kin live not liken but un-liken the hog." And then he added propitiatingly, fearing lest he had appeared autocratic, "You-all know jest ez well ez I know thatt we haint none on us hed never no chance at all."

We knew it!

And just because we knew it, to the torture of our souls, we accepted from Joab (with its attendant obligations "tew riz" a building replete with opportunity) a strip from his inherited, impoverished acres. And at the end of the deed, Joab made a cross:

his
Joab + James
mark

Upon the strip of land, we workers built The Caney Creek Community Center and Free Library.

A year or so later, Joab James ("Humpy Joab") signed his name proudly, with a wild curve of the alliterative J's, to an-

other deed. This deed sold for \$1000 cash, his entire farm that had come down unto the generations; and from which, for lack of "community workers" to advise, his ancestors had sold for pottage the lumber and mineral rights.

Phrasing the lack of a realization of the value of ready cash which is a characteristic of the primitive mind of a man who lives chiefly thru barter, Joab explained:

"I haint a mite uv use fer the \$1000. Hit haint filled with no meaning tew me. I brought you-all tew the Creek of Caney and when you-all hed the need uv more room, hit certainly would hev been unthoughted in me tew refuse. But now I aim fer you-all tew git fer me more land somewheres where hit'll not disfurnish you none. I don't re-quire thet \$1000. I want the \$1000 to be land fer my children tew marry and settle on. You-all keep the money; and fer hit, git me land."

We kept the \$1000 (that a generous helper had sent us) until not so very far away (for how could we *ever* lose sight of the progeny of Joab) we bought a splendid farm and deeded it to "Joab James, his heirs and assigns forever."

"I allowed all erlong thet hit would work out erbout thet air manner," concluded Joab of the complacent faith. "The Lord wouldn't hev led me tew give you-all my farm fer nuthing. And thet \$1000 certainly were nuthing. He knowed you-all would git me more land fer hit. He knowed I wouldn't suffer none by the transaction; seeing ez I hev saved the Creek uv Caney tew the U-nited States of Amerikey."

And it was thus that the Creek of Caney came into its own.

(Parenthetically it may be added that Joab is, in minor matters, supreme dictator of the Community Center, because—"You-all know ez I got you-all tew come tew Caney 'in the beginning'"—actually as much of a beginning of a new life to Joab, as Genesis—"and I jest nat'rally *do* hanker to see them Ben Davis's planted right erbout *here*." And as it really does not make a scrap of difference exactly

where the fruit-trees are planted; or exactly where the strawberry beds are placed on the sunny slope above the "bottom"; and just because Joab did get us to come to the Creek of Caney; and just because we love it as if we had been "riz on hit"; and just because we have dedicated our lives to the race of Joab and trust never to leave them—just because of all this that Joab has come to mean to us volunteer "community workers," we are willing to pay tribute from our souls (as Kipling has to Gunga Din) to "Humpty-Joab."

But what has this to do with "The library that Joab started?"

A great deal!

The library is in the building that is bringing a chance to Onnie and Zildy and Rufus and Marthy and Phronie and Joab and the woman of Joab—and the 1400 other mountaineers that the Caney Creek Community Center and Free Library has now come to reach with its community service.

"The library that Joab started" isn't so very much of a library as libraries go. It has but a few over 6000 volumes solicited and contributed by friends of the workers from all over the United States: 6000 volumes, classified and cataloged and shelved according to Dewey. But, small tho it is, the library is like a lamp in the darkness—a library whose import is reaching stunted persons: cramped souls that for 200 years have been groping like the blind, hopelessly and astray.

The books are not read very much—yet!

They are waiting for the leaven to work!

They know, as the community workers know, that but two out of ten adults on the Creek of Caney could read and write when Humpty-Joab made his mark on the deed to the strip of land upon which the library stands. Knowing this, the books are not merely parallels to the shelf-list catalog. With equal impartiality as to historical verisimilitude they display their colored plates to Noah, to Napoleon, to George Washington. By their very presence (on a creek where there is not even mail service) they entice to the arduous road that must be traveled to the Town of Opportunity: the road from Illiteracy to Literacy—as untamed and rocky a trail as the

creek-bed and mountain roads of the Creek of Caney.

Of a night, with the gasoline lanterns hanging from the ceiling in "The library that Joab started," the books more patiently look down from their cases along the sides of the wall at the young-old women and the early-broken men who grope their way from the darkness into the "moonlight school"—there dully to struggle to decipher the primer; there crampingly to form the letters into their own names. Terribly hard it is, with the brain creaking at its unwonted strain. In spite of the effort, in spite of the discouragements—steadfastly the books in "The library that Joab started" exert their compelling influence on Joab and the race of Joab: signifying a quest like that of the Grail, success in which gives life more abundant.

Saddest perhaps of all it is, when the great grandchildren of Alamanda (Alamanda, the blind) feel for the primer in the hands of the community worker, peer into it, holding it an inch from their filmy eyes, and then hand it back, tremblingly: "I reckon I hez tew remain ez ignorant ez I alwuz hev bin. There haint no use fer me tew try tew learn tew read them books. I jest kaint see. . . ."

And after that, comes the planning by the community workers for the next group of eye-afflicted from among the race of Joab to be taken in a jolt-wagon, in charge of the district nurse of the Caney Creek Community Center, to the railroad in the next county; and from there to a hospital in the great city, to receive remedial lenses or perhaps be saved from total blindness.

At times, also, the books themselves from "The library that Joab started" are packed into traveling library cases and wedged into a jolt-wagon; and carried thru the trails to some remote "Holler" where the "yarning fer larning" is one of the saddest tragedies of frustration of which the Caney Community workers know.

Slightly extraneous may appear an account of how the Caney Creek Community Center has come possessed of a jolt-wagon of its own in which to cart the books from "The library that Joab started"—yet it seems excusable to admit that it is not Joab alone who has faith that the Lord will

not permit His servants to labor in His vineyard, among the race of Joab, for nothing.

One of the volunteer workers at the Caney Center, a Bostonian to the core, had conscientiously placed \$300 in a Boston bank (she having no other resources) to die with. She had reckoned that to be placed decorously in a Boston tomb would cost \$300. But, as does nearly every worker who once feels the throb of the heart-beats of a race like unto that of Joab, she has decided she will not even return to Boston to die. The Creek of Caney, where the mists float down the valleys late of a misty morning, is to be her earthly abode until the coming of "the angel with the darker drink." Similarly with Joab and his \$1000, the worker discovered that \$300 was an utter superfluity. It costs nothing at all (not a cent) to die and be decorously laid under the earth in the virgin forest, that circles in many places the Creek of Caney.

Hence, she has drawn her \$300 from the Boston bank. With it she has purchased a cross-eyed mule ("A mule never *did* pull with its eyes, anyway," she extenuated) and another mule and a jolt-wagon.

What for?

To take from "The library that Joab started" books out thru the "Hollers" that slumber in the ever-narrowing valleys: valleys that are invariably turning to wind slenderly thru a Gap; then flattening in wrinkles into another valley—each slumbering sepia smudge forming a "Holler" reiterating, to this walled-in heart of the United States, the purposeless monotony of mere survival.

"Joab had the higher vision," admitted this community worker of the Creek of Caney, who is the possessor of a perfectly decorous cross-eyed mule in place of a perfectly decorous Boston tomb. "The Lord God of Hosts never in the world intended that I should sell my soul for a marble slab. The compensations of a cross-eyed mule are vastly more exhilarating, even exuberant, than a sarcophagus of marble.

"But really, we must do something for Euphemia. She is certainly going blind.

She could not spell half as many words out of the speller as when I visited her last week. Now, with our own wagon, *and* my cross-eyed mule, maybe we can get up another group of eye-afflicts the first of the month—"

And it is ever thus!

"The library that Joab started" yields constantly many and varied, amusing and sad, hopeful and hopeless, by-products. The last by-product is a post-office that literally will put the Creek of Caney into the United States. And the post-office is equipped and ready and waiting for the red tape of the government to tie it to a creek-bed mule-back carrier route; and it has been placed, in honor of Joab, in the Caney Creek Community Center and Free Library that stands on the strip of land that Joab gave that opportunity might come to the race of Joab; and the name of the post-office, out of "The library that Joab started," is Pippapass.

"I haint exactly understanding the whole uv hit, ez you-all hev bin so kind ez tew explain," puzzled Joab, pausing in his "packing" of coal and wood to "warm" by the fire in Radcliffe Cottage. 'But ez I understand hit, my post-office is named after a little girl away off in foreign parts that haint maybe hed no more eddication than me! but that went erbout when she didn't hev no coal nor wood to pack (like uv a Sunday here with me) a-singing and a-doing good unknowing to herself. I kaint sing a note; but I hev studded that I am sumwhat like that thar Pippa. I jest went right erlong and done the best I knew; and I give you-all first a strip where my library and my post-office now air; and then I giv you-all all the land I hed; and I been studying that I haint neither ever a-going tew know the whole of what I *did* do when I saved this yere Creek uv Caney tew the U-nited States uv Ameri-key."

The community workers at the Caney Creek Community Center and Freem Library and Model Homes are also unable to weigh the entire ultimate value of the service they are rendering to the nation; but they are certainly justified in admitting that all they ever do will owe its inception to "The library that Joab started."

BOOK SERVICE FOR OUR SAILORS AND MARINES*

BY MARY C. HENTHORNE

DURING the four months from Nov. 1, 1917, to Mar. 1, 1918, the American Library Association has made a splendid record in supplying books to the sailors and marines in our Naval Training Stations and on our vessels. The Navy Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, appointed by Secretary Daniels to organize and develop welfare activities for the men of the navy, asked the Library Association to undertake this most important task of supplying books for the navy as it had previously undertaken the task for the army at the request of the War Department Commission. Mrs. Finley J. Shepard, as chairman of the library committee of the Navy Department Commission, has a representative at the office of the commission in Washington who co-operates closely with the War Service of the A. L. A., and another representative in New York at the International Headquarters of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Before the library association and the commission began organized work, local agencies, such as the Red Cross and the public libraries, aided by private enterprise, had supplied many books to help meet immediate needs. Statistics for much of this work will probably never reach the Library War Service headquarters in the Library of Congress. Consequently reports will not contain the complete figures. Yet available records show that in four months' time over one hundred and twenty naval stations, including hospitals, have been cared for and more than one hundred vessels.

Navy library work divides naturally into two branches—work with the naval stations on land, and work with the boats. Questionnaires were sent by the commission to the commandants of stations, asking for a statement of library service already being rendered, and of needs to be met. This station questionnaire also asked about the educational qualifications of the men. The replies show that a surprisingly large per-

centage of the men have had high school work and many college training. This is true of the men on shipboard also. Through the head of the Chaplain Corps, Chaplain John B. B. Frazier, questionnaires were sent to a large number of vessels. Meanwhile the library association sent circulars to librarians near naval stations, asking them to report needs from their standpoint. This systematic work soon resulted in the sending of many gift and purchased books to naval stations and ships.

Naval stations are of many kinds and sizes, from the large training camps containing twenty thousand men to the tiny coast patrol station with perhaps twenty men. No station is too small to have its needs supplied. One base with several hundred men is situated on an island isolated from the main land much of the winter season. The appeal came from the Y. M. C. A. secretary to supply books there, keeping in mind the fact that the majority of the men were college men. It was not necessary for the secretary to assure the A. L. A. that the books would be thoroly used in order to have them sent. Stations which have no Y. M. C. A. secretary are visited by one from a larger camp who supplies books from his stock and changes them when necessary. An excellent system of traveling libraries has been established at one of the submarine bases.

In training stations containing less than a thousand men to those with over thirty thousand, books will be found in charge of the chaplain, usually in the recreation building, and of the secretaries in the Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. huts, and in the barracks.

In the navy the chaplain is the formal head of the library work in the stations and on boats, co-operating with the Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. in the proper supply and distribution of reading matter.

Recreational reading is supplied mainly from the gift books so generously given by the American people in response to the library association's call. Technical and reference works and general informational books, so-called "non-fiction," are purchased

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from the fund raised by the A. L. A. last year.

Separate library buildings similar to those in the army camps have not been found necessary except in a few cases as ample space has been made available in existing structures.

An anonymous gift of \$10,000 made the erection of a suitable library possible at the Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, Ill. This building is identical in plan with those in the army camps. It is ninety-three feet long by forty feet wide and contains one large room, capable of accommodating two hundred readers and fifteen thousand books, and two small bedrooms. The supervision of the building and the organizing of the work were in charge of John F. Phelan of the Chicago Public Library. There is at present a resident librarian, who has two regular assistants, with some special help in addition. An automobile service provides for the distribution of books to the various centers thruout the station.

Some smaller separate library buildings have been provided in other ways to meet particular conditions, but most of the work, as stated before, is carried on from centers provided in Navy Department and other recreational buildings.

At Harvard College, the Navy Department maintains Radio, Aeronautic, and Ensign schools. The college library is open to the students. Its large collection is supplemented by purchases of the A. L. A. Several thousand gift books are housed in the Chaplain's building. Other universities are doing similar work for the Navy.

At Bensonhurst on Long Island, library work is carried on at the Y. M. C. A. hut. The following report shows that the work is done under difficulties, but it is, nevertheless, appreciated. "The hut was full to overflowing with sailors reading, writing, sleeping, playing checkers, and some were dancing to the strains of the camp band, which was playing loudly in the midst of things. The room was blue with smoke, but after the first minute we got used to that, and were able to draw a long breath, and see what was going on. There was a platform for moving pictures and other en-

tertainments, a piano, and an old reed organ. At one side of the platform was a corner twelve feet square, where the secretary has his little library, and is trying desperately hard to make it look attractive. There were shelves across one end sufficient to hold 200 books, gift of the Brooklyn Red Cross. The secretary expects to have more shelves made to separate the 'library' a little more from the rest of the big room. He wants 600 books, classics and new war books, and novels of the modern type, also magazines." This modest request was taken care of immediately.

In several places local libraries have received permission from the commandant to open branch stations. This is true at the training station at Balboa Park, San Diego, and the camp at the university in Seattle.

A very interesting field of work is that in the naval prisons. During war time minor infringements of rules receive, necessarily, rather severe punishment. The men being disciplined in this way are given every opportunity to make good and to be returned to the service. Lieutenant Commander Thomas Mott Osborne is doing wonderful work with his "Welfare League" at one prison. Here the men control subject to Lieutenant Commander Osborne. Special books have been supplied them for both study and pleasure reading.

Library work in both army and navy hospitals is being organized by Caroline Webster. As the wounded men are returned from France the task of providing for them will continue to grow larger and more important. Nearly all of the naval hospitals have some books of their own. Circulars have been sent out asking the bed capacity, size of staff, present reading matter supply, and estimated needs. Various organizations and libraries have made scrapbooks, which are distributed as required. One of the orderlies from Walter Reed Hospital was asked whether the men really liked these scrapbooks. He replied, "Indeed they do. Sometimes when the ward is quiet there is suddenly a loud chuckle or a shout of laughter and one of the boys says, 'Look at that now! Ain't it the funniest ever?' as he points to some picture or story in the scrapbook he is using."

Reading matter, for use in contagious wards, which may be destroyed when it has served its purpose, is sent when requested. The library association is preparing to send a woman librarian to any hospital in which the medical officer in command wishes such service. "Her work is to make the connection between the man and the book; it is for her to reach the man with the book that is needed; and in doing this, she must visit the wards, carrying books, reading aloud, telling stories (if her talents be in this direction)." When occupational courses are installed for convalescents the librarian must see that books relating to these courses are included among the other books. A request has already been received to place a library in a convalescent home for sailors to be opened soon in Norfolk.

Subscriptions for general magazines cannot be placed by the A. L. A. at present. This need is being met now thru the A. L. A. by the Department of Navy Recreation of the Woman's Naval Service, Inc., which is sending a selected list of periodicals to such hospitals as are designated by the War Service. Pensacola, Charleston, Portsmouth, N. H., New Orleans, the Virgin Islands and the U. S. S. Barney are already being served thru the generosity of this committee, of which Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury is chairman. A number of periodicals, furnished free by publishers, are also sent to hospitals. Requests for books and magazines have been received from several hospital ships. There will be an increasing demand for this service.

Dispatch offices at Atlantic ports are handling books for both army and navy. One is in charge of Asa Don Dickinson, and another is being organized by W. H. Brett. Most of the gift and purchased books for naval bases abroad are sent thru these offices, as well as books for the fleet. Putting books on transports for the soldiers belongs to the army library work but supplying libraries for their crews is a part of the navy work.

In summing up the program of navy library work being developed on land it is found that stations of all kinds are being served—naval and marines training stations, city recruiting offices, aeronautic sta-

tions, submarine bases, coast patrol stations, naval hospitals and prisons, coaling stations and fuel plants, recreational centers, naval clubs, radio stations, quarantine camps, receiving ships, naval ammunition depots, naval proving grounds and rifle ranges. From Portland, Maine, to Alaska, from Minnesota to Key West and San Diego, in Panama, Cuba, Porto Rico, Haiti, the Virgin Islands—wherever our sailor lads and our marines are found, there are library books also. Library work is organized abroad, so that books are now available at the different naval bases for the fleet and for the naval aeronautic service.

The Navy Department has, for many years, systematically supplied certain classes of boats with libraries for both officers and crew, and has set aside a fund for magazines. This has heretofore been adequate, but the sudden expansion of the navy has caused a demand for an increased number of books. The American Library Association has been more than glad to help the Department handle this situation. Battleships, armored cruisers, submarine chasers, submarines, fuel ships, scout patrol boats, and even tugs, have sent appeals to Library Headquarters. These requests are usually "rush orders," for our boats cannot wait, but move quickly and quietly in and out of the harbors. One vessel reports, "We are at an isolated radio station in Alaska the greater part of the year; want library for crew; also good technical library for reference use of officers, to include works on civil engineering, light railway construction, radio, electrical and hydraulic engineering, aeronautics, athletics, (fencing, boxing and wrestling)." A ship with 900 men and a goodly library modestly asks for one atlas and an unabridged dictionary. Another wants song books. One boat received from the custom officers four hundred volumes formerly part of the library of a German vessel. On board another ship the library, containing several hundred volumes, is reported to be open one hour daily, with an average circulation each day of eighty books. Five thousand magazines were issued on a recent round trip voyage. One chaplain, having collected money for books for his men, asked the A. L. A. to select and prepare them for use.

The quality of reading done by the men of the navy ranks as high as that in any community of civil life, possibly higher because of the particular needs created at present by the war, which is necessitating so much intensive study along special lines. The library books are a great aid to the men who are in the educational classes conducted by the naval authorities and the Y. M. C. A. Commercial arithmetics and geographies, books on business English, English literature, French, Latin, Spanish, algebra, trigonometry and chemistry are among those asked for by the men who are studying for higher rating and for Ensign's commission. The demand often comes in this form, "Please send us books suitable for high school work in the following subjects," leaving the selection to the A. L. A.

General books of travel and guide books, especially on France and Russia, are popular, as well as general and individual biography and history. Social hygiene, first aid, sanitation and kindred subjects are frequently called for. Requests are sometimes made for books like Draper's "History of the intellectual development of Europe," his "Conflict between science and religion," Bowne's "Essence of Christianity," and "Psychology and the navy." There is a long leap from these to the cook book that one sailor lad carried happily away from one of the dispatch offices.

War narratives are in constant demand, necessitating the purchase of many duplicate copies of books like "Over the top," "The first hundred thousand," Gerard's "My four years in Germany," and Service's "Tales of an ambulance driver." Poetry of all kinds is keenly appreciated, not alone war poetry and volumes by individual poets, but good anthologies containing the old-time favorites.

Then novels, the lighter essays and dramas—there is much of this kind of material needed for recreational reading. After a hard day's training it is a relief to a tired man to sit down in some corner and bury himself in an absorbing story. There is a wide range of taste to be satisfied here. Naturally, the men demand O. Henry, Kipling and Mark Twain among the first. Jack London, Rex Beach, Mc-

Cutcheon and Tarkington are soon worn to pieces. Adventure and detective stories are much called for by the younger men. The navy has many boys of seventeen and eighteen in its service called by the spirit of adventure. Provision has always been made for their reading, but especial attention is paid to them now.

The marines are very appreciative of gifts of books. Recently over three thousand gift and purchased books were sent to different stations in Haiti, San Domingo and Cuba. Even the Marine Band has not been forgotten. Letters have been received at headquarters expressing the appreciation of both officers and men.

Much has been accomplished toward meeting the need for reading material in the navy, but the Navy Department Commission and the American Library Association both feel that there remains much more to be done. Information concerning book needs is welcomed by both organizations. Requests will be taken up and acted upon promptly, sometimes direct from the A. L. A. and sometimes thru local libraries. The association is in constant communication with many librarians whom they have authorized to handle library problems in stations in their vicinity. The best brain power in the library world is at work handling this vast problem for both army and navy and any aid rendered the War Service from any source is a step forward in accomplishment.

The following statement is a summary of the recorded achievement for the navy of the American Library Association during the first four months of its work, or up to Mar. 1, 1918:

	121 Naval Stations and Hospitals	100 Vessels	Total
A. L. A. purchased books	18,979	673	19,652
A. L. A. gift books..	96,867	12,146	109,013
Gifts from other sources	19,916	4,055	23,971
Supplied by Navy Department		31,067	31,067
	135,762	47,941	183,703

Many thousands of gift and purchased books have, of course, been sent since Mar. 1, and more are being sent all the time.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY MOVES INTO NEW BUILDING

ON Jan. 16, 1918, the reading room in the new building of the Minnesota Historical Society was opened to the public. The work of moving the society's collection of books, manuscripts, and museum objects had been going on since Dec. 1. Many of these had been stored away for years in dark and dusty vault rooms and closets in the basement of the Old Capitol building where the society formerly had its headquarters, and in equally grimy and inconvenient store rooms in the sub-basement of the present Capitol building where the society has had its rooms since the building was completed in 1905. For several years the quarters assigned to the society had been growing more and more inadequate, with the result that an increasingly greater number of its actual working-collection of books and newspapers had to be consigned to the afore-mentioned temporary oblivion. In the same process the members of the rapidly increasing staff had been driven to find temporary office-room in almost inaccessible alcoves and cubby-holes among the promiscuously scattered stacks and wooden bookcases. It was, therefore, with a feeling of intense relief that we celebrated the completion of the strenuous work of moving our 125,000 books, pamphlets, and newspapers from various widely scattered resting places to the ample space provided for them in the new building.

MOVING THE COLLECTIONS

Possibly a short account of our methods in moving our book collection will be of interest to librarians facing similar problems. We had constructed for our use wooden boxes of $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch pine with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch ends and bottoms, 35 inches long, 23 inches wide, and 12 inches deep, over-all measurements. These dimensions were determined by the size of the stack elevator in the new building, which had to carry up all of the books, but experience proved that they answered satisfactorily the requirement of holding the maximum load that could be handled with the least amount of

wastage of labor and packing space. Half-inch cleats for handles were nailed across the ends of the boxes with a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch clearance for grip. These boxes were constructed by a local box factory for seventy cents apiece. At first we tried boxes with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch sides but a few days of wear and tear convinced us that the $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch sides, tho costing eight cents apiece more and making the boxes heavier to handle, were in the end more satisfactory. One hundred and twenty of these were sufficient to keep a two-horse team going back and forth over a three hundred yard haul with few delays. Two gangs at both the loading and receiving ends were needed to keep the work going at maximum capacity. Occasionally, in spite of every effort, there would be some unavoidable congestion at one end or the other; and, in fact, the only solution of this problem is a certain amount of mobile labor which can be transferred on short notice from one end to the other, tho even this expedient is not a perfect solution.

The scheme of location in the new building had been carefully worked out in advance, shelf for shelf, as nearly as was possible. In the case of our many stored books much estimating was necessary, which resulted in some last minute shifting. Manila P slips marked with the number of the floor, stack, tier, and shelf were placed in the books which were to stand at the beginning and end of each shelf. The numbered sides of the slips were faced toward each other, so that whenever a shelf was broken in being packed, as happened in nearly every box, we could tell by the direction in which the slips were faced whether we were dealing with the last end of a shelf or the first end.

The empty boxes were brought into the stacks in the old building loaded three high on small hand-trucks. A library assistant directed the removal of the books from the shelves to the boxes, having them placed backs up, one layer deep, and packed solidly to prevent upsetting by careless teamsters. Two rows of ordinary books, practically the equivalent of two three-foot shelves, could be packed in each

box, running lengthwise of the box. The folios, of course, had to be packed specially. The boxes were then reloaded on the trucks, each box being kept from slipping off from the one below it by properly spaced cleats on the bottom. They were then trucked outside of the building and piled up for the teamsters. At the new building they were taken up to their respective floors on four-wheeled, rubber-tired, furniture trucks, and the question of shelving was easily disposed of, if no mistakes had been made in slipping the books. It was found that two men working with the elevator could feed the boxes at about the right rate of speed to two shelving gangs working on different floors of the stacks.

The average number of people engaged in the moving operation, in so far as the library was concerned, was six members of the library staff and twelve day laborers, including the two teamsters. With this force the main part of our collection of approximately 125,000 books and pamphlets was moved in about two weeks.

CONSTRUCTION OF BUILDING

The construction of the new building was first authorized by the legislature of 1913, and \$500,000 was appropriated for the purpose. The building was originally intended to house the state supreme court also, but after the architect's estimates had been submitted, it was found that the appropriation was inadequate to erect a building that would answer the needs of both institutions. Accordingly an amendment was enacted by the 1915 legislature, eliminating the supreme court and providing for the use of any part of the building that the society could possibly dispense with, by other state departments at the discretion of the Governor. The plan, as finally drawn, provided for the needs of the society, the Public Library Commission, and the States Education Department. It is hoped, however, that the latter department will in the near future be provided for elsewhere. In that event, its present rooms will be used by the Historical Society for work with the state archives, and for expansion of its other activities, many of which are still cramped for space.

The building itself, which is located on

a commanding eminence opposite the State Capitol, is constructed of gray granite quarried at Sauk Rapids, Minnesota, and the marble of the main staircase and the floors of the corridors and stack rooms is from quarries at Kasota, Minnesota. The style of architecture is Roman Renaissance reduced to its simplest elements. The central motive is an Ionic colonnade projected over a recessed loggia. The building is of five stories, set on sloping ground, so that the shipping-rooms of the Historical Society and the Public Library Commission, tho located on different floors, are both accessible to the service driveway in the rear. The Public Library Commission occupies the south end of the building on the two lower floors. The State Education Department has a corresponding location on the main and second floors, with some additional rooms on the west side of the building. The rest of the building is occupied by the Historical Society.

The stack room extends thru four full stories in the rear portion of the building from the basement floor to the second floor ceiling, enclosing an eight-tier, enameled-steel, self-supporting bookstack, with a capacity of 384,000 volumes. Under the present contract, the shelving and floors for the four lower tiers have been omitted; however, the framework is ready for the installation of shelving as needed. The newspaper stack, occupying the central portion of the west front of the building, is four tiers in height, with a capacity of 20,000 bound newspaper volumes. Automatic booklifts are in each stackroom and a push-button elevator for the use of stack attendants is in the main book stack. The newspaper reading-room is directly above the newspaper stacks on the main floor (the second floor above the basement); the main reading-room occupies the north end of the same floor, opening at one end into the newspaper reading-room, and at the other, into the present lower floor of the stackroom. Both of these reading-rooms are open to the public from 8:30 to 5 on every day except Sunday; and the intention is, as soon as possible to keep them open evenings and Sunday afternoons. As a rule, books are issued for reference use only,

but in some cases they are loaned for home use for a few days.

The administrative offices and cataloging rooms are on the second floor, the latter opening directly into the stackroom. The third floor is to be devoted entirely to museum and gallery purposes, altho one of the smaller rooms will be used temporarily for an auditorium until more space on the lower floors is available.

LIBRARY RESOURCES OF THE SOCIETY

Some information concerning the society's collection of books and newspapers, together with a statement of methods used in the building up of this collection, may be of interest to librarians. From a historical standpoint one of the most valuable parts of the collection is the file of Minnesota newspapers, numbering about 10,000 bound volumes and ranking among the half-dozen largest and best-cared-for newspaper collections in the country. As the society was founded in 1849 by the first legislature of the territory of Minnesota, and the first newspaper in Minnesota, the *Pioneer*, now the *Pioneer Press* of St. Paul, was founded the same year, the society was on the field early enough to secure complete files of most of the important Minnesota papers. At present four hundred and one of these are being received regularly, including at least one from every county in the state. In the past lack of space has discouraged the building up of a collection of papers from outside of Minnesota; but as this difficulty is now obviated, the present plan is to acquire a representative selection of newspapers from other states.

The first clause in the statement of the objects of the society, as defined in the by-laws, reads as follows: "To collect, arrange, and preserve archives, records, and historical material . . . illustrative of and relating to the history of Minnesota and the Northwest in particular and of North America in general." The stress in collecting is, therefore, laid primarily on securing material relating to the history of Minnesota. In addition to acquiring all possible public documents, the society conducts strenuous begging campaigns by correspondence to secure the publications of societies and organizations thru-

out the state. Publications by individual Minnesota authors, without regard to the subject, are acquired whenever possible, either by gift or purchase, and are kept in a special collection. The other obvious field which is cultivated to the fullest extent is that of publications about Minnesota. Members of the staff scan the columns of the principal newspapers of the state for publications in all of these classes. They also index the papers for biographical or obituary notices of prominent Minnesotans. In addition, the society has a field agent who makes periodic trips to different parts of the state and collects as much of this sort of material as possible.

The manuscript collection containing several hundred thousand pieces of original manuscript material is probably of more interest to the investigating scholar than is the printed material. The most important of the single collections of manuscript material are the papers of Ignatius Donnelly, numbering about 50,000 pieces, the papers of Rev. Edward D. Neill, Governor Alexander Ramsey, General H. H. Sibley, Colonel J. H. Stevens, James W. Taylor, Samuel J. Brown, W. H. Houlton, and Franklin Steele, averaging several thousand pieces each. All of these men were intimately connected with the early history of Minnesota and the Northwest and their private papers constitute an invaluable source of first-hand historical information.

Outside of the Minnesota field, the collection of genealogical material including town and county histories is no doubt the most notable feature of the library, ranking among the half-dozen leading collections in the country. About half of the popular patronage of the library is attributable to this collection. To the reference librarian it frequently brings perplexing problems in the shape of impatient family-hunters who expect to trace their entire family history in a few hours of random reading in books that the librarian will obligingly place before them. On the whole, however, this is a satisfactory kind of reference work in that the inquirer usually knows exactly what it is that he or she is looking for, and it has its foundations in the very bed rock of history.

The society has recently begun to specialize in the history of the Scandinavian element in the United States. Minnesota is an ideal location for this kind of work, because she has a larger number of Scandinavians in her population than any other state. Since the University of Minnesota had been collecting Scandinavian material for some years, an agreement was reached with the regents, by which the collection of the university will be confined to Scandinavian languages and literature and materials relating to the history of the Scandinavian countries themselves, while the collection of the Historical Society will consist of materials relating to these peoples in America. In accordance with this agreement, the university library transferred to this society the extensive and valuable O. N. Nelson collection, which it had possessed for a number of years. The society has had the assistance of Scandinavian experts in the bibliographical work of building up this collection, and there are usually on the staff one or two assistants with a reading knowledge of the Scandinavian languages to help in caring for the collection. The order department keeps in touch with the more important Scandinavian publishing houses and readers go thru the various Scandinavian periodicals for titles of publications that will be of value in this collection. A list of some seventy-five Scandinavian-American newspapers and magazines was recently circularized and satisfactory results are already beginning to appear.

In the field of early American travel and history, the society has a very full collection. In fact, the ordinary bookseller's catalogs of Americana yield but few items of value to the library. There is a well-rounded collection of books on political science and economics which is constantly being improved. With the notable exceptions of geology and archaeology, pure science does not generally come within the scope of the society's collections, but there is a good selection of standard text and reference books in the other sciences. The society is a government depository, and has

a collection of government documents which is unusually complete. The fields closely allied to history, such as biography, and travel and description, are cultivated almost as intensively as is history itself, with especially notable results in the case of American biography. There is a comprehensive collection of Indian material, especially that pertaining to the history of the Sioux and Chippewa Indians, which is so closely bound up with the early history of Minnesota. The policy is to develop all sides of this collection, archaeological, linguistic, anthropological, as well as the more strictly historical. The collection of bibliographical reference books is unusually good, including a complete set of Sabin's *Bibliotheca Americana*.

In presenting this brief and rather inadequate survey of the library's resources, I am only too conscious of the many deficiencies of the collection. My idea is, by emphasizing its prominent features after the manner of a caricature, to fix a definite picture of it in the mind of the interested reader. This is the public aspect of it, so to speak, the characteristics by which it will be known to fame. It is often true in the case of a library, as with a much-caricatured individual, that the less prominent features of the subject are of more interest to those who know it well. The casual browser in our library, not bent on serious historical research, will find his appetite for books of general cultural and literary interest well satisfied. It is the intention to place still more emphasis on this class of literature, in connection with the campaign to advertise the facilities of the library, and to popularize its use. The new building will be dedicated at the time of the annual meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association to be held here from May 9-11; and following up this initial publicity, measures will be taken to impress upon the minds of possible readers, that this is a public, not a private, institution as many people erroneously believe, and that the library can offer them help in many ways that they little suspect.

C. EDWARD GRAVES, *Librarian*.

THE ROSWELL P. FLOWER LIBRARY AT CORNELL

IN 1897, Roswell P. Flower gave five thousand dollars to the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., for the purchase of books. In April, 1901, Mrs. Roswell P. Flower gave ten thousand dollars to be added to the unexpended balance of the \$5000 to endow a library for the college. The library was established and named in honor of the ex-Governor. The income of the endowment is used solely for the purchase of books and periodicals to keep the library abreast of the advances in all that pertains to comparative medicine. In the library hangs a portrait of ex-Governor Flower and under it a tablet with the inscription "The Roswell P. Flower Library, Founded 1897." The exercises in recognition of these generous benefactions were held in the amphitheater of the Veterinary College, June 12, 1901.

This library contains the choice collection of veterinary books made by the late Dr. John Busteed, the founder of the New York College of Veterinary Surgeons. It includes a number of rare and valuable works, dating from Carlo Ruini (1602 A. D.). The collection also includes a number of pamphlets and water color illustrations. It furnishes a valuable history of veterinary science and to the artist it provides the classic folios of Gurlt, Stubbs, Brunot, Leblanc and Trouseau, Snape, Blaine and Leisering in artistic, descriptive and surgical anatomy. The Flower Library also contains the library of Dr. W. L. Zuill, formerly a professor in the veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania, consisting of many veterinary classics in the French language. The library has in successive years been the recipient of many valuable gifts.

The permanence and high quality of the Roswell P. Flower Library is secured. It keeps in touch with the most advanced literature in the various fields of veterinary medicine, hygiene and surgery.

Already the library has more than 5600 volumes and a collection of students' theses. There are in addition large numbers of reprints, pamphlets and

bulletins on animal diseases. There are more than thirty complete sets of current veterinary and allied journals. All of this material is scientifically classified, cataloged and indexed upon its receipt. One hundred veterinary, medical and closely related technical periodicals are taken regularly, keeping the library up to date with the literature of America, Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria and Belgium.

Supplementing the resources of this library are the libraries of the various other colleges and departments of Cornell University, notably that exceedingly valuable collection of publications in the department of entomology.

The library is of great assistance to the faculty and students. It is also consulted by those of every college in the University and by many teachers in other institutions thruout the country. It is gradually becoming a reference library for the veterinarians of the state.

FRANCES B. VAN ZANDT, *Librarian.*

NEWARK PLANS A SOUTH AMERICAN EXHIBIT

DURING May and June a South American exhibit will be held in the Newark Museum. While its general object will be to stimulate interest in the great possibilities for trade with all South American countries, the museum has selected the Republic of Colombia as the special subject of this exhibit.

The museum has sent out letters to the leading firms having trade relations with Colombia soliciting contributions of material that will illustrate her resources, her economic, business and trade conditions, her possibilities of development by American capital, the products she now exports and those she can and will export when her internal transport facilities are properly developed.

Half of greatness is grit. When intelligence is backed up by the determination not to back down, the only thing under the sun that is impossible is something that can not be imagined.

CHILDREN'S WAR WORK EXHIBITS
IN EVANSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

It is a fact quite well established that our public schools constitute one of the most fruitful and inspiring parts of the public library's field of activity, and so many more opportunities for co-operation and close affiliation between the two institutions are now offered than have ever before been held forth that it seems as if a near future day is promised when they might really come to a full understanding of each other. It has become quite a common thing for us to preach co-operation between our schools and our libraries, but I suppose that we librarians, while we announce ourselves as vigorous defenders of good co-operation, therewith often unconsciously assume that the "co" part of the word is vested in the other party. In fact, it seems that in every bit of co-operation someone does a considerable amount of "second fiddling," and I don't mind admitting that in the activities described in the following paragraphs we of this library did play that part.

During the week of February 9 there was held in the Evanston Public Library an exhibit which in interest aroused exceeded perhaps anything in the way of exhibits ever shown here before. Someone had conceived the rather startling notion that children, always entertaining, could even be useful under certain predetermined circumstances. So the children of the public schools were organized and set to work on a multitude of tasks grouped under the general term "War Relief Work." It is not here necessary to speak of the particular methods employed in the performance of these tasks, but it should be stated that, beyond the guidance and instruction necessary in order that the pupils (some of whom were only six years old) might be able to do the work at all, no help was given, each child being required to work out his own salvation on the particular sweater or bonnet or flannelette bootee that he had chosen as his visionary goal.

The results of this effort exceeded everything that was ever claimed for it. We hurried in a lot of temporary shelving so

that the books of the children's room of the library might make way for the exhibit, and when the work of installing the display was completed, the public was invited to inspect the work of the children—443 picture puzzles, 79 pin cards, 27 shot bags, 23 glass covers, 114 pillows, 156 checker boards and boxes, 65 pairs of knitting needles, 3 rag rugs, 200 paper dolls in envelopes, 250 loose paper dolls, 392 splints, 306 bandage rolls, 886 tampons, 13,986 gun wipes, 88 quilts, 17 knitted baby comforters, 14 knitted squares, 84 knitted soldier sweaters, 6 knitted soldier scarfs, 3 pairs of knitted wristlets, 5 trench caps, one helmet, 53 knitted baby bonnets, 18 knitted baby sweaters, 2 knitted baby scarfs, 2 pairs of knitted baby booties, one pair of knitted baby mittens, 30 knitted wash cloths, 7 pairs of flannelette booties, 9 flannelette bonnets, 4 velvet bonnets, and 15 flannelette baby jackets.

There were hundreds not only from Evanston but also from Chicago and other cities who came to see the exhibit; and a goodly number of the "grown-ups," as they examined the work of the little folks, thanked their lucky stars that they were not called upon to do as well. Even as I write this, many of these very articles, made by the industrious hands of many little children, are serving their serious purpose in the most desperate places where humans dwell to-day.

Just now we are exhibiting in the rooms of the library the food conservation poster work of our school children. Every class of every school in the city from the kindergarten to the high school has contributed to this poster exhibit, and about 500 posters look down from our walls and exhort our readers and patrons, thick and thin alike, to eat this and save that in order that a variety of dire calamities might the sooner befall the kaiser. Here, too, the children have been allowed to work out their own ideas with only a helping hand now and then to keep them within the borders of sanity. Originality has been emphasized, and, while it must be admitted that in a few instances the work is tolerated by virtue of its originality only—and how much so-called progressive library work

does not this single foundation stone sustain—yet in the large majority of cases there is a surprising amount of keen wit and ready analogy displayed. Of course, there are some examples of gross crudeness, but not nearly so many as one might expect, and a considerable number of the posters are really artistic in their execution.

The variety of themes that have suggested themselves to the children are interesting to note. The poster that displays a score or more of farmers performing a sort of goose-step past a poem reading

Sing a song of sixpence,
A field full of wheat,
Four and twenty farmers
Linked against defeat,

is only one of many whose themes parody Mother Goose or other rhymes. Personification of inanimate things and of animals has an appeal to children, and especially do they seem to love to endow animals with the powers of speech and cool war-time reasoning. One very large pig with a very small head solemnly announces that it is "on the way to France" while another near by optimistically philosophizes that it is "safe on Saturday anyway." Fishes everywhere—and chickens, too—display the most spirited self-sacrifice in offering themselves for meatless day consumption, and any number of disconsolate dogs and rats bemoan the change that has come over the nation's garbage pails in the more recent months. Uncle Sam and Columbia and Old Glory stand forth, of course, everywhere amid personified sugar sacks calling for help in the sea of war; fat boys promising to reduce, and crows on fences protesting against the activity of Farmer Hoover in the corn fields, are frequent.

It is a great satisfaction to know that this work has been worth while. Whether it is the first time it has been done in just this way signifies little since this is a poor time to exploit priority: but our library is glad that it has been able to co-operate so extensively with the schools in a piece of work of this sort. The providing of space for exhibits has after all been the least part of our co-operation. The records of a thousand tasks well done and

accomplished under unprecedented circumstances surely provides a splendid inspiration to go on and accomplish more, and our very efficient school authorities recognize that this inspiration is only a small part of what the public library can contribute toward the educating of American children.

MARCUS SKARSTEDT, *Librarian.*

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPE- WRITERS WANTED

THE United States Government is in urgent need of thousands of typewriter operators and stenographers and typewriters, both men and women. All who pass examinations for the departments and offices at Washington, D. C., are assured of certification for appointment. It is the manifest duty of citizens with this special knowledge to use it at this time where it will be of most value to the Government. Women especially are urged to undertake this office work. Those who have not the required training are encouraged to undergo instruction at once.

Examinations for the Departmental Service, for both men and women, are held every Tuesday, in 450 of the principal cities of the United States, and applications may be filed with the Commission at Washington, D. C., at any time.

The entrance salary ranges from \$1000 to \$1200 a year. Advancement of capable employees to higher salaries is reasonably rapid.

Applicants must have reached their eighteenth birthday on the date of the examination.

For full information in regard to the scope and character of the examination and for application blanks address the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or the Secretary of the U. S. Civil Service Board of Examiners at Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Atlanta, Ga.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Paul, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; New Orleans, La.; Seattle, Wash.; San Francisco, Cal.; Honolulu, Hawaii; or San Juan, Porto Rico.

CAMPAIGNING FOR BOOKS IN A SOUTHERN COLLEGE TOWN

CHAPEL HILL, the seat of the State University of North Carolina, is a small country town with a population of not more than 2000, faculty and "townspeople." The college library is the only one in town, and from it was conducted a most interesting campaign for books during the A. L. A. book week. It began with three darkies and their motley teams on the Monday morning, and ended with the big pile in its "chicken-coop pen" in the central hall of the library on Saturday afternoon.

It is hardly fair, however, to date its beginning from Monday morning. The previous weeks had contained much planning, more advertising, and still more preparatory begging—tho after the fall drive for actual dollars it was a comparatively easy matter to go about "prying books from their owners," as Frederic C. Haskin puts it. For advertising, the large black posters of the soldier balancing a huge pile of books and the smaller Gaylord posters were displayed in most prominent places—in the library itself, on trees down the main street, in store windows, and best of all, in the post office. It might not be recognized for the post office until the noon train came in, and the whole town was seen to enter its door within the next hour, from khaki-clad freshman to elderly professor. Then one would conclude that it was the best possible place in which to catch the public eye.

In addition to the posters, announcement of the collection was made in college chapel (compulsory), and articles were culled from the *A. L. A. War Bulletins* to be printed in the *Chapel Hill News* and college weekly, the *Tar Heel*. Citizens were told that the Boy Scouts would call for books on Monday and Tuesday. Collections were to be made in the student dormitories by freshmen, and all were given the alternative privilege of bringing their books in person to the library and adding them to the pile in the main hall. Both articles ended with an invitation in capitals to COME TO THE LIBRARY AND WATCH YOUR PILE GROW.

The receptacle for this pile occasioned

much anxious thought. Finally the college carpenter was called in and ordered to construct a fence, dimensions five feet square. This sounded enormous, but "nothing venture nothing have." The completed article was made of mosquito wire with wooden frames, and while it provoked no little merriment and ridicule, and was permanently christened the "pen," yet it proved fully adequate and gave a fine view of the books thru the sides. The library has a large square hall, with delivery desk in the rear and reading rooms on either side, so the position of the pen in the center of this hall could not have been better. The students were captivated immediately.

The first plan had been for the Boy Scouts to go to the houses on foot and carry away the books in their arms, but hopes ran high for a large collection to equal the \$160 given in the fall, and finally three teams were boldly engaged, Unc' Green, Unc' Bob, and Ernest. Their wagons were of the variety depicted by children in their first artistic attempts, with about the same irregularity of line. Ernest had a mule, of apparently unambitious disposition.

At the appointed time on Monday this noble cavalcade drew up at the back door, the scouts came running over the green with a whoop, rejoicing in an early release from school, the wagons were decorated with posters, and each horse—and mule—received a small American flag behind his right ear. Unc' Green was dissatisfied with the resulting uneven appearance, and demanded a flag for his steed's left ear, too. There happened to be just one more, and his darky soul was satisfied. The mule team was not so popular, and finally the two smallest boys were obliged to take possession of it. However, a ginger cake apiece assuaged all sorrows, and with a rattle and bang the A. L. A. special delivery trucks were off!

The returns fulfilled every hope. There were scores of attractive books—fiction, such as O. Henry, Conan Doyle, Oppenheim, John Fox, Basil King, Gaboriau; also volumes of up-to-date history, poetry and essays. For the rest of the week books rained into the pen. Two hundred volumes

were sent in from the neighboring towns of Hillsboro and Cedar Grove, and these included a choice set of French novelists, in translation. The students gave most generously both of textbooks and favorite stories. Their Y. M. C. A. book exchange sent over a wagon load from which were selected several hundred respectable looking volumes, many of them French grammars and stories, with vocabularies. Some of the texts contained interlinear assistance and remarks of varying degrees of acerbity, but the former will give help to the new readers, the latter perhaps remind them of days gone by.

As the pile increased it became a great center of attraction. Boys surrounded it all day, picking up this book and that, reading a page here and there. They exhibited it with pride to their friends. Professors were heard to wish for a chance to read some of the fiction. Toward the end of the week so many surmises were expressed regarding the number of books in the pen that it gave rise to the idea of a guessing contest. Why not keep the pile intact on the Saturday and invite everyone to hazard a guess on its contents?

There was some perplexity over a suitable prize, but it was finally decided to allow the winner the privilege of selecting five dollars worth of new books to be given in his name. No sooner said than done. New posters were prepared advertising the contest, and articles written for the papers. On Saturday morning a new blankbook and freshly sharpened pencil appeared at the desk, and everyone who came in was buttonholed and asked to register. The results were most amusing. They ranged from four hundred to four thousand. One boy brought a foot rule and proceeded to measure and figure, another was reported to be working it out by logarithms, while a lady said that she had dreamed the number—1263—the night before.

Monday morning there was a great sorting and counting, and there proved to be a total of 1495, with 513 fiction, 594 French textbooks—enough to stock every camp in the United States it seemed—and the rest non-fiction. The prize was won by a boy who had guessed 1497, but he was closely

followed by two others who tied for second place with 1492, a patriotic choice. Additional gifts brought the grand total up to 1560, from which not more than two per cent must be discarded.

This campaign not only stimulated interest in the soldiers' reading and brought together books for it; it also proved to be a good advertisement for the library, and gave the partakers therein many enlivening moments.

CORNELIA S. LOVE.

A WARNING AS TO LIBRARY BULLETINS

WE are asked to call the attention of librarians to an experience of the Plumb Memorial Library at Shelton, Conn., with the Library Bulletin Company, with which Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Dyer are connected. This company printed a bulletin for this library for 1915 and 1916, collecting local advertisements from which the expenses of the publication and the profit of the promoters were paid, so that the bulletin cost the library nothing. For a bulletin in 1917 money was collected from advertisers, but nothing further was done, and letters sent to the address of the company at Box 146, Norwalk, Conn., received no reply; a special delivery letter sent to the same address was forwarded to Newark, N. J., and returned from that post office as unclaimed. Nothing has since been heard of the people. The Mattatuck Press, Inc., of Waterbury, Conn., thru A. H. Tyrrell, reported to the Plumb Memorial Library that there was a printing bill of \$1100 which was unpaid, and that no trace could be found of the concern which had had the bulletins printed. It is understood that the libraries at Chicopee, Mass., Westfield, N. J., and East Orange, N. J., have had similar trouble. The library at Shelton has made good to the advertisers who had paid the Library Bulletin concern, and has issued its bulletin for the past year by the help of new advertisers, so that it has been done without expense to the library. We print this information that other libraries may avoid trouble of this kind thru dealings with irresponsible people.



WINDOW DISPLAY BY THE CITY GAS COMPANY, DETROIT



THE BOOKS COLLECTED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA STIMULATING INTEREST IN THE BOOK DRIVE, NORTH AND SOUTH



VISIT TO SIXTEEN MILITARY CAMPS

THE following report was written by J. I. Wyer, Jr., chairman of the War Service Committee, describing a tour of inspection which he made in March:

On Mar. 8 I left Albany for a visit to as many of the cantonments and national guard camps as could be reached in a three-weeks' absence. Between that date and the 29th the following were visited:

Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.
 Meade, Admiral, Md.
 Lee, Petersburg, Va.
 Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.
 Sevier, Greenville, S. C.
 Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.
 Fort Oglethorpe, Chattanooga, Tenn.
 Pike, Little Rock, Ark.
 Beauregard, Alexandria, La.
 Logan, Houston, Texas.
 Ellington Field (aviation), Houston.
 Travis, San Antonio.
 MacArthur, Waco.
 Bowie, Forth Worth.
 Funston, Junction City, Kansas.
 Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

While the first object of interest at each camp was naturally the camp library and the A. L. A. War Service centered in the library building and reaching out from it into all parts of the camp, no such visit could be made without seeing much of the military and social life of the various camps. The journey was strenuous but very interesting, an unusual and significant experience.

Whenever possible these camps, probably by design, have been located rather remote from cities or large towns. This is especially true of Camps Upton, Dix, Meade, and some of the aviation fields. I was surprised at the ease and informality with which civilians, both men and women, are admitted to most of these camps. The aviation fields, of course, are rigidly guarded and sightseers strictly excluded; but the cantonments and national guards are surprisingly easy to enter. I was challenged for a credential in but two camps, Gordon and Funston, and the latter camp was the only one in which a formal pass was necessary to reach the camp library. On the other hand I saw, particularly on Satur-

days and Sundays, women, usually attended by male escort, sometimes alone, in the camp library, the Y. M. C. A. huts (sometimes playing checkers with soldiers), in the buildings of the Knights of Columbus, in the mess halls at meals with both men and officers, and in all parts of the grounds. Trolleys and jitneys from nearby cities enter the grounds without formality and their passengers come and go freely thruout the camp.

Other impressions are of too many stretches of bad roads between town and camp; of the hotel lobbies of camp towns thronged with soldiers and their friends; of the visiting family groups marked so often by unsmiling mothers and the evident atmosphere of parting; of a monotonous sameness of architecture and military routine, which, nevertheless, permits of distinctive differences among the several camps; and, most of all, of the amazing progress in less than a year towards a great national army.

As for the library service. The typical A. L. A. buildings are finished in every camp visited except Beauregard (construction delayed by two months quarantine) and Ellington Field where no building has been authorized. These buildings are in all cases quite the most attractive in the camp with the single exception in a few instances of the hostess houses. Sometimes the library is the only painted building. They are noted everywhere for their warmth, their bright lighting, their distinctive and impressive exterior appearance. Considering that they were all built from the same plan there is a considerable and interesting variation among them due to differences reflecting the initiative and personality of organizing librarians. Two or three camps have requested additions but my general impression was that a building one hundred feet long in nearly every case is sufficient for an adequate book collection and for the work incident to handling books and passing them on to branches and stations.

The book collections now range from 9000 to 25,000, the average for the fourteen big camps visited being 17,000. No camp visited had more than half enough

books and in certain of the larger more permanent camps 50,000 or more books can be used to advantage. This book shortage will be remedied by the recent Book Campaign which was actually at work during my days in Texas camps. On the other hand nearly every camp has as many books as it has been able to prepare for use. Many thousands of books have been and still are delayed in shipment. A few have been lost, especially early shipments of gift books. It was certainly wise for the Washington office to withhold shipments of new books until buildings were ready so that they should not be distributed to unorganized agencies administered by others.

There is high praise everywhere for the admirable selection of the purchased books, not only from librarians but from officers and men who pronounce it particularly comprehensive and well rounded for so small a collection.

Personnel. There are now about a hundred regular employees in thirty-five camps, an average of slightly under three to a camp. No building should have a staff of fewer than three. And it is easy to see how the best librarians can use four or five in addition to the local service that can be had at any camp.

Continuity of service is extremely desirable. The best showings were uniformly made where a good man has been in charge for several months; every change impairs efficiency. The personnel, especially of chief librarians, is becoming impressive and includes some of the best men in the country. This is as it should be, but it would be better if these men could arrange for longer service than the one, two or three months which is the utmost many of them have been able to render.

Considerable additional service is available by detail from the commanding officer or some of his staff or subordinates. Such help is usually conscientious objectors, prisoners, physically disqualified men, laborers and occasionally able-bodied enlisted men, tho the War Service Committee discourages requests for the latter, and naturally the commanding officers feel that their business is to train all able-bodied men to

fight and not to detail them for library work. Besides this official help much excellent help has been given by officers' wives, the staff of the public libraries in camp towns and by volunteers secured by these public libraries.

Extension Work. The obvious agencies are the Y. M. C. A. huts (ten or a dozen in each large camp), the K. of C. buildings, the camp hospital, barracks buildings, soldiers' clubs in camp towns, officers' clubs, remount stations, the trenches, artillery stations, outposts, quarantine camps both incoming and outgoing, quarters of the commanding general.

If the stock of books suffices for provision to the barracks the number of branches in any camp may easily be two hundred. At present it is usually from fifteen to twenty, tho one or two camps have been able to lodge collections of fifty to seventy-five in a good many barracks. With 1000 books in each Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. building, 2000 in the hospital, divided among nurses, officers, convalescents and medical staff, fifty books in each of 200 barracks and several hundred in other obvious branches, 25,000 to 30,000 may well be used. These in addition to 10,000 in the central building would probably provide a sufficient permanent stock. Beyond this the number of books that may go to soldiers leaving for France can only be conjectured. Thousands are constantly being used thus in the eastern camps tho the stock of books west of the Mississippi is too small yet to permit such depletion.

Publicity. Everywhere the heavy work of organization and building has postponed desirable publicity. The most obvious and effective opportunities have been overlooked or neglected and in too many camps the collections of books in the various agencies give no hint that the A. L. A. has anything to do with their provision or administration. In common thought they are doubtless credited to the "Y," the K. of C., or to friends from home.

Each library could well use two hundred posters or placards thruout the camp.

Other publicity agencies not yet fully utilized are the camp papers, home soldier

correspondence, local daily papers, movies in camps and in camp towns.

The Work. Nothing could be better than the fine spirit of the men and women in all the libraries or more gratifying than the satisfactory and rapidly growing results.

Relations with the military authorities and the other Fosdick agencies are nearly always cordial and effective. When such relations are not satisfactory it is quite as usually due to inertia or indifference of the librarian or to his undue absorption within his building.

All our librarians agree that a camp library is a "man's job" calling for the best ability and qualities in our very best men. There is nearly unanimous agreement that women can be largely used for assistants and for branches in the base hospitals, and it is gratifying to record that the commanding officers are nearly all willing to allow women to be thus used.

The A. L. A. work seems to compare favorably with the work of any other army welfare agency in its organization, unity, conduct and success. This is measured not only by what can be seen but what is heard from officers (especially the commanding generals) and men, as well as in the favors accorded to it and the manifest approval of it by camp authorities.

Relations with Washington. There is no word anywhere save of praise for the War Service office in Washington. Comments are numerous and emphatic that following the establishment of headquarters at the Library of Congress there resulted at once an admirable organization which gives decisions promptly, which confers abundant authority in an astonishing range of matters, large and small, which encourages initiative among librarians, which is business-like, prompt and effective. The speed of the special book service in particular comes in for favorable comment. These sentiments were especially in evidence at the Waco conference.

Waco Conference. The district conference of twelve camp librarians was held at Waco, Texas, Mar. 21. There were also in attendance W. R. Raymond, the southwestern war work secretary of the Y. M.

C. A. and the librarians from Waco, Dallas and Baylor University. The conference seemed fruitful and abundantly worth while.

CARNEGIE CORPORATION TO STUDY AMERICANIZATION

THE Carnegie Corporation of New York has undertaken to finance a study of the existing methods by which Americanization is being fostered in this country, so that the various agencies which have arisen in the past twenty-five years, together with other older influence and experience potent in uniting the foreign with the native born, may be joined in common aims and efforts for the general welfare. The inquiry will be under the supervision of Allen T. Burns of Cleveland, who has a number of specialists in various fields associated with him. An advisory council now being organized will include Theodore Roosevelt, John Graham Brooks of Cambridge, and Dr. John M. Glenn, director of the Russell Sage Foundation.

For convenience the study has been separated into the following divisions: Schooling the immigrant; The press and the theater; Adjustment of homes and family life; Legal protection and correction; Care of health; Naturalization and political experience; Industrial and economic amalgamation; Treatment of immigration heritages; Neighborhood agencies and organizations; Rural developments.

The purpose of the study is to learn the most effective methods in each field, and its method will be comparative and constructive thruout, typical communities in different sections of the country being selected to illustrate the work in each field.

For each division of the study a chief who is a specialist of national influence in his field, will be appointed, and each will be assisted by a number of field workers. The reports in their final form will be the work of the specialists who will be, individually, the responsible authors. Of interest to librarians is the announcement that Dr. C. C. Williamson, the librarian in charge of the Municipal Reference Library in New York City and president of the Special Libraries Association, has been appointed statistician for the survey.

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE

BOOK CAMPAIGN

THE intensive book campaign in March was a success. Actual figures cannot be given as the reports are not yet complete, but more than 2,500,000 are in sight.

The campaigns in many cities were conducted on a very elaborate scale. For the most part the librarian assumed the responsibility of campaign director; in many places, however, some member of a prominent civic club assumed this responsibility and gave it practically his whole time during the campaign week.

Schools and colleges in some cities collected a large percentage of the gifts and helped to keep the standards high. The Boy Scouts in most places made a special campaign for boys' books and assisted largely in the actual assembling of all books donated. All types of organizations have given liberally of their time and of their enthusiasm, and once again the library has demonstrated its ability to assume a place of leadership in the community.

Material not suitable for use in the camps or overseas, whether in the form of magazines or books, should be sold and the money sent to Carl B. Roden, treasurer of the A. L. A. at the Chicago Public Library. It is very important that nothing be sold which bears the A. L. A. label in any form, and also that nothing be sold which is not obviously unsuited to the use of the soldiers.

It is assumed that the public understands the above policy. At Oakland, California, it was made particularly clear in a circular of questions and answers used in the book campaign. The circular included this:

"Will the books I give all be used for the soldiers and sailors?"

"Yes, but those that are not suitable for camp libraries will be sold and the money added to the War Library Fund."

SOME FIGURES FROM THE CAMPAIGN

Itemized returns from the book campaign in different sections of the country are nec-

essarily inadequate and fragmentary, but a few figures taken from letters written at different dates may give some indication of the results of the special drive the last week in March. Every writer adds after the figure given, "More books are constantly coming in."

In St. Louis, where the drive was conducted in co-operation with a Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. campaign for recreational material, about 20,000 books were received during the week. In other southern cities figures have been sent in as follows: Nashville, 44,000 (30,000 collected by the Kiwanis Club); Louisville, 25,000; New Orleans, 13,000; Memphis, 20,000; Birmingham, 19,000; and Atlanta, 11,000. Cincinnati collected 35,000. St. Paul, Minn., had about 25,000 volumes; Detroit, 17,000; Cleveland, over 70,000. In New York City (including Brooklyn and Queens), 432,000 had been collected up to Apr. 19. Tacoma gathered about 6000, and the state of Washington as a whole reports 35,000 available so far.

BOOK SHIPMENTS

From the Library War Service headquarters come a few specific suggestions which all librarians are asked to bear in mind:

1. Ship the best books first. This enables you to avoid the necessity of facing all at once the rather difficult problem of elimination.

2. Remember that it will not be possible for the camp librarians and the dispatch offices to handle within a few weeks the total number of books collected, and that it will be necessary for many libraries to hold their books for a month or so.

3. When shipping instructions are received from headquarters or the state agency, books should be shipped very promptly and the necessary report made promptly. (It is not always necessary to ship the total number of books at one time if the requisition is for 5000 or 10,000

volumes. But some books should be started immediately after the order has been received. Promptness is especially important in the case of shipments to a small camp, for in many cases these camps are entirely without reading matter.)

4. The preparation of books should be in accordance with the instructions given in the little four-page leaflet entitled: "Sorting gift books and preparing them for use," except that shelf list cards need not be prepared even for non-fiction if the books are known to be going to Hoboken or Newport News.

5. Unless you know that the books are going to Hoboken or Newport News, assume that they will be ordered to a camp and that the shelf list cards should be prepared for non-fiction.

6. Books that need and are worth re-binding should be held for later instructions.

7. Paper-bound books, if suitable as to content, will be found useful, especially in the contagious wards of hospitals. They may be sent along with other books to the larger camps.

NEARBY CAMPS

These should be served by the local libraries and library commissions. The Library War Service headquarters is especially desirous at this time of extending the service to *every military and naval camp and station in the United States*, no matter how small. It is, therefore, urgently requested that information as to service rendered by local libraries or information as to needs of gift or purchased books at any camp be sent in as promptly as possible. Probably 300 points are now being reached by the Library War Service, but there are undoubtedly others, new or comparatively small, which have not yet been served.

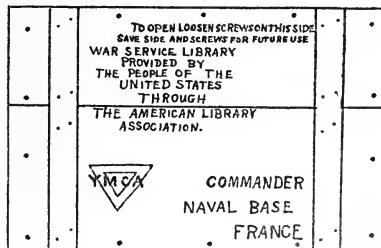
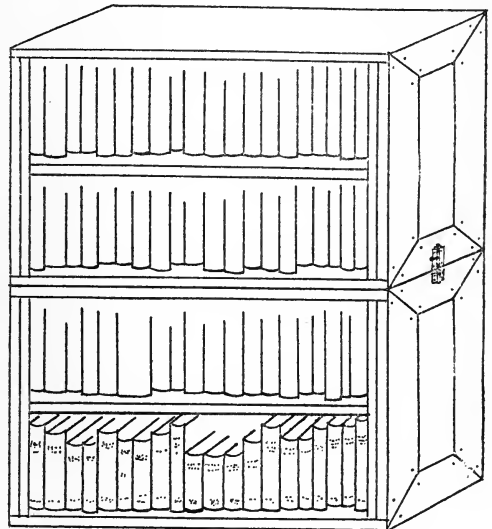
OVERSEAS SERVICE

Mr. and Mrs. Burton E. Stevenson of Chillicothe, sailed for France early in April. They will be associated with Dr. M. L. Raney in the Overseas Library War Service. Reports from Dr. Raney show that he has established working relations with military and naval authorities and

with the voluntary organizations in France, and that there is a tremendous need for books.

This need is being met in several ways. From one of the dispatch offices last month approximately 42,000 volumes were shipped—for the most part on the decks of the transports. During the next few weeks similar shipments in quantity will be made from another dispatch office.

General Pershing's request that tonnage be granted in the cargo vessels to the extent of 50 tons a month has been granted.



Arrangements have also been made to ship within the next few weeks, 25,000 volumes on the Red Cross tonnage—this at the request of the Red Cross representatives in France.

There have also been some shipments on the naval vessels.

It is impossible to make shipments to specific units or to specific places in France.

A building, which will be used primarily as a dispatch office, but to some extent also as a reading and reference room, is in course of construction at Newport News. The boxes shown on the preceding page are those in use at the Hoboken dispatch office for shipping books for transport and overseas use. Each unit box, which has one shelf, will hold about forty books and a few magazines, and these units may be bolted together to form a bookcase in which the books may be easily examined. The Y. M. C. A. representative on each transport, to whom these boxes are delivered "on deck," opens the cases and makes the books available to the men during the voyage across, repacking the volumes and seeing that the boxes are forwarded on arrival at the other side.

MEXICAN BORDER

Chalmers Hadley, librarian of the Denver Public Library, during the last three weeks has been investigating the book needs of the soldiers along the Mexican border. His final reports have not yet been made, but the preliminary reports indicate a great need for books among the scattered troops from Yuma, Arizona, to Brownsville, Texas. It is thought that traveling libraries supplied from two or three main centers will be found necessary.

LIBRARY BULLETINS

Attention has been called to the fact that many public and other library bulletins have not yet printed a good article about the war service of the American Library Association. These are a medium of publicity that certainly ought to be used. Headquarters will be glad to supply the information from which an article can be written at any time. Pictures can be furnished if they can be used. It is suggested, however, that the editors of these bulletins arrange if possible to get pictures of library service from a nearby camp in which the A. L. A. has a representative.

CAMP LIBRARY BUILDINGS

The building at Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La., one of the National Guard camps, was long delayed by the quarantine in the camp. Contract was placed Mar. 26,

and the building will shortly be opened. In the meantime, however, books and magazines have been circulated in the camp, considerable quantities of fiction having been given out to the soldiers, with a rubber stamp marking in explanation of A. L. A. ownership.

The increasing number of men, now 35,000 at Kelly Field, the great aviation camp near San Antonio, Texas, has made it necessary to provide a building and full library service there. Needs had previously been cared for by the Camp Travis Library. Harold T. Dougherty of the Newton, Mass., Public Library, is in charge. The building will be opened early in April, but in the meantime extensive service is being given.

BOOK BUYING AND SHIPPING

About 300,000 books have now been purchased from the funds of the association. Practically none of these are fiction. The camp librarians have been surprised at the large proportion of non-fiction called for by the soldiers, and especially at the quantity of technical material in demand. Oftentimes hurry calls come to headquarters, at the Library of Congress, for books which seemingly have no connection with the war. For instance, several books on scene painting must be rushed to some camp. On inquiry, it is found that these are for men studying camouflage. Photography seems to be playing a large part in the work of the Signal Corps. Logging, ice making, laundry work are more "reasonable."

On many subjects, it is difficult to find material in book form. For instance, electric wiring in the trenches, "buzzaphones" information for ammunition train officers, aerophotography, homing pigeons, cantonment building construction. Except for confidential pamphlets of the Government, there is little to be found on these subjects outside the magazines, and no headquarters magazine service has as yet appeared possible. Much time is consumed at headquarters in looking up books on such subjects (often telephoning or writing to various army officers and commissions) and in selecting books and ascertaining publishers and prices, before placing the orders.

The resources of the Library of Congress are of inestimable value, and a very great amount of assistance has been rendered by its staff.

After the selection of books has been decided, order sheets are typed. These are made in quadruplicate: first to the publisher; second, to the camp; third, for the publisher's file; and fourth, for the camp file. There is also an alphabetical file of order cards.

METHOD OF SHIPPING BOOKS

The order sheet gives instruction to the publisher as to where the books are to be sent, direct to the camp or thru the New York Dispatch Office. Books ordered in response to camp requests are generally sent by express or parcel post, to avoid the congestion in freight, even in quartermaster freight. When army officers, and enlisted men too, ask for books on military subjects, it is obvious that the books must reach them as promptly as possible.

In the case of books that are ordered for all camps, many of the shipments are handled thru the New York Dispatch Office. Here the invoices are checked up and the books distributed to the sorting bins, thence going by quartermaster freight to the individual camps. According to the latest reports, the best time made by quartermaster freight is between three and five weeks.

A considerable stock of books has been accumulated at the New York Dispatch Office. These number about 500 titles and from one to fifty copies each. Many of the orders arriving at headquarters are filled by calling on the New York Dispatch Office stock. This has somewhat reduced the number of small orders that have to be placed with the publishers. The proportion of orders for special books has grown larger as the increasingly diversified needs of the soldiers are reported to the Washington office.

GIFT BOOKS AT THE CAMPS

Before the book campaign began, reports were received at headquarters from each of the large camps as to how many books were needed by the camps themselves and how many would probably be

needed in the next six months for distribution to the troops leaving for overseas. The total number of books called for by the thirty-seven camps for use in the camps was 648,000 and for overseas, 570,000. Many thousands of books have already been distributed by camp libraries among troops leaving the camps for service in France.

PUBLICITY IN THE CAMPS

Thru the co-operation of Mr. Dana, the Newark Public Library has prepared placards that have been posted at all the Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. branches in the large camps. In addition, a large framed poster has been placed in the vestibule of each of the camp library buildings, explaining the work of the association and the gift of the building by the Carnegie Corporation. This is only the beginning of what may prove necessarily a great extension of publicity work.

USE OF THE CAMP LIBRARIES

Already many of the camps have reported that their buildings are being crowded to the utmost every evening and all day Sunday. One camp reports 900 men counted at the main library during a single evening. Camp Greene reports that the men do not wait until the day's drill is over, and that on one day at ten o'clock in the morning there were 133 men in the building. Most of these men, however, were officers. The surprise and delight of the officers in finding so much and such good material on military and technical subjects is quite marked. The use of the military material has become so great that at a recent conference of Texas librarians, headquarters was requested to prepare a more detailed classification of these books. The man who wants a book on machine guns, for instance, does not fancy having to look thru two or three hundred titles in the military arts.

Some camps are now reporting a circulation as large as 17,000 per month. This includes the use of books from the main building and also from the Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. branches and from regiment and company stations. The report forms call for count of actual loans. There is in addition probably a larger auxiliary use of books than in the ordinary public library.

Two camps report that over fifty per cent of their circulation is non-fiction.

EXTENSION WORK AT THE CAMPS

Already many camps have made plans for an extensive system of branches and stations. The use of Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. buildings as branch libraries naturally occurred to all camp library workers last fall. As a further development of Camp Library extension, plans were also made by some of the librarians to install collections of from 50 to 100 books in each regiment headquarters or in the company mess halls or barracks. The supply of books has not been sufficient for this in some camps. With the influx of new gift books, however, it is likely that large numbers of these small distributing points will be established at every camp. The system of charging books at such points is very simple. Headquarters has encouraged the use of the "honor system," whereby each soldier charges his own books.

the box is opened, the book cards are placed back in the books, and the books are returned to the shelves for circulation again. All the usual library red tape and many of the practices have been entirely eliminated.

RED TAPE IN CAMP LIBRARY WORK

Everyone at the beginning of the work was anxious that red tape should be reduced to a minimum in the hope that soldiers would thus find the camp libraries easier for them to use than public libraries at home. The changing theories in regard to "red tape" and routine methods in Camp Library work would furnish material for an interesting chapter.

Last fall it was assumed that soldiers would read largely fiction, that it would be sufficient to place the books on the shelves without much of any record, and that probably all that would be needed as a charging record would be a slip of paper naming the book borrowed, and signed by the borrowing soldier.

<p style="text-align: center;">DROP CARD HERE </p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">INSTRUCTIONS FOR MONITORS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. When books are sent to Stations a Transmittal List goes with them. 2. Put last copy of this on side of Bookcase for Men to Consult. 3. You may have a card file. The small compartments at the end are for your records. Put second copy of Transmittal List on last. 4. Every day when books are sent out the book cards that the men have dropped in, being them on a bench. Arrange as possible, with as clean record sheet. 5. As soon as you take out the books dropped into Box by men. Find book card in your records, and get book in book pocket. Put book back on shelves, but never till you find the right book card. 6. On return from Library, slip up all books that are in that you wish to charge back to men and have them ready. Cover all book-cases of your List of books that you are returning. Put a slip in package asking how many books you are returning. 7. When books are sent you on special request, add three or bottom of book names of your List. 8. You may use a work list of men who have overdue books. 	<p style="text-align: center;">HOW TO BORROW A BOOK</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select Your Book. Look inside Back Cover 2. Take Book Card out of Pocket. [Sample] 3. Write Name, Regt., Company, and Date, on Card 4. Drop Card in Slot at Left <p style="text-align: center;">RETURNING BOOKS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Bring Book Back inside 14 Days 6. Drop Book into Opening above this Sign <div style="font-size: x-small; border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; margin-top: 5px;"> <p style="text-align: center;">Address _____ City _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A Bill on the Merit</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Name _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Regt. _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Company _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Date _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Book No. _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Title _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Author _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Editor _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Publisher _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Price _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Date of Issue _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Date of Receipt _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Date of Return _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Date of Issue _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Date of Receipt _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Date of Return _____</p> </div>	<p style="text-align: center;">TAKING MAGAZINES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Take your choice of Magazines from shelf below, 2. No record is kept for Magazines 3. Bring Magazines back in a few days and put on shelf.
<p style="text-align: center;">ASK FOR WHAT YOU DON'T SEE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. On side of this Bookcase are Pencil and Paper. 2. If you want any Book or Magazine, or a book or information on any subject, just fill out a slip and drop it in Card-Box and Library will see that you get it. 		

The library stations are in most cases in the shape of traveling book boxes, containing from 50 to 75 books, and the books travel with the boxes, in order to avoid unnecessary records of the exchange of individual volumes. The book boxes have been designed so that the soldiers can charge their own books by the "honor system," and are placed in company mess halls or barracks where the soldiers can get books at any hour of the day or evening. The soldier selects his books, and on the front of the bookcase finds a large placard instructing him how to charge them. He takes out the bookcard, writes his name, and drops the card thru a slot. When he returns the books, he drops the book itself into a closed box. When the company monitor finds time to attend to the library,

As such methods are impractical in a public library, so they proved impractical in the Camp Libraries. Technical books that retail for \$3.00 or \$4.00 each, can hardly be placed on the shelves without being listed or cataloged, nor be lent from the building without some probability of their return. Many men may be waiting for the same book. The necessity for some arrangement of the books, some record of what books are in the library, and some note of who has a book and when it is due, is therefore essential. The three-place decimal classification is now used for all non-fiction. Each camp library also keeps a shelf-list and author catalog of non-fiction. As for fiction, this of course has not been classified, nor have any call numbers been assigned. At first it was thought

that no list of fiction would be needed. But as the problem of duplication of copies and their distribution and transfer from one point to another in the same camp developed, it became clear that at least a shelf-list of fiction would be required, and most of the camps have arranged for this.

In short, any approach toward red tape has been made only after a thoro trial of the simpler methods, or lack of method. It has been interesting to discover that these developments are due entirely to actual demands occasioned by the needs of the soldiers who use the libraries.

VISITS AND CONFERENCES

During the month of March the chairman of the A. L. A. War Service Committee, J. I. Wyer, Jr., made a tour, mainly in the South and Middle West, of about half of the thirty-seven large camps which are now provided with fully organized camp libraries. For part of this tour he was accompanied by Dr. Herbert Putnam, the general director of the A. L. A. Library War Service.

At Waco, Texas, on Mar. 20, a conference of camp librarians was held in the Waco Public Library, all arrangements for which had been made by Miss McCauley, its librarian. Librarians of the public and university libraries in the neighborhood were also present.

Dr. Frank P. Hill, of the War Service Committee, started Apr. 20 on a tour of the southeastern camps. Such visitations are of great value, both to the camp libraries visited and to headquarters.

HOSPITAL LIBRARIES

The base hospitals at the following camps now have librarians attached to their staffs: Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.; Camp Gordon and Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Ga.; Camp Upton, Yaphank, N. Y.; and Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C. The librarians are in most cases living at the hospitals.

At Camp Devens the hospital authorities have granted the A. L. A. the use of a room 30 x 60, which is being attractively furnished with rugs, wicker chairs and low bookcases. Eventually a fieldstone fireplace

is promised. E. Kathleen Jones, librarian at McLean Hospital, Waverley, Mass., is organizing the work at Camp Devens and reports the heartiest co-operation on the part of the medical staff and the Red Cross.

Miriam E. Carey of St. Paul, Minn., who is organizing the work at Fort McPherson, reports that Col. Bratton has given the hospital library the use of a large room in the post exchange as its "headquarters" and has furnished a tea wagon to be used in delivering books to the wards.

Ola M. Wyeth, from the University of Illinois Library, who is in charge at Camp Wadsworth, writes: "My visit to the wards continue to be popular and the officers have even taken to sending for me at odd times when they run out of reading matter. I like that as an appreciation of the system. The boys in the wards are growing more particular about the choice of books and it seems to me I will never be able to supply the demand for books of adventure."

A ward master in the Base Hospital at Camp Upton wanted a Rabbi to have a look at a Jewish patient who he thought was rather peculiar—possibly out of his head—because he clung so tenaciously to an old newspaper. Upon investigation, the Rabbi found that this Jewish boy, quite bewildered, since he could neither speak nor read English, for ten days had had nothing to read but an old Yiddish paper, and was nearly beside himself for want of mental occupation. The Rabbi called upon the hospital librarian, Katherine Tappert, who, altho there was but little of Hebrew and Yiddish on the shelves, was able to provide some suitable material and to do for the patient what the doctors could not do.

The hospital libraries in the large camps will be administered as branches of the main Camp Library. Books will be supplied to them from the Camp Library collections, but, in addition, books especially suited to hospital needs will be purchased.

The principal work of the hospital librarian is to make the connection between the man and the book. She must reach the man with the book that he needs, and the reports from the women already at work indicate that this thought is clearly before them.

WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE MEETS

A meeting of the War Service Committee of the American Library Association was held at the New York Public Library, at 10 a. m., Apr. 4, 1918, with the following members present, being a quorum of the committee: J. I. Wyer, Jr., E. H. Anderson, F. P. Hill, C. F. D. Belden and W. H. Brett; Thomas L. Montgomery, president of the American Library Association, Herbert Putnam, general director of the War Library Service, and R. R. Bowker, editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, were also present.

Among the matters of interest brought before the committee and items of business transacted were the following:

Finance Items. Chairman Wyer submitted the monthly finance statement for Mar. 30 from the American Security and Trust Company, showing assets in cash and securities aggregating \$755,531.46; also statement, Apr. 1, from William L. Brown, disbursing officer for the Library War Service, showing unexpended balance in his hands of \$358,868.58.

The chairman further submitted copy of report from Arthur L. Bailey, chairman of the A. L. A. Finance Committee, as made to the Executive Board of the association, showing that in accordance with the recommendation of the War Service Committee of Dec. 29, 1917, his committee had audited the accounts of the War Finance Committee. This report was accompanied by detailed statements from the chairman of the War Finance Committee covering receipts and expenditures in the various funds handled by this committee and which were the subject of the audit.

Sales of Undesirable Books, Magazines and Newspapers. The committee, taking under consideration the sale of undesirable books, magazines and newspapers, which has been in vogue from the outset, but which has never been formally authorized by the committee, voted that any sums realized from the sales of unavailable books, magazines, or reading matter, whether gift material or other, should either be turned over to treasurers of local campaign committees or be accounted for directly to the treasurer of the A. L. A.

Visits to Camp Libraries. The chairman reported that he had visited sixteen camps and camp libraries Mar. 8 to 29, and that twenty-one different camps where there are library buildings have already been visited by members of the War Service Committee and five additional camps by the General Director. It was voted that as many of the additional camps as practicable should be visited by the chairman or some other member of the War Service Committee designated by him between this time and the A. L. A. conference.

Use of Enlisted Men. The secretary laid before the committee a letter from a certain librarian stating that in his opinion there are more than enough competent librarians now in military service to take care of the camp libraries without drawing on the A. L. A. funds, and that to obtain their service a government order from the War Department should be applied for.

As this letter touches the policy of the War Service Committee in constituting the personnel of its war library service it was unanimously recorded as the sense of the committee that any application to the War Department such as this communication would imply, would be quite unwarrantable, as would any request for such continued services of enlisted men as is likely to interfere with their military preparation or duties.

Overseas Service. There were laid before the committee and read in full two detailed reports (Jan. 21 and Feb. 26, 1918) by M. L. Raney on the conditions affecting its overseas service in Great Britain and France.

CAMP LIBRARIANS MEET IN TEXAS

The librarians of the Southern group of camps met in conference at Waco, Texas, Mar. 21. J. I. Wyer of the New York State Library, representing the Washington headquarters of the Library War Service, presided. The following camp librarians were present: Winthrop Chenery, Camp Pike; S. A. McKillop, Camp Beauregard; J. F. Marron, Camp Travis; W. R. Watsabaugh, Camp Logan; Earl N. Manchester, Camp Cody; H. T. Dougherty, Kelly Field; L. L. Dickerson, Camp Doni-

phan; Irving Bundy, Camp Bowie; Joy E. Morgan, Camp MacArthur. Other persons interested were present and took part in the conference. Among these was W. R. Raymond, supervisor of educational work for the Y. M. C. A. in the Southern camps. Mr. Raymond stated that at every point in all the camps he visited he found the American Library Association energetically at its work and ready to co-operate with all other agencies in camp. He was especially pleased with the effectiveness and cordiality of the co-operation between his organization and Library War Service. Everyone present felt that Library War Service is the biggest opportunity that has been presented to the library forces of the nation and that the librarians in all parts of the country are rising to meet that opportunity in a way that will make a large contribution toward the winning of the war. Mr. Wyer brought many useful ideas and much inspiration into the conference and the general exchange of ideas gave each one present a better grasp of the work to be done.

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES AT CAMP DEVENS LIBRARY

The Camp Devens Library is so built that it permits of the use of part of it for lectures without disturbing the other. The building is the trifoil or cloverleaf plan, and in the ell at the rear of it is a fireplace, with adjacent settles, and roomy comfortable round tables. For lectures and talks around the hearth stone, chairs are quickly placed in the open spaces and the lights turned out if a lantern is to be used, and the rest of the building goes on with its service to readers and book borrowers.

Professor Louis Bliss Gillet, formerly of Wesleyan University, now at Columbia, spent a week at the library and read at the fireplace each evening. He considered recent war poetry in comparison with that written at the beginning of the conflict, treating of poems of Robert Nichols and Siegfried Sassoon in contrast to those of Rupert Brooke and others. He read also essays and book résumés and discussed books and reading with the men informally, going from shelf to shelf with groups of men.

J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., of Boston, gave a course of six "Talks on France" illustrated with lantern slides and photographs, on Wednesdays and Saturdays from Apr. 6 to Apr. 20. The subjects of the talks were: 1. The outward appearance of France in ordinary times, scenery, roads, streets and buildings; 2. The finest buildings in France, outside and inside; 3. The statues and sculpture of France and French taste in design; 4. French painting and painters, French pictures in this country and "over there"; 5. Prominent Frenchmen of to-day, statesmen, soldiers, artists, writers. Accompanying the lectures exhibits of large photographs loaned from the Children's Museum of Boston, were arranged on the walls of the library, and men studied them with care and interest. A satisfying result of the talks is the drawing of books on France and a sympathetic interest in such things.

An army order from Washington has required every officer to file in the Intelligence Office two photographs of himself. Bachrach Studios received the commission at Camp Devens to make portraits of each officer. The librarian accepted the suggestion of the Division Headquarters that the sittings be made in the library because of the superb publicity. Several hundred of officers will come to the building, and experience to date has shown that the building has made its appeal to those who have come for the first time so satisfactorily that they will come again and again. And this means that the men will come under officers' direction. The largest day for attendance so far is 1134, not including 193 officers, which is a count and not estimate.

THE BEGINNINGS OF A BASE HOSPITAL LIBRARY

From Ola M. Wyeth, who has been appointed hospital librarian at Camp Wadsworth, comes this fine letter on her work there, which will be read with a great deal of interest by the women of the profession, from whom the librarians for the hospitals will be recruited:

Now that a precedent has been established and women are being admitted to the camp libraries and base hospitals, it may interest

some prospective workers to know something of the life in one of these places.

Camp Wadsworth is near Spartanburg, S. C., and is located in what was once a pine forest. Many of the trees have been left standing, thus softening the effect of crude new buildings and the general air of barrenness. Another fact which tends to lend picturesque quality to the camp is that most of the enlisted men live in tents. These harmonize with the surroundings and are especially fascinating at night to one standing on a prominence and looking down upon their canvas tops glowing from the reflection of the lights inside.

The particular section in which the library and hospital are located, however, is covered with one-story wooden buildings devoid of paint and uncompromisingly plain in outline. The library, with its neat little building all freshly painted and wearing an air of permanence, is a pleasant contrast to its neighbors. I need not describe it, as you have all seen pictures and heard descriptions of camp libraries and this one is very similar to the others.

The base hospital is not one building, but a group of buildings and that group is being added to as fast as carpenters can work. Each ward is a separate building, the whole group being connected by a covered runway. As there are at present thirty-six wards, besides the administration offices, quarters for nurses, medical officers and medical detachment, operating room, dental clinic, mess hall and post exchange, chapel, morgue, and many other smaller offices, you can see that it covers a vast amount of space. There are about eight hundred patients at present, with the number bound to increase with the approach of warm weather; about one hundred nurses and more arriving every few days; three hundred medical detachment boys and a demand for as many more, and about seventy physicians and surgeons. I am giving these statistics to show the number and type of the patrons of the library.

Technical books for the physicians and surgeons are supplied by the Surgeon-General's Office, while the New York Medical Library and the Library of Congress will loan books and magazines not so secured for short intervals. The nurses have been supplied with a few books on their specialty which have been very helpful in organizing among the medical detachment a class on the rudiments of nursing. As for the rest of the collection, it is being compiled on the same basis as that of the Main Library—a few representative books on all sorts of subjects, with special reference to the needs and desires of our special classes of readers.

Until the Red Cross building is finished, the library headquarters are in the chapel. It is not so conveniently located as I might wish,

as my nearest neighbor is the morgue, but it does very well as a makeshift. Owing to a shortage among the detachment men, I am still without shelving or tables, so cannot make this into a very satisfactory reading room, but it is my intention to do so as soon as possible. However, my most eager readers are not able to come to the library and to them, the men in the wards, I carry the books and magazines and am always sure of a warm welcome.

The need for work of this sort has been felt most keenly. Testimony to that effect comes in from all sides. An ex-patient said to me one day: "Gee, when I was sick over there we were tickled to death to get a magazine six months old." The librarian at Spartanburg has told me of the men who have come to her and voiced the need for books at the hospital. The first day that I visited the wards the men were incredulous and hesitant about availing themselves of the privilege offered. Some of them timidly asked me how much it cost. Now they waylay me as I walk along the runways, ask me how soon I am coming to their ward, request certain books, etc. I am busy with my note book taking down their suggestions a good deal of the time. Before visiting the Officers' ward the first time I wondered whether they would appreciate my coming, and went in with a distinct feeling of timidity. I have since been reassured, for my weekly visits are not enough for them and they send for me on an average of three times a week.

And now I would like to take my readers on a visit around the wards. I have not yet been provided with a book cart, principally because the kind suitable for this work will have to be made to order. At present, I am using the food cart between hours and have an orderly to push it. We start out with about seventy-five books and a bunch of magazines and usually circulate from thirty to fifty books in two hours, altho one day we distributed seventy. We can visit about five wards in that time. As the food cart is too big and too noisy to take into the wards, we stop at the door and fill our arms with reading matter.

The ward is a long, narrow room with fifteen or twenty beds on either side. Near the door is a large, round stove and around it several chairs. The men not confined to their beds are usually grouped there, especially if the weather is a little cool, some playing cards, some trying to match the pieces of a picture puzzle, and perhaps a few knitting. I deposit my books on a nearby table and these men gather around and choose their books. "Have you got any of Zane Grey's books to-day? Did you ever read the 'Riders of the purple sage'?" Say, that is the best book ever written." "What adventure stories have you? I can't get interested in anything unless it is exciting," says another. This is

the popular clamor and I can never supply the demand for books of this type. Stories of the war always prove popular, and the more serious books on that subject always arouse interest. "Is it true?" asked one man on picking up Belloc's "Elements of the Great War. "That's what I want. Something true."

We leave this group and approach the first bed patient. He announces that he wants a story, but on looking at our stock is quite as apt to choose some biography or book of travel. Poetry appeals to some. One man had been taking out a different book of poems each time that I came. "You seem to like poetry," I said. "That's my business," he answered. "I write poetry for the magazines and I like to read somebody else's poetry once in a while." He has promised to compose some for me before my next visit. Another man has become so attached to Stedman's "Victorian anthology" that he renews it each time that I come. He would like to own a copy, but \$2.00 makes a pretty big hole in a private's salary.

Now and then some one will ask for a book along his line of business, such as advertising, telegraphy, etc., and others are much interested in learning more about the great business they are engaged in at present. Often they like to chat over the books they have read and are my best advertisers. One afternoon I piled my books on the foot of one bed and its occupant interested all his neighbors by giving a synopsis of nearly every book that I had.

It is interesting to note the type of men who read the best things. One is often surprised. One quiet, refined lad who spoke of his library at home, and seemed thoroly acquainted with all the better writers, proved to be a vaudeville actor from Broadway. Another, who seemed to particularly enjoy my visits and who discussed modern English novelists and the leading poets of the day with an amazing aptitude, was none other than an ex-prize fighter and was in the prison ward because he would not submit to discipline.

There are a few who have been ill a long, long time and grow morbid and need cheering up. What better method can be imagined than to supply them with wholesome reading? "I don't want to impose on you," said one patient of seven months' standing, "but you don't know what these books mean to me." I furnish him with about six books a week.

There are a few who have been ill a long, permit them to read. I am trying to interest the convalescent boys in reading aloud to them, and when I get a little time I read them a story myself. There are quite a few who do not know how to read. To them, especially, the scrap books give infinite delight, tho, indeed, all the men love them.

To the contagious wards, we send many magazines and the more worn books, which are to be burned eventually.

The work is still in its infancy, but new possibilities are opening up constantly. We are to have a pleasant and commodious room in the Red Cross building and when we are installed there perhaps I can write a fuller and better description of library work in a base hospital but I have endeavored to show you what we are doing now and what are some of the satisfying phases of work of this kind. I would like to add one word more about the attitude towards women in this particular camp. The fact that the nurses are here, makes the presence of the librarian perfectly natural. I have served at the loan desk in the camp library several times and the men have not seemed any more surprised than if it were an ordinary public library. Everywhere, the women in camp are treated with the greatest consideration and courtesy. We are welcome at the Y. M. C. A. entertainments, the Liberty tent, etc., and the greatest freedom is given us. It is no sacrifice to do camp library work so far as I have experienced it, but a great privilege.

LETTERS FROM THE CAMPS

Camp Zachary Taylor, Kentucky

From Camp Taylor George T. Settle, the camp librarian, writes:

Library work at Camp Zachary Taylor is progressing favorably. We have on the shelves at the central library and branches in the Y. M. C. A., K. of C., Salvation Army, Base Hospital, etc., 15,696 volumes, with a total circulation of 10,266. Of this 3,081 volumes were circulated at the main building. Our records show that 70,502 soldiers used the library during the month. This included Gen. Harry C. Hale, in command, Gen. D. B. De Vore and other officers.

The Burleson magazines were turned over to the library to be assorted and distributed on March 20, by Gen. Hale in command.

Raymond J. McCoy of the Cincinnati Public Library was transferred to Fort Oglethorpe on Feb. 10 and George L. Lewis, librarian of the Atheneum Library, Westfield, Mass., has been with us since Mr. McCoy left.

A branch was opened in the Y. M. C. A. building at the Remount Station the day it was completed, and the day the soldiers reported at the heavy artillery camp at West Point, twenty miles south of Louisville, books and magazines were there for them.

One of the interesting parts of camp library work is with the soldiers at the base hospital. We are arranging to open a library with a trained assistant in the Red Cross building just as soon as it is completed. This work is in the hands of a committee appointed by the camp librarian, with Mrs. Cale Young Rice in charge. Mrs. Rice's reports on the work there are most interesting. Her committee visits the base hospital two or three times each week. Each bed is visited and

library books and magazines, and scrap books are left with the men. In addition to this, the ladies write letters for the sick and give them delicacies, fruit, etc.

Our campaign for books in Louisville was most successful. By actual count we have received at the Main library more than 15,500 volumes, with the three high schools, six branch libraries and several large department stores and a theater yet to send in their report. We estimate that we have collected more than 20,000 volumes. In addition to library work at Camp Zachary Taylor there are two large soldiers clubs in the city. In giving books, a great many are named for this purpose. Several thousand volumes have been received but we do not count them in our report.

PERSONNEL

The organization of a personnel file of possibilities for the camp library service has been progressing at headquarters during the past month. A circular letter was sent out to Library Schools, State Commissions and the larger libraries, asking for suggestions of men and women who might be available for this work. As names came

in, an application blank, which had been carefully prepared to bring out a maximum of information, was sent to each person suggested, and the applications have been indexed by subject; so as to yield instantly information, for example, as to who have applied for hospital libraries, who live in the southwest, who could begin work at once, go anywhere, serve for any length of time, for expenses only, or for any given salary, etc., etc.

There is now at hand a file of applications from over two hundred men and women, who can be drawn on as vacancies occur. The need is still great for more men, capable of taking charge of camp libraries or assisting in them, and many personal letters have been sent, or are by way of sending, to librarians who have not yet volunteered or been drafted into the service.

Recent appointments for Camp Library work, not hitherto recorded, are the following:

National Guard Camps

Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La.....	Wm. Marzolf, assistant.
Camp Bowie, Ft. Worth, Texas.....	Elizabeth Eckel, assistant.
Camp Cody, Deming, N. M.	Wm. H. Powers, librarian.
Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.	John R. Johnston, assistant.
	J. M. Karper, assistant (transferred from Camp Lee).
Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.	Kate D. Ferguson, assistant.
Camp Logan, Houston, Texas	Lois L. Watsabaugh, assistant.
Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.	Ely Nelson, assistant.
	Ernest L. Johnson, assistant (transferred from Camp Shelby).
Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.	Wm. Blair, assistant (transferred from Camp McClellan).

National Army Camps

Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.	Kathleen Jones, library organizer at Base Hospital.
Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.	H. B. Van Hoesen, librarian.
	Henry N. Bowman, assistant.
Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Ia.	Harley W. Chandler, assistant.
Camp Funston, Ft. Riley, Kans.	L. E. Fitts, assistant.
Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.	Miriam E. Carey, library organizer at Base Hospital.
Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.	Chas. F. Zak, assistant.
Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.	Gladys D. Nicholas, assistant.
	Robert R. Green, assistant.
Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.	Ellen G. Smith, assistant.
Camp Meade, Admiral, Md.	G. F. Bowerman, librarian.
Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio	Gordon W. Thayer, acting librarian.
	C. A. Read, assistant.
	H. C. Leidigh, assistant.
Camp Upton, Yaphank, N. Y.	Katherine Tappert, library organizer at Base Hospital.

Other Camps

Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex.L. A. Sandusen, assistant.
 Camp Merritt, Tenafly, N. J.John O. Oliver, assistant.

Naval Station

Camp Perry, Great Lakes, Ill.M. S. Dudgeon, librarian.

Matthew S. Dudgeon, secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, has been given leave of absence to serve as camp librarian at Camp Perry, Great Lakes, Illinois, beginning Apr. 1.

Henry B. Van Hoesen, assistant librarian of the Princeton University Library, has been given leave of absence thru April and May to serve as camp librarian at Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.

William H. Powers, librarian of the South Dakota State College Library at Brookings, S. D., has been given leave of absence to serve as camp librarian at Camp Cody, Deming, N. M., beginning Apr. 20.

Sophie K. Hiss, of the Cleveland Public Library, is associated with W. H. Brett in the work of the A. L. A. Dispatch Office at Newport News, Va.

Charles E. Rush, librarian of the Indianapolis Public Library, has been given leave of absence for Library War Service at headquarters. He will give some attention to publicity and to the work in smaller camps and stations.

Eleanor Gleason, librarian of the Mechanics' Institute Library, Rochester, N. Y., has joined the staff at headquarters.

C. O. S. Mawson, editor of the new atlas issued by Doubleday, Page & Co. last year, has been sent to the dispatch office in Hoboken to assist Mr. Dickinson. Miss Bucknam of the Queens Borough Public Library succeeded Miss Tyler in that office during April.

Helen E. Vogleson of the Los Angeles County Free Library went to Camp Kearny Mar. 20 to take charge of the library during the absence of J. H. Quire. She will stay at least a month assisting with the organization after Mr. Quire returns. The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors has authorized Celia Gleason, librarian, to schedule the staff for special duty at Camp Kearny as needed.

THE DISPATCH OFFICE AT NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

It was a fertile field which faced the workers of the A. L. A. Dispatch Office at Newport News. The embarkation headquarters at this point have gathered in the vicinity thousands of soldiers and sailors who throng the camps and naval bases. A survey of the community at once uncovered wonderful opportunities for service.

Special lines of government work are in progress at the two large aviation camps—Morrison and Langley Fields, and these create a real need for books on technical subjects. Camps Stuart and Hill, which correspond to cantonments at other points, house thousands of soldiers, and the large base hospital at Camp Stuart has hundreds of patients, all of whom need books. There is an equal demand for reading matter for men in the Navy. Already over 3000 volumes have been asked for by the great naval base at the old Jamestown Exposition grounds. Battleships, patrol boats and naval training schools are asking for libraries.

The work of the Dispatch Office must answer the demands from the men in khaki and the men in blue who are waiting at this point for orders to go to France. And it must also answer the urgent call for books which comes from overseas.

An unique opportunity for service came last week when a captain coming into this port told of a wireless message he had received from a passing hospital ship. They had "signaled for books" and needless to say a case was soon made ready so that when this captain makes his return voyage he may leave with the patients on this hospital ship a well selected library.

Books for camps and naval bases are being housed by the Y. M. C. A., whose workers are looking after the circulation at present. The organization of the library work at this point is similar to that of a

central library and its branches. A library building is under way at the Embarkation headquarters in the town of Newport News. From this center the distribution will be made to the outlying agencies and shipments prepared for overseas.

ILLINOIS LIBRARY CO-OPERATION WITH FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Following up the article by O. E. Norman on the "Libraries' part in the first food exhibit," further account of the work of the Illinois library publicity committee is furnished by George A. Deveneau, publicity director.

A series of Library Letters have been prepared and sent thruout the state. The response of the Illinois librarians to the appeal of the Federal Food Administration has been most encouraging, and, as a result, not only have the librarians secured really adequate collections of books and pamphlets on the general subject of food, but they have succeeded in bringing this literature to the attention of their public.

"In co-operation with the local Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, the Farm and Home Advisors of the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of Illinois, and the high school teachers of art, domestic science, and agriculture," writes Mr. Deveneau, "the libraries have held food shows and other exhibits that have attracted many people to the library who had never come to the library before.

"At Freeport, Ruth P. Hughes, the children's librarian, who was placed in charge of this food work by Harriet Lane, the librarian, planned and carried out a food show which brought to the library four thousand people within the week, to see the instructive exhibit. Miss Hughes, with the assistance of May Davenport, the Freeport high school librarian, and of the school superintendent, conducted a poster contest before the food show was held which aroused the interest of the whole community. At the time of the food show a conference was held in the library of all of the county representatives of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, and lecturers from the University

of Illinois, the Woman's Committee, and the Food Administration gave a series of instructive talks. Alma Kruse, the high school domestic science teacher, with the assistance of her classes, prepared the food exhibits at this food show.

"The excellent work which was done at Freeport has been duplicated by the librarians of Joliet, Decatur, Bloomington, Evanston, Gilman, and over thirty other Illinois towns.

"A word regarding the organization of our State Library Publicity Committee may be of interest to you. The committee consists of the following persons, who, in turn, are in charge of sub-committees: Jane P. Hubbell; Lydia Margaret Barrette, chairman of the sub-committee on food production; Anna May Price, chairman of the sub-committee on library conferences; Jessie M. Woodford, chairman of the sub-committee on food shows and exhibits; Marcus Skarstedt, chairman of the sub-committee on library publicity; and Prof. John Edward Lake, head of the department of art and design of the University of Illinois, chairman of the sub-committee on food posters.

"In our work we have secured the co-operation of the Art Institute of Chicago, students of which have designed a very remarkable series of food posters, photographs of which we can send you; of the University of Illinois; of the Drama League of America, and of other agencies.

"The work which is being done in Illinois is, as you doubtless know, only part of a nation-wide movement, and the library publicity directors of Washington, Oregon, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and many other states are doing work of great interest and significance."

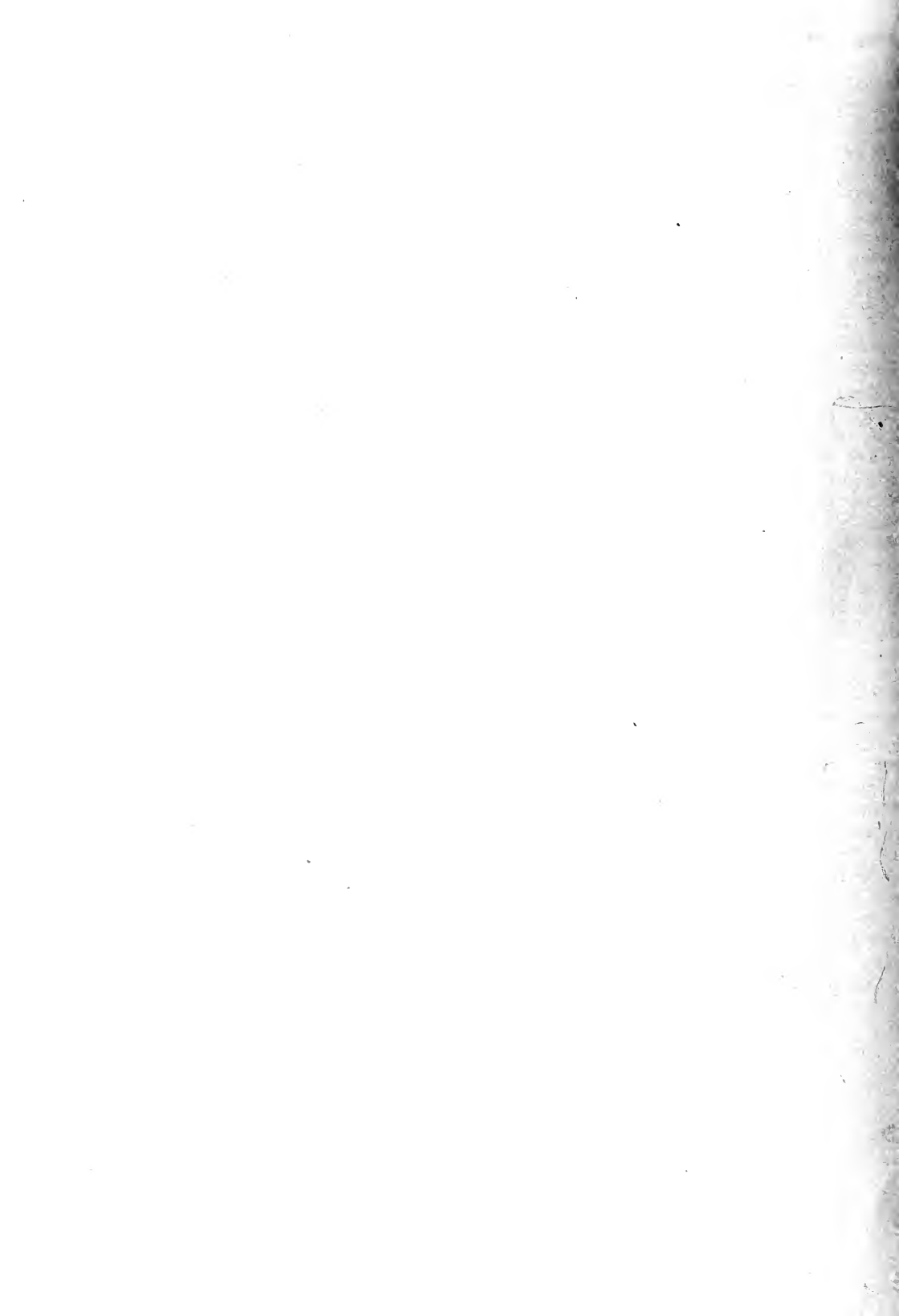
A SMALL-TOWN FOOD CONSERVATION EXHIBIT

In the Public Library at Dalton, Mass., a very successful food production and conservation exhibit was held Mar. 15, both afternoon and evening, with an attendance of 275.

Dr. Anna Wood, assistant to the food administrator for Berkshire county, presided at the afternoon meeting, and introduced Mrs. R. H. Brown, executive secre-



TWO OF HOBOKEN'S FORMER SALOONS NOW SERVE AS HEADQUARTERS FOR THE A. L. A. DISPATCH OFFICE.
A THIRD SALOON ACROSS THE STREET IS USED FOR STORAGE PURPOSES



tary of the food department of the Women's Municipal League of Boston, who gave a most instructive talk on "The mechanism of food conservation."

Miss M. L. Turner, manager of the Liberty bread shop of Boston, talked of her work and gave many valuable war recipes. Samples of her liberty breads were passed about for the audience to taste. After Miss Turner's talk she demonstrated the making of her breads and muffins.

F. G. Crane, county food administrator, presided at the evening meeting. Miss Turner spoke again on all substitutes for wheat flour. The meeting was open for discussion and for an hour and a half it was most interesting and instructive.

The library was most artistically decorated for this occasion with potted plants and spring flowers everywhere. Two exhibits were of particular interest. One showing the value and necessity of use of corn, was built in by the fireplace, using a large picture of Uncle Sam as a center piece, and surrounding it the various articles into which corn enters. The other illustration was used to convey the importing of various products by means of railroads and showed that only by the co-operation of everyone is the road to victory open.

The local food display was most interesting. Twenty-five people sent in breads, cakes and muffins made with well-tried recipes, these recipes being attached. This exhibition was held in the junior room of the library.

On a table at the entrance to the rooms was placed a grain grinder to show that grains ground at home are a great saving. The grains exhibited were wheat, barley, corn, soy bean, buckwheat flour, etc. A lightening butter machine was also exhibited showing the saving of 45 per cent of the butter bill.

Thru the courtesy of the Free Public Library Commission, the Women's Municipal League and Amherst Agricultural College and the U. S. government, many free recipes and pamphlets of information were distributed.

PROMOTING THE SALE OF THRIFT STAMPS

"On to Berlin" is the slogan by which the Sioux City Public Library stimulates

interest in the sale of thrift stamps to children. Colored maps of the war zone have been conspicuously posted at the Main Library and all the branch libraries, and miniature white flags fashioned and placed with the purchaser's name on the first of sixteen trenches which surround Berlin. With each succeeding stamp purchased the child's flag is advanced a trench until with the sixteenth, Berlin is reached.

With each Baby Bond a star or stripe is placed upon the flag until eventually the white flag is transformed into an American flag.

The children have received the idea with much enthusiasm. The maps are being rapidly covered with flags of the many contestants, all of whom are intent upon reaching Berlin first. No child is satisfied until he carries an American flag to Berlin.

The Sioux City Public Library is an authorized agency for the sale of thrift stamps.

OTHER FORMS OF SERVICE

Binghamton Public Library

The library's report gives the following outline of war service:

Local newspaper card index of all war activities in Broome county.

Card directory of all war service organizations in Broome county.

Poster Collection—Permanent file of war posters (Army, Navy, Liberty Loan, Red Cross), programs, etc., for every branch of the service.

Arrangement of Books by Special Subject—Aviation (magazines, technical books); food (posters, free U. S. Dept. Agriculture pamphlets); Red Cross (magazines, books on hygiene, class study); war manuals (technical books); War in Europe (history, narration, etc.).

Maps—Large wall maps, maps for circulation, table maps for reference.

Bulletin Boards—Changed weekly. Liberty Loan, Food Conservation, local notes, war recipes, portraits.

Books and Magazines to Cantonments—Public co-operation thru press and pulpit.

Documents—Bureau of Information Washington, D. C., furnishes, free, documents covering all phases of the war; docu-

ments issued by foreign governments on file for reference use.

Advertising—Lantern slides shown in motion picture theaters; local newspapers.

Connecticut State Library

Following the taking of an automobile census of Connecticut in the spring of 1917, the work of conducting the state military census and the state agricultural survey was turned over to the State Library. All blanks are returned to the library where the data is compiled and the records preserved. The agricultural survey, besides giving personal data for each individual, records the area of the land owned or rented and its availability for crops, timber, or pasturage; itemized reports on the crops harvested in 1917; an estimate of the crops planned to be harvested in 1918; the supply of livestock and machinery on hand; and the number of employes.

The military census, besides the usual blanks for men and women, has a revised blank for the registration of individuals who have had nursing training or experience. The report on the nurses and nursing resources is printed as a public document.

Riverside, California, Public Library

For winning the war the Riverside Public Library and the Riverside Library Service School have organized in the following manner:

The school and the staff have an association known as the Riverside Library League, which is also the War Savings Society. Joanna Gaylord, 1918, is the president, and Nelle M. Bate, 1918, is the secretary. This league has volunteered to do all the record work for the Riverside War Relief Council, which has charge of all the money raising campaigns and is organized over both county and city. The Council is preparing a very thoro directory and record of all persons who contribute either money or services. The record goes into details and a part of the record will be useful for a survey of alien enemies. It will become also a source of genealogical and biographical reference in years to come. After the war has been won the whole record will be deposited in the Riverside Public Library as in a department of

archives. There has been given over for the use of the Council one section of the reading room (about 20 x 40 ft. of floor space), the whole of the map room, and all of the bindery. During a campaign the Council has an organization of more than two hundred workers; more than a dozen typewriters are in use and more will be added.

The new aviation camp situated at Alesandro has been named March Field. It is nearly ten miles from the center of Riverside. The Library League is making plans for branch library service at March Field, another branch at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club in the city of Riverside, and such other stations as may be needed for the enlisted men and civilian employes.

The general entertainment committee of the Riverside War Camp Committee Service will be assisted by the Library League and Lillian Dickson, reference librarian, is chairman of one of the committees having such matters in charge. It is planned to have the course in story-telling completed at an early date so that a number of the 1918 class may be ready to tell stories to soldiers as a part of the entertainment plan.

The librarian is a member of the executive committee service which assumes the work assigned by the Fosdick Commission.

Co-operative Advertising in Detroit

The display shown in the window of the City Gas Company of Detroit, Mar. 14-25, was planned by Mr. Brewer, a young man in the advertising department of the Detroit City Gas Company, who also urged all members of the Detroit Display Men's Association to co-operate in the book campaign. Only a few hundred books were collected at this company's office, which is not on a main street, but all the branches of the library must have received books as a result of this window display because the addresses of the branches were given on a poster in the middle of the window. Surmounting the globe with its motto, "Our boys are 4000 miles from home," was the slogan, "No books too good for a soldier," and the books shown from the camp library supply were suggestive of titles that would be suitable and acceptable.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY GRANTS, FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1918

THE following library grants were made during the months of February and March by Carnegie Corporation:

ORIGINAL GIFTS, UNITED STATES	
Jennings County (North Vernon), Ind.	\$20,000
Lowell Town, and Cedar Creek and West Creek Townships, Ind.	12,500
	\$32,500

INCREASES, CANADA

Tilbury, Ont. (to cost \$7000)	\$2,000
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The following resolution was adopted by the trustees of Carnegie Corporation at their meeting held Nov. 7, 1917:

Inasmuch as every dollar spent on erecting public buildings or private dwellings, which are not strictly necessary or do not contribute to the efficiency of the country in the prosecution of the war, reduces by the amount of such expenditure the resources of the country in money, in material and in skilled labor, besides tending to enhance the cost of these latter, it was

Resolved, That no new applications for the erection of library buildings will be considered and that further allotments for the erection of library buildings while the war lasts will be made only in cases where correspondence has already advanced so far as to imply a decision on the merits of the case.

A CONVENTION to consider the standardization of trade catalogs is to meet in the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, May 22. This convention is in charge of a special committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, which has already taken the matter up with 575 associations representing various industries and trades, and 287 trade paper publications. After adopting one standard size for catalogs, it is proposed to have a standardized file for their storage, and catalogs which fit this file will have the best chance of preservation. The size $7\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{5}{8}$ inches is suggested as being peculiarly suitable for a standard catalog, and the suggestion is made that letter heads also be made to conform, so that typewritten data may be filed with the catalogs. This standardization of catalogs will also make possible considerable economies in printing charges.

EXAMINATION FOR COUNTY LIBRARIANS

THE next examination to be given by the California board of library examiners under the county free library act of 1911, will be held at Los Angeles on June 7-8 and at Sacramento June 14-15, for those wishing to qualify for the position of county librarian. This examination will be given to eastern librarians on the same terms as it is given to residents of California, tho one unfamiliar with the conditions and peculiarities of California counties might in the beginning enter the service with a certain handicap. Full information will be sent those who may be interested in the examination, if they will apply to Milton J. Ferguson, state librarian and chairman of the board, State Library, Sacramento, Calif.

U. S. CIVIL-SERVICE EXAMINATION FOR LIBRARY ASSISTANT

THE United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for library assistant, for both men and women, on May 22 and June 19, 1918, in various parts of the country, for vacancies in the Departmental Service at Washington, D. C., or elsewhere, at \$900 to \$1200 a year, or higher or lower salaries.

Competitors will be examined in the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated: Library economy, (30), cataloging, classification, and bibliography (35), German, and either French or Spanish (10), and education and experience (25).

At least one year's training in a recognized library school or one year in a training class in a library using modern methods and one year's experience, or three years' experience in a library using modern methods, is a prerequisite for consideration for this position.

Applicants should apply for Form 1312, stating the title of the examination desired, to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or to the local secretary of the United States Civil Service Board.

SERVICE IN MEMORY OF WINONA MARTIN

A SERVICE was held in the Rockville Centre Club in Rockville Centre, Long Island, Mar. 31, in memory of Winona Caroline Martin, the Y. M. C. A. canteen worker who was killed in Paris in a German air raid Mar. 11, and who was formerly in charge of the Public Library there. Dr. Franklin T. Lane presided and several clergymen made addresses. Dr. James Sullivan, state historian, told of her work as a librarian, and Fletcher S. Brockman, assistant general secretary of the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., spoke of her work with the Y. M. C. A. One of Miss Martin's poems was read. A bronze tablet, with her portrait and appropriate inscription, will be placed in the library as a memorial to her.

American Library Association

LIBRARIANS WITH THE COLORS—AN HONOR ROLL

The American Library Association wants a card index of the name of every librarian who is in the *military or naval service* of the United States or Canada, or any of our Allies. May the association have the help of all who read this announcement, and know of librarians who are serving with the colors?

Send the information, if convenient, on a white, punched 3 x 5 ordinary catalog card.

1. Name (inverted) of man in the service. (If handwritten be sure to write very legibly.)
2. Name of library with which he was connected, town, and state or province.
3. Position he held in library; e.g. librarian, cataloger, general assistant, etc.
4. Military position now held (rank, arm of the service, etc., e.g. First Lieutenant, Infantry).

Mail this card *promptly* to the American Library Association, 78 East Washington Street, Chicago.

We want a service flag at the Saratoga Springs Conference the first week in July, and we want every librarian in the service to be represented in that flag.

But even more important, the A. L. A. wants to keep this Roll of Honor as a permanent and valued record, which in due time will doubtless be printed.

GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Secretary*.

Library Organizations

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The regular meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association was held Monday evening, March 8th, in the Music Room of the Library of Congress.

The election of fourteen new members was reported.

The president called on Miss Colcord for a review of the "Adventures and letters of Richard Harding Davis." After sketching the events of the earlier years of Davis's life, Miss Colcord read a few extracts from his letters to give a taste of his racy style and the entertaining manner in which he set forth his experiences. A pleasant side light on his character was his devotion to his mother, to whom he wrote regularly. Miss Colcord spoke of his early success as a writer not only of stories and novels but more especially of his quite wonderful work as a war correspondent in all parts of the world and in the wars of all nations.

Dr. T. W. Koch read a paper on work which is being done with soldiers blinded in the war to enable them to return to active life and to earn a livelihood. He outlined the work carried on abroad as well as that which is being planned in this country. He dwelt upon the need of books for these soldiers, books, of course, printed in raised type and which must not only furnish entertainment but should cover scientific subjects and the various lines of work for which the soldiers are being trained.

A. J. Klein of the Service bureau, Committee on Public Information, made an appeal to the members of the association for assistance in the work of listing and arranging informational matter in regard to all lines of work in the government departments.

A pleasant innovation was the rendering of several selections from MacDowell, by Gladys Pratt, one of the newer members of the association.

Burton E. Stevenson, formerly librarian of the Chillicothe Public Library, now with the Library War Service work in Washington spoke on the "Human side of camp library work." Camp library work has, he told us, brought out the human side of librarians, sometimes lost in the red tape and routine of ordinary library work. The best men are needed for organizing the work; the library must serve the need of men of varied interests and from all conditions of life; litera-

ture of all kinds is wanted; fiction, at Camp Sherman, from which Mr. Stevenson drew his illustrations, formed only 38 per cent of the whole. Every private wants to become an officer, every officer is studying to make himself proficient in his own especial line and to put himself in line for promotion, and they ask for books on all sorts of technical subjects, books on the war, text-books of foreign languages, especially French, as well as good literature, poetry and fiction. War library work, Mr. Stevenson said, was the great opportunity for library workers and they must not fail to prove themselves ready and able to meet it.

F. W. Ashley, chairman of the committee appointed by the association to cooperate with the American Library Association in the drive for books, spoke on the campaign in Washington. The Public Library had already gathered 2000 books, the Library of Congress by means of competitive team work, over 7000 and another 1000 had come in from miscellaneous sources. A publicity campaign was being carried on thru the newspapers, and thru speakers in the public schools; the help of the churches had been enlisted thru the ministers; clubs also had been approached and the Boy Scouts were organized for house to house canvass. He emphasized, as had Mr. Stevenson, that all kinds of books were wanted and books more than money, tho the latter was never to be refused. The object of the campaign should appeal to every Washingtonian, as an opportunity for them to pass on to our soldiers the books which have been a source of pleasure, instruction, and inspiration to them.

The president, W. J. Hamilton, announced that as he was about to take up the duties of secretary of the Indiana library commission, he should have to resign his position as president of the District of Columbia Library Association. This announcement was heard with regret by the members of the association and especially by those on the Executive board who have had the privilege of working with Mr. Hamilton.

Alice O. Atwood, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The March meeting of the New York Library Club was held March 14, at 3 p. m. in the United Engineering Societies Building.

The first speaker was Harrison W. Craver, director of the United Engineering Societies Library, who spoke on the combined and re-organized library. He gave a sketch of the origin and merging of the libraries of the four

societies, and spoke of the problems arising out of their union, two principal ones being the cataloging and the classifying.

The next speaker was Alfred D. Flinn, secretary of the United Engineering Societies, who read a paper on "What the engineer expects from the librarian."

Mr. Flinn urged that material be well classified and cataloged, with many analyticals, and suggested that librarians could be most helpful by saving some books, eliminating others and teaching the public to be discriminating.

Following Mr. Flinn's paper five new members were elected to membership. The next meeting was announced for May 22 at the Metropolitan Museum.

There was a rising vote of thanks to the United Engineering Societies for their courtesy in granting the use of their building to the club, after which the meeting adjourned.

ELEANOR ROPER, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The April meeting of the Chicago Library Club was held at the library of the Commonwealth Edison Co., Mr. Manchester, second vice president, presiding.

Mr. Utley, Secretary of the A. L. A. spoke on the A. L. A. activities of 1917-18. Mr. Utley quoted the statement by Ex-President Taft that the libraries' work for the soldiers is the best of all welfare work that has been done. Mr. Utley said that thousands of people not officially connected with libraries had helped in the drive for books, and reported briefly on the general progress of work with enlisted men.

E. N. Manchester, who has been librarian of the camp library at Deming, New Mexico, told of his experiences. Deming had a population of 2000 before the camp came; it now has from 4000 to 5000. The town is two miles from the camp and contains little of interest to the men. The library building is near headquarters and the camp post office, and is the most sand-proof building in camp. Mr. Manchester found that the soldiers do have time to read, as they have some days of rest and their evenings. The library did not have to advertise and the average daily circulation in February was 200 volumes. From 25 to 30 per cent was fiction but non-fiction books were often asked for that could not be had. There were 18,000 books in the library when Mr. Manchester left, 8000 in the central collection and the rest in 21 stations in different parts of the camp. Many soldiers read the magazines only, but books by Rex Beach, Harold

Bell Wright and Jack London and the "Tarzan" books are very popular. Requests were made for Russian, Turkish, Arabic and Bohemian books. Mr. Manchester emphasized the fact that the Washington office had been most helpful to camp libraries in backing their work.

JANET M. GREEN, *Secretary*.

MISSOURI VALLEY LIBRARY CLUB

The March meeting of the Missouri Valley Library Club was held in the auditorium of the Kansas City, Kansas, Public Library, Thursday evening, Mar. 14.

Willis H. Kerr, librarian of the Kansas State Normal School at Emporia and camp librarian at Funston, spoke to the members of the club and their friends on "Books, soldiers and war." Mr. Kerr told of the significance of the library at Funston to the officers and men. This war demands of the soldier not only intensified military training, but in addition requires such a high degree of scientific knowledge that both officers and men feel that they must respond with studious application. Most of the men find that in spite of strenuous duties, they have more time to read and study than they have ever had before and as a result one of the problems of the camp librarian is to get the right kind of scientific and technical books to the men at the times when they are most needed. Mr. Kerr suggested to those present that in the book campaign they use their influence in securing for camp libraries not only the attractive and interesting recreational reading, which is so obviously needed, but that they send out requests too for books on technical subjects for which there is such a large demand.

The next meeting will be held at William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo., April 12.

KATE DINSMOOR, *Secretary*.

ONTARIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Ontario Library Association, Easter Monday and Tuesday, was probably the best meeting in the history of the association. The attendance, the program and the keen interest thruout all the sessions were very striking features. A fairly large number of new memberships, both within and without Toronto, was another feature. Altogether over sixty libraries outside Toronto were represented. The untiring efforts of the Chief Librarian of Toronto and his staff added very materially in bringing the convention up to high water mark.

The morning session was devoted to rou-

tine business, and the annual report of the secretary covered the library activities of the province and referred to library work in the other provinces of Canada, and touched on the outstanding activities in Great Britain and the United States. The past year was a year of steady progress in Ontario and other parts of Canada, and the coming year promises to be fuller of activities.

Some of the features of the past year were the Summer Library School, the Library Institutes, the development of local library associations, the opening of the new Barrie building, a considerable increase in general circulation thruout the province, a gratifying improvement in the book selection of the libraries, and an increase in the importance attached by library boards to the library qualifications of candidates.

After words of greeting from Controller Robbins, representing the City Council, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kelly, representing the Public Library board, A. L. Boyd, Toronto, presented the first afternoon topic, "The personal element in the work of the librarian." This was an analysis of the fundamental features in personality, and will stimulate many librarians to better service. "What do the people think and say about the Public Library, and why?" was treated by Mrs. William Dorrington, Alton; Eleanor Holmes, Picton, and Arthur Kinsinger, Niagara Falls, in bright, brief papers. William Briden followed with a discussion of "Materials for efficient library service," noting especially the development of children's work in his library. The afternoon was closed by E. Wyly Grier, R. C. A., on "Canadian art and its relationship to the library." This distinguished Canadian artist handled his theme in a masterly way, not only delighting but informing and stimulating his audience.

In the evening the Chief Librarian of Toronto, Dr. George H. Locke, acted as chairman, and introduced the president, Mary J. L. Black, of Fort William. "Concerning some popular fallacies" was Miss Black's topic, and if any benighted individual supposed that a woman could not be a very efficient president of the Ontario Library Association that fallacy was certainly exploded. Miss Black dealt with the fallacies concerning the public library on the part of both the public and the librarian.

Sir Robert Falconer, K.C.M.G., president of the University of Toronto, in his address "What a public library can do for the development of a community," sketched a reconstruction of society upon which we are

now entering. The new educational and industrial life which we are facing will make such demands upon our public libraries as will compel the highest kind of service. To measure up to this service is not only the privilege but the absolute duty of the public library, and means a quality of service which is not general at present.

The informal reception following the paper covered the various rooms of the Reference Library, and the John Ross Robertson collection of historical pictures was much admired, as was the Robertson collection of pictures of Canadian birds.

The Tuesday morning session provided a feast of good things, beginning with Mr. Fred Landon, of London, whose topic "Dealing with newspapers" was treated from the standpoint of one who had the widest knowledge as a journalist before he became a librarian. Colin G. Hawkins, Brownsville, told a thrilling story in his address on "Reaching our rural readers." Anybody who imagines the modern farmer to be a back number should hear Mr. Hawkins' story; it reads almost like a fairy tale. The community activities of that little rural center of less than 250 people were bold and daring to a degree, and the results have been inspiring. "Training the public to demand the best" was the topic by the Rev. James P. Patterson, of Sarnia, who handled it in an attractive and suggestive fashion, sparkling with wit. W. J. Sykes, Ottawa, gave a scholarly treatment of the important topic "Biography for a Canadian library." His list of the 100 best biographies for a Canadian library will be widely circulated thruout the province, and will affect a good deal of the buying in this department.

An informal round table on children's work was held on Tuesday afternoon, at which Carrie Banting, Hamilton, and Norah Thomson, Sault Ste. Marie, were in charge.

A very interesting item of the annual meeting was a luncheon tendered by the women librarians to Miss Black, as the first woman president.

The officers for the current year were elected as follows: President, F. P. Gavin, B.A., The Public Library, Windsor; first vice-president, D. M. Grant, B.A., The Public Library, Sarnia; second vice-president, B. Mabel Dunham, B.A., The Public Library, Kitchener; secretary-treasurer, E. A. Hardy, B.A., D. Paed., 8r Collier St., Toronto. Councillors: W. J. Sykes, B.A., The Carnegie Library, Ottawa; W. H. Murch, The Public Library, St. Thomas; Wm. Briden, B.A., The Public Library, St. Catharines; Miss E. Moir,

Toronto; Norah Thomson, B.A., The Public Library, Sault Ste. Marie; Mary J. L. Black, The Public Library, Fort William. Legal committee: Norman Gurd, B.C.L.; His Honour Judge Hardy; The Hon. Mr. Justice Kelly. Distribution of public documents: L. J. Burpee, W. J. Sykes, E. A. Hardy.

E. A. HARDY, *Secretary.*

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

This year's library visit (Apr. 1-6) was shortened to a week instead of the usual ten days. The chief difference in the schedule was the necessary omission of visits to several of the libraries in and around Boston. Springfield, Worcester, Boston and Providence were visited.

The Library School of the New York Public Library and the Pratt Institute School of Library Science visited the school, the former on the afternoon of March 16; the latter on March 18. Both parties were entertained in the school's rooms on Saturday evening, the 16th by the faculty, resident alumni and the few students of the New York State Library School who were not away on field practice work.

Katharine Van Dyck of the Junior class has been obliged to discontinue her work on account of home duties. Rachel A. Harris, 1917, whose work last year was interrupted by illness has returned to complete her course.

Theodore L. Cole of the Statute Law Book Co. has given, thru the State Library, nearly four hundred bookplates to the school's collection. With the plates is included a clipping from the New York *Evening Post* of Apr. 2, 1898, describing the New York State Library *ex libris* collection of that time. The present collection, tho larger than the old and in some respects better, still lacks a number of the older American plates previously owned by the State Library. Many scarce library bookplates and labels of early date are included in Mr. Cole's gift.

The school has received from T. C. Tai, of the class of 1918, a full set of blue prints of the plans of the Tsing Hua College Library of Peking. This is an official governmental library founded and maintained by the Boxer Indemnity Fund. The library, of which Mr. Tai is chief librarian, now has a building planned by Murphy and Dana of New York according to modern American library ideas. The building and equipment will cost upward of \$600,000 and will eventually house the

books in European languages which the college is collecting. A separate building for the Chinese books is contemplated.

Since the last LIBRARY JOURNAL letter, the following lecturers have addressed the school:

Feb. 14. Isadore G. Mudge. College library administration (2 lectures).

Feb. 18. Corinne Bacon. Some recent poetry; What it means to be a librarian; Trials of a subject bibliographer (3 lectures).

Feb. 21. Josephine A. Rathbone. Movements and tendencies in modern 19th-20th century literature.

Feb. 25. W. O. Carson. Library conditions in Ontario.

Mar. 1. Mlle. Marguerite Clément. Literary and publishing interests in France.

Apr. 13. Henry N. Sanborn. Library commission work.

FRANK K. WALTER.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The inspection tour this spring began on March 23 and ended March 28. Its itinerary included Albany, Boston and Providence. The librarians and staffs of the various institutions visited extended every courtesy, making the trip profitable and enjoyable. The library inspection which is the purpose of the tour is being supplemented thruout the current half-year by afternoons spent in some of the important institutions of New York City.

Practical work for the months of April and May includes periods of war service, each student being given an assignment to one of the A. L. A. Dispatch Offices, either under Robert Vail at the New York Public Library or under Asa Don Dickinson at Hoboken. The immense amount of routine work to be done at these offices furnishes opportunity both for rendering help and for becoming conversant with the methods of assembling books and of sending them overseas and to the cantonments.

On March 19 the school had a lecture on "The rise and decline of the modern magazine" by Lutie Stearns; and on March 20 an address on "The social aspects of library work" by Alice Tyler. Miss Shedlock spoke on April 11 on "The technique and development of story telling," and many of the students have taken advantage of further opportunity to hear Miss Shedlock in a series of evenings given by her at Greenwich House on the Tuesdays in April.

Since last writing a number of reports on the war service of former students have been received. Kathryn Arthur, 1914-15, is index and catalog clerk for the Marine Intelligence Branch of the United States Army Transport Service, New York City. Ellen Brown, 1916-17, is assistant to the Director of Home Economics of the United States

Food Administration for Virginia. Mary A. Waring, 1911-12, is record-clerk at the headquarters of the South Atlantic District of the United States Coast Artillery, Charleston, S. C. Nelson McCombs, until recently a member of the present class at the school, has returned, in response to orders, to Camp Stuart, Va.

Cecilie Andresen, an advanced student, left on March 9 for her home in Norway. Miss Andresen held a position on the staff of the New York Public Library and had hoped to complete her work at the School, but by reason of conditions in her native country, felt it necessary to avail herself of an early sailing.

ERNEST J. REECE, *Principal*.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The field trip of the class of 1918, Saturday, Mar. 23 to Friday, Mar. 29, was an unqualified success. The first stop was made at Poughkeepsie where the Public Library was visited in the morning and Vassar College in the afternoon. Saturday night to Tuesday morning were spent in Albany. Saturday evening a party was given by the Albany School to the New York and Pratt Institute Schools whose visits to Albany coincided for a few hours. On Monday the Education Building and the High School and Normal School libraries were visited. The Troy Public Library and the Rensselaer Polytechnic Library were visited on Tuesday before taking the train for Utica, where the program included a luncheon given by the trustees and staff, an automobile trip to Hamilton College at Clinton, a tea at the home of one of the students of the class, and a party in the evening at the residence of F. T. Proctor, president of the board of trustees. Thursday was spent in Syracuse where the University, Public Library and the firm of Gaylord Brothers entertained the party. At Rochester six resident Pratt graduates vied with one another to give a royal welcome. A program was prepared that had seemed impossibly long on paper, but which proved completely possible under the energetic and inspiring leadership of Miss Zachert, and by Friday afternoon six libraries had been visited there.

The class paid a postponed visit to the Brownsville Children's branch of the Brooklyn Public Library on Friday afternoon, April 5. Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of the Children's Department, gave the third of her

lectures on planning a children's room. This was followed by a tea, after which the students had an opportunity of observing the library in the full swing of the after-school rush. A brief visit was made to the adult branch where Miss Burgess gave an interesting talk on the Brownsville neighborhood.

Lutie E. Stearns, formerly of the Wisconsin Library Commission, spoke to the school on March 19 on the patriotic service that can be rendered by librarians during the war. The first visiting lecturer of the spring term was Theresa Hitchler, head cataloger of the Brooklyn Public Library, who talked on the organization of the catalog department. On April 9 Sarah B. Ball (class of 1902), librarian of the United States Rubber Company, spoke to the class on the methods employed in a business library.

Eleanor Gleason, 1904, librarian of the Mechanics' Institute Library in Rochester, has volunteered for war service at headquarters in Washington. Two more of our graduates have gone into foreign service. Mary A. Dawson, 1910, sailed several weeks ago for work under the Red Cross in Italy, and Carol Hurd, 1912, has gone to France in the canteen service. Katherine Tappert, 1910, has been appointed to organize the hospital library at Camp Upton, Long Island.

The entrance examinations for the class of 1919 will be held on Friday, June 7.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

THE ST. LOUIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

The course given by outside lecturers during the second term was opened, Jan. 2, by Mrs. Harry January, secretary of the Consumers' League of Missouri, who gave a convincing talk on "The responsibility of the citizen for industrial conditions"; L. N. Dougan, principal of Shaw School, gave two lectures, one to the children's librarians and Library School on "Nature books for children," and one to the school on the "Literature of ornithology." Mrs. Philip N. Moore of the health and recreation department, Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, addressed the school, Jan. 21, on the subject "Woman's share in war work." W. L. N. Gifford, librarian of the Mercantile Library, lectured on Americana and English periodicals, both lectures being given at the Mercantile Library and followed by an examination of the library's collections on those subjects. Lillian L. Dickson, reference librarian of the Riverside Public Library, visited the school and spoke briefly of the county library work in Califor-

nia. On Jan. 29, the students were the guests of the Froebel Society and spent an hour listening to Miss Marie L. Shedlock of London, who lectured on "The story as a fine art," with many delightful examples.

Mary E. Downey, secretary and library organizer of the Department of Public Instruction of Utah spoke to the school, Feb. 12, on the H. W. Wilson publications and also on her work in Utah. F. W. Faxon, of the Boston Book Company, on his annual visit to St. Louis talked to the class of his interesting experiences in "Completing periodical sets."

Work during the field period, Jan. 28-Feb. 23, included assignments at six branches and in the following departments, catalog, reference, art room, and children's departments. Two of the students made a title catalog for the library at Barnes Hospital, and one student was assigned to the Washington University Library, for the latter half of the laboratory period. The schedule of appointments was changed at the end of two weeks so that the students might have a more varied experience.

The school attended one session of a conference held by the Missouri Children's Code Commission at the Central Library on Tuesday, Mar. 26, and heard the papers and discussions on the subject of "Child labor and education; present standards."

The students of the Library School took charge of the afternoon schedule at the "Recreation Depot" from 2 to 5 p. m. during the two weeks of the recent drive to secure books and recreational material, which in St. Louis was operated as a combined campaign of a number of different organizations, under the guidance of the War-Camp Community Service Board.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY—LIBRARY COURSE

The following lectures have been given by members of the university faculty: Prof. Harry B. Center, "Newspaper advertising for libraries"; Prof. Ralph B. Wilson, "Methods of handling data for teaching."

D. N. Handy, librarian of the Insurance Library Association of Boston, is giving a series of six lectures on: "Business conditions which make information and its use indispensable"; "Organization of business literature and information: arrangement and classification"; "Filing and shelving material"; "Sources of information"; "Indexes available." These lectures are given in connection with the War Emergency Division and the library classes are attending rather than have them duplicated later.

Margaret S. Locke, assistant librarian of the College of Business Administration, has had supervision of the courses during the past month.

RALPH L. POWER.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school was closed for spring recess, April 1 to 6.

Carrie E. Scott, head of the children's department of the Public Library, Indianapolis, gave a course of seven lectures on "The administration of small libraries," April 8 to 13. Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen of Chicago lectured on "Storytelling" April 15 to 20.

The Library School attended a patriotic meeting held in the Carnegie Music Hall, April 9 under the auspices of the Carnegie Institute of Technology. Among the speakers was the Count de Beaufort of the Belgian Army.

Ernestine Rose of the faculty spoke on "Librarianship as a vocation" at the Ohio State, Ohio Wesleyan and Otterbein Universities, March 16 to 19, and at the Vocational Conference held at Wooster University, March 20.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Principal*.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

During the month of March the seniors who had not already done the required month of field work were assigned to work in the following libraries: Oak Park Public, Rockford Public, Evanston Public, and the University of Illinois Library. The number of students who are willing to work a month in the summer appears to be increasing, and if libraries are able to offer good work and good supervision in the summer months, all the field work may possibly become summer work.

Edna Lyman Scott, lecturer in children's work and literature, was in residence at the school for five weeks, beginning March 4, meeting the seniors daily and the juniors twice a week.

A luncheon and reunion of alumni and former students living in and near Chicago was held March 30, in the rooms of the Brownleigh Club. Twenty-six were present, including Miss Simpson and Miss Curtis, from the faculty, both of whom made short addresses.

Harry Amsterdam, junior, has withdrawn from the school.

E. O. Fontaine, junior, has been called to the colors.

Nora Kirwan, stenographer in the school office for nearly six years, has resigned to enter the service of a Philadelphia company.

P. L. WINDSOR, *Director*.

SIMMONS COLLEGE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The lecturers during the last month have been John A. Lowe, who talked on March 15 on "Library buildings," and on April 6 on "Advertising," and Lutie E. Stearns, who spoke on March 22 on "The rise and fall of the modern magazine."

The regular visits for the month were to the Newtonville Technical High School, and the Brookline Public Library. Thanks to the courtesy of Mr. Lowe, a group of over fifty of the seniors and college graduates visited the camp library at Camp Devens on April 13, where they enjoyed not merely the sight of the camp library activity, but also a visit to the camp itself.

SUMMER COURSES

A class for preparation of workers in base hospital libraries will probably be given at Simmons College during the summer session, July 9 to August 16, if the demand is sufficient for it. Further details will be given later. A plan is being worked out at the suggestion of the A. L. A. War Headquarters, in consultation with the Camp Devens library authorities, Miss Kathleen Jones of the Waverley Hospital, and others well qualified to give assistance in such work.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director*.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

The date for the annual visit to the San Diego libraries was set ahead so that the class could attend the meeting of the Southern District of the C. L. A. which was held at Camp Kearny on March 9. The three days' trip was crowded with events which included besides the library visits and the meeting, the big military review and an inspection of the various camp activities and their headquarters under the guidance of Mr. Quire, the camp librarian.

The library literature class has been transformed for the remainder of the year into a series of "mock meetings." Each meeting will represent an occasion on which the librarian may be called upon to talk. The first was a Parent-Teachers Association meeting. The topic for discussion was "How to interest children in reading." The rôles of teacher, parent and librarian were taken by different members of the class. A student

chairman introduced the speakers and led the discussions. Teachers explained their methods. After the adjournment of the meeting a few moments were devoted to criticism by instructors who suggested improvements in subject matter and manner of presentation.

On April 3 Zaidee Brown talked to the school on library commissions and the problems of library organization.

Nearly a thousand books for camp libraries resulted from the school's share in the March book drive.

The school has recently adopted a French orphan.

THEODORA R. BREWITT, *Principal*.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

During the month several very interesting lectures have been given before the library school class. On March 7, W. E. Henry, librarian of the University of Washington Library, who had been in charge of the Camp Fremont Library at Palo Alto, gave a very entertaining account of his work with the soldiers. On March 15, Charles A. Murdock of San Francisco gave some personal reminiscences of Bret Harte, whom he knew as a young man in Humboldt county, California. James D. Blake, of Newbegin's, San Francisco, spoke to the class on March 26, on "Selling books and giving service, versus giving books and selling service," bringing out the analogy between the book-selling business and library work.

J. H. Quire, camp librarian of the Camp Kearny Library, spent the week of March 26 to 30 at the State Library. During the week he gave before the class a series of three lectures on legislative reference work. At the regular monthly staff meeting he described the development and work of the Camp Kearny Library, laying special emphasis on the personal phase of the service.

March 30, six members of the class, with several of the State Library staff, attended the joint meeting of the fifth, eighth, and ninth districts of the California Library Association at Oroville. The trip included a luncheon served at the Butte County Free Library; the afternoon program, conducted at the Oroville Public Library, the key-note of which was war library service; and a picnic supper on the banks of the Feather river.

MILTON J. FERGUSON.

RIVERSIDE LIBRARY SERVICE SCHOOL

Dorothea L. Smith, Riverside 1916, has resigned the librarianship of the State Normal School at Chico, Calif., and is going to

France as index and filing secretary of the Stanford Women's Civilian Relief Unit. She is the second Riverside girl to go to France. The first was Hilda M. Smeal, who is driving an ambulance. Several other Riverside graduates have gone to Washington or are on their way to enter civilian service. Among them are Lela Clapperton, Julia Clapperton, Nelle Sanford and Lilla B. Dailey.

Lucia C. Hoisholt, Riverside 1917, was married on March 14 to Capt. Nolan West Ferguson, Oakdale, Calif.

The announcements for the summer school beginning June 24 will be mailed about the middle of April and in these announcements the Riverside Library service school makes a departure from the ordinary summer school program by offering both elementary and advanced work. The work for high school librarians will be emphasized in the summer school.

JOSEPH F. DANIELS.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN—SUMMER LIBRARY COURSE

Courses in library methods are offered in the University of Michigan as a part of the regular summer session, July 1 to Aug. 23. They will be under the general charge of the university librarian, William Warner Bishop, as director, and instruction will be given by members of the University Library staff.

F. L. D. Goodrich, reference librarian, will take the classes in classification, ordering and accessions; Esther A. Smith, head cataloger, will teach cataloging; Fredericka B. Gillette, assistant reference librarian, will give reference and desk work; William C. Hollands, superintendent of printing and binding, book-binding; and Esther Betz, assistant in cataloging and classification, will assist in revising.

The course on the high school library will be given by Dr. Laura E. W. Benedict, of New York City. Special lectures will be given by Byron A. Finney, reference librarian *emeritus*, on public documents; Prof. Azariah S. Root, on college library administration; Samuel H. Ranck on public libraries and rural libraries; Sarah C. N. Bogle, library work with children (6 lectures).

The courses are planned to meet a demand from University students for an elementary knowledge of library methods. Many students in the past ten years have taken these courses, sometimes as an aid to their work in research or to their prospective work as teachers, and again as an introduction to library work. University credit is given for satisfactory work in the course. All persons desiring to take any of the courses in library

methods must be admitted by the university librarian *before registering* for the work.

**PENNSYLVANIA FREE LIBRARY COMMISSION
SUMMER SCHOOL**

The Summer School for Library Workers will open its eighth year at State College, July 1-Aug. 9, for a six weeks' term in connection with the Summer Course for Teachers. Admission will be limited to those who are already in library work or are under written appointment to library positions. The course in general follows that of other years. In addition to the course for librarians there is one intended particularly for teachers, which covers the use of books and the elementary points in library organization. It can be taken by teachers as one of the courses in the summer school and entitles the student to credit. The work is similar to that outlined by the N. E. A. for students in normal schools.

For full information write to the Free Library Commission at Harrisburg, Pa.

**UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI—SUMMER
LIBRARY COURSE**

The University of Missouri will conduct a Summer Library School, June 10 to July 20.

This will be given in cooperation with the Missouri Library Commission and the St. Louis Public Library. The teachers are: Alice I. Hazeltine, Ph. B., supervisor children's work, St. Louis Public Library; Emma K. Parsons, A.B., reference librarian, University of Missouri; Bertha Uhlemeyer, A.B., assistant cataloger, St. Louis Public Library; Elizabeth B. Wales, secretary, Missouri Library Commission.

**COLORADO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE—
SUMMER LIBRARY COURSE**

Courses in library work will be given in the State Agricultural College at Fort Collins, Colo., June 3 to July 12. Courses in cataloging, classification, book ordering, etc., will be given by Margaret S. Williams of the University of Illinois Library; children's work, by Elfreda Stebbins, librarian of the Fort Collins Public Library; and reference use of books, by Charlotte A. Baker, the college librarian.

The course is intended primarily for librarians who, on account of distances in this section, are not closely associated with other libraries. College credit will be given to those having a high school diploma. A fee of \$10 will be charged. Full information may be secured from Charlotte A. Baker, College Library, Fort Collins, Colo.

Librarians

ALLEN, Mrs. Philip L., B.L.S. New York State Library School 1911, has been appointed librarian of Stephens Junior College, Columbia, Mo.

AYERS, Mary Frances, chief of the music department of the Minneapolis Public Library and member of the staff since 1896, died on Feb. 22 after a long illness. She remained at work until two weeks before her death when an operation became necessary.

BLACKHAM, Bessie, has been appointed librarian of the Uinta County Public Library at Evanston, Wyo. She succeeds Marguerite Cameron who recently resigned to go to California.

BLESSING, Arthur R., B.L.S. New York State Library School 1916, has been promoted to the assistant librarianship of the District of Columbia Public Library.

BOGARDUS, Mabel, Pratt 1913, who has been out of library work for a year or two, has returned to the staff of the New York Public Library and is at present in the Seward Park branch.

BOYLE, Susie, assistant librarian at the West Hoboken, N. J. Free Library, has resigned.

BRAINERD, Jessie, Library School of the New York Public Library, 1911-13, formerly of the Newark Free Public Library, has been since April 1 librarian of the Hackensack (N. J.) High School.

BRYAN, Clara, has resigned her position as member of the cataloging staff of the St. Paul Public Library, to become index and catalog clerk in the War Department at Washington.

CAMPBELL, Ida, for ten years past an assistant in the St. Louis Public Library, has accepted a position as assistant librarian of the B. F. Goodrich Company's Library at Akron, Ohio.

CARR, Flora F., librarian at Mankato, Minn., has been granted a six months' leave of absence to go to Washington to work in the Ordnance Department. Maud van Buren, who was formerly librarian at Mankato, will take Miss Carr's place during her absence.

CARSON, Jessie May, Carnegie 1903, has gone to France where she will assist in reconstructing the village of Soissons.

CARTER, Martha Rodes, Carnegie 1911-1912, was married April 3 to Commander Roe Reed Adams, U. S. N.

CHICHESTER, Edith, Simmons 1909, has a position in the Reference catalog department of the New York Public Library.

DEUTSCHBEIN, Marie, Los Angeles 1916, was married to Laurence Gardner in Washington, D. C., on April 1.

FANNING, Elizabeth, Simmons 1916, has resigned as librarian of the Social Service Library, Boston, her resignation to take effect July 1, on account of her approaching marriage to C. K. Crennan.

FERGUSON, Kate, Illinois 1914-16, for nearly two years librarian of the Douglas Township Public Library, Gilman, Ill., where her work has been unusually successful, has resigned to enter the Camp Library at Camp Hancock, Ga.

FRANKENBERGER, Charles, formerly at the College of Physicians in Philadelphia and for many years in charge of the Jefferson Medical College Library in that city, is now librarian of the Kings County Medical Society in Brooklyn.

GILL, Elizabeth, children's librarian at the Carnegie Library, Cheyenne, Wyo., was married on Feb. 11 to Marvin H. Taulbee of the 83rd Field Artillery. Mrs. Taulbee is now at Palo Alto with her husband.

GILPIN, Margaret, for the last seven months assistant librarian at the Hibbing (Minn.) Public Library, has resigned to accept the position of librarian of the Nashwauk Library.

GRIFFIN, Jeanne, for the past year in charge of the social science division of the St. Paul Public Library, has resigned to take a position in the library at Kalamazoo, Mich.

HAGGENS, Frances E., assistant in the central children's room of the Somerville Public Library, has resigned.

HAMILTON, William J., New York State Library School 1912, has resigned the assistant librarianship of the District of Columbia Public Library to succeed Henry N. Sanborn as secretary of the Indiana Public Library Commission.

HEILMAN, Lura F., Carnegie 1912, was appointed children's librarian in the Morristown, N. J., Public Library on April 1. Miss Heilman was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in 1911 and has held several positions. She has been a branch librarian in

Evansville, Ind., a children's librarian in the New York Public Library, and organized the children's department in the Public Library at White Plains, N. Y.

HOBBS, Martha, who has been employed in the catalog division of the St. Paul Public Library has gone to Washington to enter war service as indexer and filer.

HYDE, Dorsey W., for some time connected with the research bureau of the *American City*, has been appointed to succeed Dr. Williamson as the librarian of the Municipal Reference Library in New York City.

JENSEN, Evelyn, a graduate of Ann Arbor, has accepted the position of assistant librarian of the Carnegie Library, Cheyenne, Wyo.

JOHNSON, Mildred, Illinois 1916-17, librarian of the School of Commerce, Northwestern University, is in Washington engaged in war work.

KERR, Fannie, of the Kalamazoo Public Library, has secured an appointment as assistant librarian at Buhl, Minn.

LUITWIELER, Helen, director of the library training class and editor of *Library Publications* in the Somerville Public Library, has resigned to take charge of the catalog department in the Library of Radcliffe College.

LUNN, Minnie, an assistant in the order department of the Louisville Free Public Library since April 26, 1905, died at 3 o'clock Sunday morning, March 17, at St. Joseph's Infirmary. She had recently undergone a surgical operation.

MONAHAN, Anna, Simmons 1908, is now first class yeowoman, Aviation Corps, U. S. Navy, with headquarters at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

MORTON, Frances, who has been city librarian in Beatrice, Neb., for a number of years, has resigned to take a government position in Washington. Miss Morton was formerly librarian at Lincoln and also at Falls City.

NEWCOMET, Edith, Library School of the New York Public Library 1916-17, has been appointed to the staff of the Main Reading Room at the New York Public Library.

PATTERSON, Elizabeth Edith, Carnegie 1903-1904, has accepted the position of librarian of the Public Library, Pottstown, Pa.

PECKHAM, Ellen Wheelwright, Carnegie 1915-1916, is in charge of a children's room in the Public Library of East Orange, N. J.

PRINGLE, Mary P., resigned her position as reference librarian of the Minnesota Public Library Commission on Feb. 18, to accept a position as clerk in the War Department at Washington.

RANKIN, Ina, Pratt 1909, has taken a position in the library of the Rockefeller Foundation.

RETVEDT, Ragnhild, New York State Library School 1914-15, resigned her position in the Drammen, Norway, Folkebibliotek, to become reference assistant in the Deichmanske Bibliotek at Christiania.

RICE, Beth Clark, began work in the Syracuse Public Library on April 1 as head of the young people's room. She is a graduate of Vassar College and the library course at Drexel Institute, has been first assistant in the Wylie avenue branch of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburg and has been in charge of the William street branch at Buffalo.

ROGERS, Mary, Simmons 1916, is children's librarian in the Aguilar branch of the New York Public Library.

SAVAGE, Elta Virginia, who resigned her position as reference librarian at Duluth on Jan. 1, has been succeeded by Harriet Dutcher of the catalog department of the State University Library of Columbia, Ohio. Miss Dutcher is a graduate of Pratt Institute Library School and has been previously employed in the reference department of the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library.

STEEL, Edwina, Carnegie 1916, has been appointed children's librarian of the West End branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

SULZER, Ruth, for several years assistant librarian at Butte, Mont., has been named librarian to succeed Gertrude Nichols, who has received a leave of absence for one year to do Red Cross work in Europe.

TAFT, May E., Simmons 1912, has a new position as cataloger in the Dental Library of the University of Pennsylvania, beginning work June 1.

TAYLOR, Grace A., Pratt 1917, has accepted a position in the Quartermaster's Department at Washington.

THOMAS, Arthur N., of the Library of Congress, has accepted a three months' appointment to the staff of Ohio State University Library.

TIDD, B. Hazel, has resigned as assistant librarian of the Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library of Pawtucket, R. I. She was married in April to Gilman L. Moulton of York Harbor.

WIGMORE, Ethel, Simmons 1917, has been appointed assistant librarian in the University of Maine, at Orono, beginning work May 15.

WATKINS, Marie, of the catalog department of the St. Louis Public Library, has accepted a position as indexer in the Ordnance Department at Washington, D. C.

WHEELER, Pearl, formerly of the Des Moines Public Library staff, is now in charge of the work of cataloging the public document division of the Wyoming State Library at Cheyenne.

WALKER, Elizabeth, 1916, has resigned her position in the Los Angeles Public Library to accept an appointment as index and catalog clerk in Washington.

WILKENS, Harriet E., of Fayetteville, N. Y., has been appointed as assistant on the staff of the Syracuse Public Library. She is the former librarian of the Fayetteville Library and has spent four years in the catalog department of the Syracuse University Library, where she made a specialty of French and English literature.

WILKINSON, Mabel, librarian of the Platte County Library at Wheatland, Wyo., was married on March 8 to E. L. Etheridge of that city.

WILLIAMSON, Dr. C. C., librarian in charge of the Municipal Reference Library in New York City, resigns May 1 to become statistician for a new committee on Americanization for the Carnegie Corporation. He is to be succeeded by Dorsey W. Hyde. W. N. Seaver continues as assistant librarian.

WILLIS, Henry A., for fifty-five years a trustee of the Fitchburg, Mass., Public Library and for twenty-six years its president, died in that city early in April. Mr. Willis had always taken a lively interest in the work of the Fitchburg library and had been very prominent in library circles in his section of the state. He had been a discriminating benefactor to the institution in ways that have been from time to time duly acknowledged, and was a generous contributor to the art treasures of the library. In his will he left the sum of \$10,000 for pictures to be hung in the art gallery.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston. A portrait of Charles K. Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenæum, was recently executed by John S. Sargent by order of the trustees of that institution. The commission given Mr. Sargent was a graceful tribute by the trustees to Mr. Bolton on his rounding out 20 years of service as librarian on March 21. This picture will complete the collection of portraits of the librarians of the Athenæum, numbering seven during the 114 years' history of the institution. Altho it is a sketch, executed in a few hours, the Bolton portrait is declared by all who see it a perfect likeness.

Mill River. At the annual town meeting it was voted to accept \$5000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York for the purpose of building a free public library.

Northampton. Two interesting albums containing individual photographs of members of Co. I, the local company of the state forces, have been made up by the Forbes Library. The first, bound under the title "Co. I, 2nd regiment, M. V. M., Northampton, Mexican border, 1916," contains 115 photographs of members of the company on service in Texas, and the second, with the binder's title, "Co. I, 104th infantry, American Expeditionary Forces, Great war, 1917," those of all members of the company up to the time of its leaving Camp Beckmann, Greenfield, late in July, 1917. The photographs were taken by Charles H. Howard and the negatives are now in the possession of the library. The library has also made a roster of Co. I giving rank, date of enlistment, date and place of birth and nearest relative, with residence, of its members, complete to July, 1917.

Saugus. The Dearborn Contracting Co. of Lynn has been awarded the contract for the new Carnegie library to be built at a cost of \$15,000.

Somerville. The new East Somerville branch library, situated on Broadway between Illinois and Wisconsin avenues, was opened to the public Mar. 30, and during the day 400 books were given out. Carrie L. Williams, who has been connected with the Somerville Public Library for three years, is in charge of the branch.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Ontario. The Ontario Library has been moved into more commodious quarters in the Fewster block. This will be a change greatly appreciated by both workers and patrons and was made necessary by the increasing growth of the institution. During the months of January and February 1500 books and magazines were circulated, which is an increase of more than 50 per cent. over the same months of 1917.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia. The will of Mrs. Jennie B. Kinsey, widow of former Judge John K. Kinsey, bequeathing a large collection of books to the city, for one of the Free Library branches, has been probated here.

South Atlantic

NORTH CAROLINA

Durham. The Durham Public Library property was sold at public auction, Mar. 14, for \$21,000, Gilbert C. White being the successful bidder. The property was sold in order that the library could secure funds for the purpose of building a new library in another section of the city.

GEORGIA

McRae. The Karl McGregor library was formally opened Mar. 24 at the McRae-Helena Public Schools. This library is a memorial to Karl McGregor, one of the pupils of the school, who accidentally killed himself last Thanksgiving day while out hunting.

East North Central

MICHIGAN

Boyerne City. The opening of the new library has been indefinitely postponed. The opening was to have been March 15, but due to the inability of the school board to secure desirable speakers this ceremony must take place at a later date.

OHIO

Sandusky. Establishment of a musical department in the Carnegie Library promises to be an important outgrowth of the community sings. The committee in charge of the sings has had many requests for the use of the 250 odd song books employed during the rendition of the selections. These books are to be turned over to the library, and in addition 22

persons already have volunteered to contribute their songs to the proposed library.

Toledo. Just how much the people of Toledo were in want of sufficient reading matter but were unable to secure it because of the distance to the Public Library and its one branch is shown by their use of the five new branch libraries which were opened in different parts of the city in the period between Dec. 1, 1917 and Jan. 13, 1918. The *Toledo City Journal* for March 16 makes an analysis of the figures of use for this first two months of service. Each of the branches contains about 4500 volumes. During January and February of this year, the number of new borrowers registered in the main library was 6983, being more than five times the number of new registrations for the same period last year; 4227 of these registrations were made in the juvenile department,—more than ten times the number for the same period last year. By March 11, an average period of ten weeks since the opening of the branches, 9949 cards had been taken out for the first time. At this rate 50,000 new registrations will be made in 1918 at the branches alone, as compared to 33,339 borrowers in the main library and its one branch in 1917. During the two months, January and February, from 300 to 700 books were circulated daily in the branches, or 79,249 in all. In the main library 49,022 books were circulated. At several of the branches the auditoriums are used freely for meetings of many organizations, among them the Girl Scouts, National Defense League, and Red Cross, and at the South branch arrangements were made to house the headquarters of the next Liberty Loan campaign for that district.

INDIANA

Indianapolis. Perhaps other librarians will be glad to read the following criticism of the new central library building of the Indianapolis Public Library written by the famous architect and critic, Mr. Ralph Adams Cram of Boston. This quotation is taken from a personal letter to the architects of the building, and is now authorized for publication. Because of Mr. Cram's interest in Gothic architecture, his remarks on this classical building are all the more impressive: "The Indianapolis Public Library is, I think, one of the most beautiful secular buildings in the United States, and I cannot think of any similar modern structure in any part of the world that goes beyond it. That it is the best example of the application of classical architecture to library design is, I think, demonstrable. I

have never come in contact with anything which seemed to me so complete in its planning, its organism, its scale and its consummate beauty; beauty of form, line, color and detail. This is real and convincing architecture. I never expected to see anything of the sort in my own day and generation. What I am writing is not the result of sudden enthusiasm or a desire to please. I am discharging a moral duty when I tell you that this library is as perfect a piece of classical architecture as any I have seen in modern times."

East South Central

KENTUCKY

Louisville. The request of James C. Moffet that a clearing-house of information relating to the business of the city be established as a permanent department of the library has been referred to the library committee. Approval of the proposal has been expressed in resolutions adopted by the Advertising Club, the Board of Trade and the Louisville Federation of Social Agencies.

Louisville. Tributes to the flag in prose and verse, song and flowers were given Mar. 11 when a beautiful American flag and a flag-pole were presented to the Jefferson Branch Library on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the founding of the library. About 1500 persons took part in the ceremonies incident to the flag raising, and many children were present, representing the Duncan-street School, Salisbury School, St. Patrick School and Madison-street and Western Departmental School.

ALABAMA

Mobile. The city commission has been petitioned by the officers of the Mobile Public Library Association to take over the property and operate it as a free library association until \$50,000 could be raised to operate it.

West North Central

IOWA

Des Moines. On Feb. 15 the Des Moines Library Club and the Press and Authors' Club combined to present John Masefield to a large audience in a lecture in the Plymouth Congregational church.

MISSOURI

St. Louis. The St. Louis Public Library has acquired, on deposit, the valuable scientific collection of the St. Louis Academy of Science, numbering about 25,000 volumes,

largely the transactions and memoirs of scientific and technical societies. The Academy has leased its building on Olive street to the Engineers Club and has accepted an invitation, first made several years ago, and standing since then, to take advantage of the improved housing conditions offered by the new fire-proof central building of the Public Library. This transfer places at the disposal of students and investigators who use the Public Library, one of the most valuable tools for scientific research in the Mississippi valley and its vicinity. The addition is the largest single deposit of books in the history of the St. Louis Public Library.

NEBRASKA

Omaha. The Omaha Public Library has opened branch libraries at Fort Omaha and Fort Crook. By direction of the officers in charge at these two army posts these libraries have been placed in the headquarters of the Y. M. C. A. Deliveries of books are made from the Main Library at regular intervals. The library rules have been modified and a soldier may now borrow books immediately upon application. The many special requests for books for use at the balloon school have prompted the purchase of technical books of this class. French text books and dictionaries have also been purchased in duplicate and all special calls receive prompt attention. Magazines are being sent direct from the publishers to the Fort Crook Reading Room. The call for books for these libraries received a ready response from Omaha citizens and about 1500 volumes were sent to the Main Library for use at these two branches. The European histories and new war books, including personal narratives so much in demand, are being supplied by the Main Library.

West South Central

OKLAHOMA

Miami. J. L. Heckenlively has been commissioned to prepare the plans for the new Public Library which is to be erected this spring. The Carnegie Corporation has made a grant of \$10,000 for the building.

Tulsa. The need of the Public Library for a considerable increase in funds, particularly book funds, is set forth in a front page article in the *Tulsa Democrat* for April 7. The library, with a beautiful new building and stack room for 50,000 volumes, has an annual income of only \$7000, and but 8400 books on its shelves. Seventeen hundred of these were donated by one individual last year. Com-

parisons are made with other cities of approximately the same population but with much better library facilities, and the article closes with the admonition "Let us boost before we boast!"

TEXAS

Austin. It is not definitely known as yet when the transfer of the Wrenn library to the Library of the University of Texas will take place. The collection is being cataloged in Chicago. Arrangements for the accommodation of the library will also have to be made in the University library building. It is stated that Harold Wrenn, son of the collector of the library and one of the trustees of the estate, plans to come to Austin when the collection is moved here and will give his personal attention to the placing and arranging of the books.

Wichita Falls. The library building to be known as the Kemp Public Library, from its donor, J. A. Kemp, will be ready for use soon. Christmas, 1916, Mr. Kemp announced that he and Mrs. Kemp would give to Wichita Falls as their Christmas gift their former home, a splendid stone structure near the business section. Architects found, however, that the building would be difficult to remodel to suit the needs of a library, so Mr. Kemp had plans drawn for a new building, especially adapted to library purposes, and let the contract for a \$25,000 structure. The library is being built in Lamar Park, near the center of the city. The city will provide for the maintenance of the building, Mr. Kemp's gift being the building completed. A librarian, Polly Roberts, formerly of Fort Worth, has already been employed by the library association and is at work on the book lists. The sum of \$10,000 has been raised by individual subscriptions to supply the books and care for the librarian's salary for the time being. It is expected that the city charter will be amended soon to provide a fund for the maintenance of the library.

Mountain

UTAH

Smithfield. It is reported from this town that preparations are being made for the erection of a \$9000 Carnegie library building.

ARIZONA

Phoenix. The newest branch of the Public Library, to be known as the First Avenue branch, is located in generous quarters on the second floor of the new Public School Administration building, 331 North First avenue. It is in charge of Miss Esther Boone, as

librarian. Miss Boone is a graduate at the Kansas State Normal school and an experienced teacher. For the past three months she has been engaged at the main library studying library methods. For the present, the First Avenue branch will be kept open from 9 o'clock each week day morning until 1 o'clock each afternoon. When the patronage seems to warrant the extension of these hours, this will be done.

CALIFORNIA

Fresno. Branch libraries have been opened at the Fink-Smith and California field playgrounds under the charge of Emma Wienke. The Kirk school branch library has been in operation for some time and is in charge of Mrs. George Comfort in the evenings and Miss Wienke in the afternoon. Arrangements are being made to establish a branch library among the Indians at Auberry.

Los Angeles. In a supplement to the April number of *The Liberty Bell* the Society, Sons of the Revolution, in California present a sketch of a proposed library and museum to house the society's historical and genealogical reference library in a manner befitting the "Repository of the Southwest."

Marysville (Yuba Co.) The first step toward the establishment of a County Free Library for Yuba county was taken by the supervisors, with the passing, by unanimous vote, of the resolution of intention fixed by law. At the September meeting of the supervisors, after the new budget has been made to include the upkeep of the library, the final steps will be taken to make the library a certainty.

Oakland. The Twenty-third Avenue branch of the Public Library was dedicated Mar. 14. The library was erected at a cost of \$35,000, a Carnegie grant.

Sacramento. The city commission on April 2 accepted from the contractors, Knowles & Mathewson, the new library building at Ninth and I streets. The plans were drawn by Loring P. Rixford of San Francisco.

San Francisco. Sunset branch of the Free Public Library was opened and dedicated Mar. 24 with appropriate ceremonies in which hundreds of the neighborhood residents took part. The new building, which is accounted one of the finest of the group of branch libraries in the city, is at Eighteenth avenue and Irving street, and will serve a large district south of Golden Gate Park.

SASKATCHEWAN

Regina. The *Regina Library*, originally a monthly paper published by the Public

Library, then absorbed into the now defunct *Regina Municipal News*, has been revived once more and is distributed free from the library and all its branches.

ENGLAND

Birmingham. In *Book Auction Records* (vol. 15, no. 1) Albert Mould, librarian of the Handsworth branch library, Birmingham, has contributed an article on "Some literary associations of Birmingham," in which he touches on some of the writers who made Birmingham their home, the newspapers which appeared from time to time, and the special library facilities which the city affords.

Cambridge. It is not generally known, says a writer in the *Bulletin* of the John Rylands Library, that for some time it was practically Lord Morley's intention to give the library of the late Lord Acton to Mansfield College. This would have necessitated very considerable additions to the buildings, and that fact was one of the main reasons which made him finally decide to bestow the gift on Cambridge University.

Norwich. The Norwich Public Library has received for its local collection a donation from A. H. Patterson, the eminent Norfolk naturalist, of "a large and valuable collection of his writings and sketches, comprising his manuscript note-books from 1878 to 1916 (including original drawings, printed articles and letters), a complete set of his published works relating to the natural history of Norfolk, and about a thousand of his political, football and fishing cartoons of local interest."

SCOTLAND

Glasgow. Since the Commercial Library was opened in November, 1916, as a special department of the Public Libraries of the city, it has been visited by over 40,000 persons in search of business information. A large number of inquiries by telephone and letter have also been dealt with by the staff. It is expected that in the near future an extension of the accommodation will be made.

INDIA

Baroda. A concise and comprehensive sketch of the Baroda library system was prepared by Newton M. Dutt, state librarian at Baroda, and was read at the first all-India conference of librarians held at Lahore last January. The December *Bulletin* of the Central Library was a record of the English accessions for 1916-17, while the January number contained bibliographies of bibliographies, of library economy, and of printing and binding.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature. Material printed in this department is cumulated each year in the "American Library Annual."

ADMINISTRATION

War economies for libraries. *L. Occurrent.*, Jan., 1918. p. 1-3. Editorial.

With the high cost of library supplies and with no increase in its income, there is no course left to the library of to-day but to practice economy in every way possible. Usually a library finds it necessary to spend its whole allowance and this money goes towards book buying, building maintenance, including heat, light and care, and library service.

It is difficult to tell just where library economy should be practiced. The service of providing reading rooms and meeting rooms is closely connected with the book service. Shall the library then cut down on the building service to save fuel? Many people will argue that if the library is open shorter hours or fewer days, much fuel and light can be saved and perhaps part of the janitor's and librarians' salaries cut down. But the library should be open every day, especially in these times of war activities, since it serves as a public meeting place and also shelters the poor in the cold weather when coal is high.

Not even the most economical library board would think of reducing the salary of the librarian or of any of her assistants. Such action would be penury, not economy.

Shall the saving then come in the matter of book and supply purchasing? Yes, it does seem most proper to buy as few books and tools as possible, and these should be selected with great care. Less fiction should be bought. More use will then be made of those books already in stock, especially non-fiction. Publicity may lead to a large circulation of the old books. Altho it may be desirable to have all magazines bound, many numbers can be used unbound by keeping them in pamphlet cases.

The libraries of Oregon have adopted the slogan: "Let us not ask for new fiction. There are plenty of good old stories. People are giving up their sons and are doing without meat, wheat and sugar. Can't we do without light reading? Let us put our money into serviceable books and let the library win the war."

In a small library, however, where the borrowers may have read a good part of the collection of fiction, it may be necessary to add some new novels, but even here it is best to

buy popular copyrights and inexpensive editions of standard works of fiction. In these times a good part of the book money should go towards buying books that will "help win the war." Some subjects to select are food conservation, economy and thrift.

But after all, we cannot read books pertaining to the war all the time, and light reading at times has a distinct value. Reading is a good form of recreation and light reading helps to relieve one of much anxiety and bring some joy, even if it is but for a little while.

Another means of economizing is to use a cheaper commercial grade of stationery supplies. Slips and other paper supplies should not be wasted. More books must be cleaned and mended and lights in any room not in use, turned out.

If the librarian exercises great care and much thought in buying and using supplies, it will be unnecessary for the library to keep open fewer days, cut down its salaries or staff, and it will be doing its bit to help our boys win the war.

ADVERTISING. *See* Publicity.

BLIND, WORK WITH

In the Salt Lake Public Library a class which includes most of the adult blind of the city meets regularly. There are about twelve who attend the readings which are given four times a week and include lessons in reading the raised types, and in typewriting when desired.

Helen Crawford is now supervisor. The room is supported by an outside auxiliary, and free transportation for the blind on the street cars, to and from the reading room, is given by the Utah Light and Traction Company. The State School for the Blind at Ogden lends its books in raised type for the use of the blind. A grafonola has been given the room, and a little music now follows each reading.

CARE OF BOOKS

The first of January a new bulletin was put in the children's room of the Collinwood branch of the Cleveland Public Library. It was headed by a picture of Boy Scouts in camp, washing hands, brushing hair and tidying up in general; and the caption, "Clean hands, clean hearts, clean books."

The children were told that if they would show their books to the children's librarian before taking them home and then show them to her again on returning them, that if the books were returned in good condition as when taken, they could have their names on the honor bulletin, with a star for each additional book kept clean and a gold star for every ten. This explanation was accompanied by a little talk on the proper care of books.

"We hoped by this method to lengthen the lives of the books and at the same time to teach a little personal hygiene," writes the librarian. "The plan has been more successful than we thought possible. At the end of two months the children are more enthusiastic than ever. The bulletin is watched for changes with the same interest as the tape in a stock exchange. Several teachers come in often to examine it for names of their pupils.

"One boy, whose name is on the bulletin brought in another boy and was overheard explaining its meaning to him. 'You see my name up there? Well, that means that I try to keep my hands clean and always wash them before I read a book and bring my books back without getting them torn, or marked up, and I don't say bad words.'

"'Tony's name's up there,' remarked the other, 'and he says bad words. I've heard him lots of times.'

"'Aw,' said the first boy, 'What if he did; he ain't going to any more.'

"The groups of children come and go, but the Clean Hands Bulletin remains the center of attraction."

CATALOGING

The Public Library of New South Wales is issuing in printed form some of the cataloging helps worked out by its staff and adopted by the library. Recently received in this office was an "Extension of Dewey's 790-799—Amusements," which is partly based on the suggestions of Wright and Hamer in the *Library World* of February, 1915, and develops the original subdivisions given by Dewey to one, two, or three places, 796 Athletic and outdoor sports, and 797 Boating and ball games, being worked out most fully.

CLASSIFICATION—OF MEDICAL LITERATURE. *See* Medical literature of the war—Classification

EUROPEAN WAR—CLASSIFICATION OF MEDICAL LITERATURE. *See* Medical literature of war—Classification

EXHIBITS—OF WAR MATERIAL

The Grosvenor Library of Buffalo had on exhibition during April a collection of war posters. The English posters, some one hundred in number, were placed first, and included some of the finest of the English, with two in Welsh and several Canadian. Besides the picture posters there were a good many with phrases or notices only. Later, examples from Australia, New South Wales and South Africa were added. Of particular interest historically at this time were ten Greek picture placards of the war and three from Poland. The American posters and a few choice French and Italian specimens followed, and the whole exhibit continued thruout the Liberty Loan campaign.

The exhibit was not only patriotic, but gave examples of poster art and fine printing, and showed the psychology of the appeals.

In Newark an exhibit was held from Mar. 14 to Apr. 15, devoted to our soldiers in camp and our sailors at sea, showing how they live; what they wear, from socks to cap; and what they carry, from coffee cup to bayonet. There was also included a block model of Camp Dix, camp newspapers, a mine, a torpedo and various souvenirs.

—ON FOOD CONSERVATION

The Boston Public Library has been presenting a series of exhibits on wartime foods. Prepared dishes are shown, leaflets containing the recipes are given on request, and original posters are displayed. An expert on foods is in charge to answer all inquiries.

The co-operating agencies are Boston Women's City Committee on Food Conservation; Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts; Massachusetts Branch of the Women's Peace Party; Massachusetts Normal Arts School; Massachusetts Public Interests League of Anti-Suffragists; Massachusetts Woman's Suffrage Association; Miss Farmer's School of Cookery; National Civic Federation; School of the Museum of Fine Arts; Special Aid Society for American Preparedness; Women's City Club of Boston; and Women's Municipal League of Boston.

In South Bend, Ind., there was a production, conservation, and thrift show for five days in March in the High School, Chamber of Commerce, and Court House. The Public Library had a booth in the high school gymnasium, and issued a four-page list of "Books on the farm and garden."

INCUNABULA—CENSUS OF

The census of incunabula owned in the United States and Canada, which was begun

under the direction of John Thomson, of Philadelphia, some twenty years ago, has been continued by the Bibliographical Society of America.

The census now consists of some ten thousand titles, with notes of ownership about the year 1900. Nearly all of these were in the larger public libraries, and have not changed their location. Many of the copies in private hands, including a considerable number of the more famous books, such as those in the library of Robert Hoe, have changed hands. Many more have come from Europe, to the libraries of Mr. Huntington and a hundred other collectors who were unknown twenty years ago and are largely unknown now except to their personal friends.

The committee of the Bibliographical Society which has undertaken to edit this material consists of George Watson Cole, Charles L. Nichols, Victor H. Paltsits, and George P. Winship. Under their direction the information on the cards is being typewritten on sheets, in uniform entries. The form of entry for each title consists (a) of the number under which the title appears, if entered, in Hain's *Repertorium Bibliographicum*; (b) of the author's name, if known, or otherwise the name by which the book is commonly known, with abundant cross-references; (c) the briefest title which will identify the book for anyone wishing to find it and knowing what he is looking for; (d) the place of printing, shortest form of printer's name, and date, if known; (e) format; (f) reference to Copinger, Reichling, Proctor, and occasionally to Campbell, Pellechet, and special monographs like De Ricci's *Caxton* or Redgrave's *Ratdolt*; (g) and abbreviations showing where copies are to be found in this country.

The plan is to provide merely a census of copies of these books which are available in America. No attempt is made to contribute information for students of bibliography or the history of early printing. All details are omitted which ought to be looked for where they will be found in authoritative form, in the standard works like the *Catalog of the British Museum Fifteenth Century books* or the promised German general catalog of incunabula.

In its present form, consisting chiefly of data gathered some years ago, the list is worth the cost of printing. Its value will, of course, be increased by every new title or additional copy that can be included. The number of these will depend largely upon the extent to which anyone who knows of copies of early

printed works in small libraries or in private collections co-operates with the committee by informing them of these books. There are, it is estimated, a thousand fifteenth century books hidden in American book-cases, belonging to persons who inherited them, or who bought them as curiosities, as souvenirs of foreign travel or because a friendly bookseller recommended them.

The committee, thru George Parker Winship, librarian of the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Library, Cambridge, Mass., earnestly solicits a communication from anyone who knows where there is a fifteenth century book in America.

Publication of the list began in the April issue of the *New York Public Library Bulletin*.

INFORMATION—ORGANIZATION OF

The control of industrial and scientific information. R. Rintoul. *Jour. of Soc. of Chem. Industry*, Feb. 28, 1918.

The importance of organization in industry cannot be too strongly emphasized at the present time, and the object of this note is to direct attention to one department common to all industries, in which organization is of paramount importance. This department may be called the Intelligence Department, because its function is to collect and re-distribute information which may be of use in connection with the normal working or development of the industry in question. Its function is, in fact, to act as the memory of the concern and it must be able to supply to the executive of other departments clearly drawn-up statements of such facts or figures as are requisite for their guidance.

The information which it is the duty of this department to collect must be drawn from very varied sources and in almost any form. It may be collected from books, periodicals, dissertations, casual articles in popular magazines and in the daily press; staff reports on original work and on manufacturing experiences; analysis of costs, yields, plant output and of conditions affecting labor; as well as from reports to agents and customers and from many other sources. The daily correspondence of an industrial concern also yields an important harvest of information which is well worth conserving. It should be a fixed rule that all information of current value which comes into the hands of any department of such a concern should be passed to the Intelligence Department for record. In too many cases in the past, valuable information has been consigned to the limbo of the for-

gotten or by chance remembered, instead of being recorded under some definite system which would ensure its being brought forward for consideration at a time when it could be made use of with advantage.

It should be clearly realized that even in a concern of moderate size the volume of important information to be handled by the Intelligence Department will be such that it must be dealt with in a very special manner if useful results are to be obtained. It does not require a vivid imagination to picture the chaos which would reign in a department dealing with such a stream of raw material without the assistance of the most thoro organization. It is not sufficient that the information shall be filed within the four walls—it must by some means or another, be reduced to a condition in which it is readily accessible and in which any item can at once be traced. As it reaches the department it may be looked upon only as potential knowledge, and it is the duty of the department to see that it becomes essential and available for all time.

It may be added that in addition to the main purpose for which it exists, the index has proved itself of great value in connection with industrial research. In very many cases when an investigation is under consideration, and before a definite decision to proceed with it can be arrived at, it is necessary to prepare a preliminary report on the state of the present knowledge on that particular subject. In this connection the index can play a most important part if the essential information has been recorded, because the required information is already in a concentrated form and can either be epitomized or expanded with the minimum amount of labor. It also proves useful in many unforeseen ways. It allows of a rapid review of any particular field in which the industry may be interested, it possesses a marked value as a source of suggestions for future development and research and assists in the control of the policy underlying the subjects for research. It is not too much to say that an index of this nature constitutes one of the most important instruments of research available at the present time.

LIBRARIANS AND ASSISTANTS—MEDICAL OFFICER FOR

The St. Louis Public Library now has a medical officer, in the person of Dr. Harriet Stevens of this city. Her duties are to fall under three heads: 1. General examination and report regarding sanitary conditions. 2. An annual physical examination of the members of the staff. 3. Report of individual

cases of illness, especially where sick-leave is asked. The first physical examination of members of the staff is now in progress. Assistants may be examined by their family physicians if there is good reason for making this change in the rules. The Medical Officer is at the Central Library every Thursday at 11:30 a. m., when she may be seen and consulted by any members of the staff.

The officer's duties do not include the medical treatment of anyone. Examinations are made in Library time and at the Library's expense.

—TRAINING OF

How to be a treasurer. Julia Wright Merrill. *Wis. L. Bull.*, Dec., 1917. p. 295-297.

A librarian may at any time be called upon to serve as treasurer of some organization of which she is a member, and altho the work may seem a little difficult at the beginning, she will find out after a little experience how valuable this knowledge of business methods really is.

The duties of the treasurer, who is usually elected or appointed at the annual meeting, are several. Before she takes up her duties for the year the outgoing treasurer must pay all the expenses of the meeting and record and receipt the dues received. After balancing her bank book she sends the newly elected treasurer a check for the balance with a copy of her annual report, her account book, membership file, and sometimes a box of old records. When the new officer receives the check and opens a bank account for its deposit then her year's work has begun. The best way to open the account is to use the name of the organization followed by the treasurer's name or to enter it directly under the treasurer's name with "treas." after it. The same form should be used in signing checks, endorsing checks, etc. Stub records should be kept to show the size of the account and the bank book should be balanced frequently to show the treasurer's figuring.

Bills should be paid promptly and by check, for the cancelled vouchers are as valuable as the receipted bill. Both records should be kept until the end of the year (sometimes longer) when the accounts are audited. Several organizations require the o. k. of the president and secretary on a bill before it is turned over to the treasurer. In the case of petty cash, as for postage, the treasurer may take it from her own pocket, and as often as desired a bill made for the articles and approved, may be paid by check. The same thing is true in the case of an outside speaker attending an annual

meeting. After subtracting the expenditures, which are shown by the checks, and the amount deposited in the bank, the account book and bank book must agree.

In the usual three by five card catalog, which the treasurer keeps, payment of members for a number of years are shown. The files should contain the date of payment, with the amount and period covered. Also, as often as the by-laws call for, notices for dues should be sent out. Here a post card or the notice and a coin card put into one envelope ought to be used. The treasurer must be tactful in the wording of these cards. When the money is received, entry is made in the file and account book and a receipt for the amount sent. Small dues must not be overlooked. It is the treasurer's duty to see that dues do not remain unpaid thru carelessness. Treatment of members whose dues remain unpaid for some time should vary according to the purpose of the organization.

Last year in the Ohio Library Association the treasurer, who is always ex-officio chairman of the membership committee, chose her fellow members to represent the larger libraries of the state and the districts into which the state was divided for institutes. Each committeeman worked to get new members and also to collect dues from old ones and then sent in one check covering all the payments, besides other information about resignations and change of addresses. This brought better results than did all the letters the treasurer had hitherto sent out.

Reports are also made by the treasurer at meetings. The monthly report includes the balance at the last report, receipts since, total income, expenditures and balance. The annual report should include the balance reported the last year and the total receipts for the year, making the total income. Expenditures included should be grouped in large classes and made the basis for the next year's budget. The balance between receipts and expenditures must agree with the bank book balance. The report, bank and account books and bills or vouchers must be turned over to the auditing committee, which reports on them before the treasurer's report is accepted. This helps to keep matters straight and is for the treasurer's protection as much as for the club.

Sometimes as a member of the executive committee she helps plan policies and programs.

References may also be made to Robert's *Rules of Order* for a further account of the treasurer's duties.

If the treasurer has done her work well thruout the year, she will be proud to show her records and will reflect creditably on her own library.

MEDICAL LITERATURE OF WAR—CLASSIFICATION

War bibliography. Mrs. Grace W. Myers. *Bull. of Med. L. Assn.*, Oct., 1917. p. 25-27.

Since the outbreak of the war Mrs. Myers, who is librarian of the Treadwell Library in the Massachusetts General Hospital at Boston, has kept a file of all articles in medical journals dealing with the peculiar effects of modern warfare.

This has been kept up to date, and now forms a special division in the catalog, under the heading "War (World)," with all references carefully classified under the following subdivisions, to which new subdivisions are added as needed:

- Aeroplane workers (Diseases of)
- Ambulance work
- Appliances (of all kinds)
- Aviation
- Biologic therapy
- Disabled soldiers
- Education (Military)
- Epidemics
 - Cerebrospinal fever
 - Dysentery
 - Jaundice
 - Typhoid fever
 - Typhus fever
- Food
- Hospital ships
- Hospital trains
- Hospital units
- Hospital (Civil) and the war
- Hospitals
 - Base
 - Field
 - Military (in general)
 - Open-air
 - Portable
 - Temporary
- Hygiene (Military)
- Injuries of war (in general)
- Medical profession in war
- Mexico
- Munition workers (Diseases of)
- Naval medicine
- Preparedness
- Radium (Use of)
- Soldiers (Diseases of)
 - Gas infection
 - Malaria
 - Nephritis
 - Nervous affections
 - Shell shock
 - Soldier's heart
 - Syphilis
 - Tetanus
 - Trench foot
 - Trench fever
- Surgery (Military) in general
 - Abdominal
 - Amputations
 - Anesthesia
 - Orthopedic
 - Plastic
- United States Army
 - Medical Department
 - War Department
- United States Navy
 - Medical Department
- Wounded (Care of)

Wounded (Transportation of)
 Wounds (Treatment of)
 Abdominal
 Chest
 Fractures (Gunshot)
 Genito-urinary
 Head and face
 Hemorrhage (Secondary)
 Joint
 Neck
 Nerve
 Septic
 X-ray (Use of)

Bibliographical Notes

The Bodleian Library at Oxford has once more revised and published its "Rules for the cataloguing of printed books."

A revision of his "Guide to periodicals and serials" is being made by Henry O. Severance, librarian of the University of Missouri. The new edition will be issued in September.

A second edition, rewritten and enlarged, of Frank K. Walter's "Periodicals for the small library," has been issued by the A. L. A. Publishing Board.

The California Library Association has published its "Handbook and Proceedings of the annual meeting, 1917," following the custom of recent years.

An interesting discussion of "Some books of occultism" is given by Alma Olson in the November-December issue of the *Michigan Library Bulletin* (p. 103-107).

If you want a "dictionary definition" of *camouflage*, look in the French-English military technical dictionary published by the Government Printing Office.

"Two brothers: accounts rendered" is a little memorial volume published in England in honor of the two sons of Alfred W. Polard, of the British Museum Library, who were both killed in active service in France.

Municipal Facts, formerly a weekly published by the city and county of Denver, has now become a monthly. Vol. I, no. 1, is devoted chiefly to the great municipal organ dedicated in March in the city's Auditorium.

"Emotional poise in war time: how the libraries can help the public," by Edith Kathleen Jones, librarian of McLean Hospital, Waverley, Mass., has been reprinted from *Public Libraries* in pamphlet form.

The technology division of the Cleveland Public Library recently prepared a short bibliography on shell manufacture for the *Bulletin*

of the Cleveland Engineering Society. A list on incandescent lamps was also compiled for the same society.

The Division of Reference and Research of the Cleveland Board of Education is collecting the courses of study in public schools in various cities, and the collection is available to teachers in the city and to workers from the Public Library.

"The meaning and the mission of music," an address originally given by John Ridington, acting librarian of the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, before the Vagabond Club of that city, has been printed by the author for private distribution.

The Educational Directory for 1917-18, published by the Bureau of Education, contains a list of approximately 1700 public and society libraries, with the name of the librarian and the number of bound volumes each contains. College and university libraries are not listed.

The December number of the *North Carolina Library Bulletin* was a special "food conservation" number, with suggestions for ways of conservation, notes on the libraries' response, books on conservation and on vegetable gardening, and an outline to be used with children on how they can help save food.

A "List of books for Wisconsin high school libraries," with indicated classification and cataloging, has recently been issued by C. P. Cary, state superintendent of schools in Wisconsin. The list was prepared by O. S. Rice, supervisor of school libraries, and Bertha Bergold, assistant librarian.

The state food administration for Washington has started a *Weekly News Letter*, which will be sent to the various departments of the U. S. Food Administration, Washington, D. C., and to all the library directors of the forty-eight states, as well as five hundred copies to the libraries, colleges, high schools, etc., in Washington.

A chronological table showing what is proved and what is not proved about Shakespeare's life and work has been compiled by William Poel, the English Shakespearean scholar. First printed in the *Monthly Letter* of the Elizabethan Stage Society, the table will be reprinted in the quarterly *Bulletin* of the John Rylands Library of Manchester and will also be separately published by the library.

Lists entitled Banking, Trust companies, International finance, and Investments were recently prepared by the Cleveland Public Library. Ten minutes after their arrival in the sociology division a hundred copies were taken by a lecturer, to give to his class of bank employes.

The statement prepared by Paul Brockett, librarian of the Smithsonian Institution, for the National Research Council regarding scientific publications from Germany, was first printed in the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences for December, 1917 (p. 717-721), and has now been reprinted separately.

The American Red Cross, thru its department of civilian relief in Washington, D. C., has issued three pamphlets on home service which should be in every library—a "Manual of home service" ((second edition), a "Handbook of information for home service sections," and "This side the trenches with the American Red Cross."

A paper on "The value of the study of art in our institutions of higher education" was prepared by John Cotton Dana for the annual meeting of the College Art Association of America in the Metropolitan Museum at New York Mar. 29. The paper was printed and distributed to the members of the association prior to the meeting.

Library Service for March 15, published by the Detroit Public Library, gave a page to the work of the boy farm recruits, under the caption "Fighting in overalls," and included a short list of farm books for high school and college boys. The Detroit Library had a "made in America" exhibit of books and pamphlets on war gardens, in the open shelf room of the main library, during March.

The January-February number of the *Michigan Library Bulletin* is a patriotic number, giving not only war activities of the libraries individually and thru the A. L. A., but also of the D. A. R. and other patriotic women's organizations, an outline of the functions of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, and the plans for a community survey of the state in April.

"The quarter-centennial celebration of the University of Chicago, June 2 to 6, 1916," is a record of the many activities with which the university commemorated the completion of its first quarter century. The record has been compiled by David Allan Robertson, who

acted as executive secretary for the celebration, and is issued by the University of Chicago Press in a handsomely printed and illustrated volume of over two hundred pages.

Three important bulletins have been published by the Department of Agriculture on home gardening: Farmers' Bulletin no. 934, is on "Home gardening in the south"; Farmers' Bulletin no. 936, "The city and suburban vegetable garden"; and Farmers' Bulletin no. 937, "The farm garden in the North." The department and the state agricultural colleges have many other publications which will be found valuable.

The latest addition to Mr. Dana's series on modern American library economy, as illustrated by the Newark Free Public Library, is devoted to "Color-and-position filing"—the color band method devised by Mr. Dana for filing pamphlets, books, maps, documents, letters and other material. This pamphlet describes the principle in outline and certain of its applications, and other more special modifications and applications are to be described in a later pamphlet.

The University of Michigan has already received thirteen subscriptions for photostat facsimiles of the *Kentucky Gazette* from 1787 to 1800, and nine for the *Detroit Gazette* from 1817-1830. The price for the first is not to exceed \$850 for the complete set bound in buckram, and for the second \$750. These two papers are of prime importance to students of western history for the source material they contain on the political, economic, and social features of pioneer life.

The *Collectors' Digest* is a new bi-monthly devoted to philately which promises to be of much value to collectors. The first number, for January-February, contains among other things a list of some thirty philatelic journals published in the United States during 1917; a general index to special articles in these magazines; an index to the material on pre-cancelled stamps, postal markings, and postal service; a Who's Who in philately; and a list of organizations interested in stamp collecting.

The New York Public Library has available for distribution copies of the "Memoir" of the late Dr. John Shaw Billings, librarian of the Surgeon General's Office, and first director of the New York Public Library, written by Dr. Fielding H. Garrison, and published by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons in 1915. Libraries or librarians who wish the book and do not now possess it, may secure a copy by

forwarding postage to H. M. Lydenberg, New York Public Library. The shipping weight of the book is about three pounds.

The American Red Cross has been designated as the exclusive distributor of the official United States and French motion pictures. Sets of 50 or 60 stereopticon slides, with descriptive lecture, have also been prepared. They will be obtainable from any one of the thirteen division managers of the Red Cross in this country. Requests and remittance (10 cents) for catalog of slides should be sent either to the nearest division manager or to the American Red Cross, Bureau of Pictures, 120 West 41st street, New York City.

The Western Massachusetts Library Club has financed the publication in quantity of a 12-page selected list called "Some popular books on the Great War," which the libraries represented in the club are distributing. The list was compiled by Grace Miller. Enclosed in the copy received from the City Library of Springfield was a book mark list with thirteen (unlucky number!) "glad books" on one side, and fourteen "sad books" on the other, the whole the product of the State Street Junior High School print shop.

Recent, or recently revised, pamphlets on child labor issued by the National Child Labor Committee are "Children in food production" (pamphlet 277, revised); "Child labor, education and mothers' pension laws in brief" (no. 249, revised); Dr. Klopper's "Causes of absence from rural schools in Oklahoma" (no. 281); Mabel Brown Ellis's "Child labor and juvenile delinquency in Manhattan" (no. 282); the thirteenth annual report of the general secretary (no. 283); and "Children in agriculture" (no. 284).

The National War Garden Commission (Maryland Building, Washington, D. C.) has published an excellent illustrated "garden book" of 32 pages on "War vegetable gardening and the home storage of vegetables," and also a leaflet on the necessity of garden planting. These will be supplied in moderate quantities, without cost, to any library desiring them. In lots of 1000 or more the commission will be glad to supply them at the cost of printing, which is \$15 per thousand, with the imprint of the library on the cover, if desired.

A proof copy of a pamphlet on "The utilization of the data of the automobile industry through bureaux of information," by Ernest

A. Savage, city librarian in Coventry, England, has been received. In it Mr. Savage presents to The Institution of Automobile Engineers what a librarian means by a bureau of information; how, in such a bureau, data of a specific industry can be accumulated and used, why they should be confined within bounds, and why they should be co-ordinated with a central bureau containing a reserve of data for all kinds of research.

A "Handbook of manuscripts in the Library of Congress" has been issued from the Government Printing Office. The handbook is the co-operative product of several members of the manuscript division, and is planned to present the whole resources of the division comprehensively. The origin of each collection is stated, when known. A grouping of the larger collections under subjects precedes the main body of the volume, and an index of over two hundred pages follows the text. Beginning with 1917 the manuscript accessions as recorded in the Library of Congress reports will keep this record up to date.

The Regina (Sask.) Public Library devoted its whole Bulletin no. 41 to "Gardening for greater production." Last year the library published in March a bulletin on the selection of vegetable seeds for use in Regina gardens, and this present bulletin is prepared with the cooperation of George Watt, head gardener for the provincial government. Following some general remarks on the preparation of soil and cultivation of plants, a list of vegetables suitable for Regina gardens is given, with recommendation of certain varieties and general directions for their cultivation. All varieties mentioned have been personally tested by Mr. Watt. A short list of books and magazines on gardens and gardening is printed on the last page.

The fine food conservation bibliography compiled by the State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash., has been revised, and the most recent books and periodical articles added. W. W. Foote, librarian of the college, is also a member of the staff of the Federal Food Administrator of Washington, and his bibliography has been endorsed by the war-service committee of the American Library Association and by the U. S. Food Administration. The subjects covered are general dietary principles; food supply and the national emergency; nutritive value of foods; planning of meals; diet of infants and children; studies of staple foods, such as fruits, cereals, vegetables, meats, dairy products,

sugar, honey, beverages; cooking and fuel economy; food economics, such as substitutes; utilization of left-over materials; elimination of luxuries and stimulants; utilization of garbage and waste; food preservation, canning and preserving; marketing and distribution. This bibliography is now in use in every state in the union, both in the libraries and in the home economics schools.

LIBRARY ECONOMY

FILING—COLOR BAND SYSTEM

Dana, John Cotton. The color-and-position method for filing pamphlets, books, maps, documents, letters and other material. Part I. Woodstock, Vt.: Elm Tree Press. 36 p. \$1. (Modern American library economy series.)

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Rice, O. S., and Bergold, Bertha. List of books for Wisconsin high school libraries with indicated classification and cataloging. Madison, Wis.: C. P. Cary, State Supt., 1917. 209 p.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ADVERTISING

Opdycke, John Baker. Advertising and selling practice. Chicago: A. W. Shaw Co. 18 p. bibl. O. \$1.25 n. (Shaw educational series.)

AERONAUTICS

Aviation. (In U. S.—Supt. of doc. Army and militia, aviation and pensions. Sept., 1917. p. 4-5.)

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural reference library. *Minn. Pub. Lib. Comm. Notes and News*, Dec., 1917. p. 113-116.

AMERICAN

Americana; [containing rare collections of books and pamphlets relating to early American history]. New York: Heartman's, 1918. 26 p. (Heartman's auction, no. 72. 300 items.)

ARBITRATION, INTERNATIONAL

Arbitration. (In U. S. Supt. of doc. Foreign relations of the United States (Price list 65. 3. ed.) Sept., 1917. p. 3-4.)

ARCHITECTURE

Architects' library. New York: U. P. C. Book Co., 243 W. 39th St., 1917. 48 p.

ARMED MERCHANT SHIPS

Armed merchant ships. (In U. S. Supt. of doc. Foreign relations of the United States. (Price list 65. 3. ed.) Sept., 1917. p. 4-6.)

AUSTRALIA—MILITARY SERVICE

Library of Congress. List of references on the Australian military system. Nov. 26, 1917. 3 typew. p. 15 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.*)

AUTOMOBILES

Blessing, Arthur R. List of books on automobiles and motorcycles. H. W. Wilson Co. 79 p. 25 c. (Practical bibliographies.)

BIBLE

Nairne, Canon Alexander. The Alexandrine gospel; (Sirach, Wisdom, Philo, the epistle to the Hebrews. Longmans, 1917. 6 p. bibl. D. 90 c. n. (Liverpool Diocesan Bd. of Divinity pubs. 17.)

BIBLE—OLD TESTAMENT

Badé, William Frederic. Introduction to the Old Testament. *Bull. of the Gen. Theol. Seminary*, April, 1918. p. 10-23. (Special reading list—no. 32.)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

American Lib. Assn. Special indexes in American libraries; a list of subjects separately cataloged or arranged so as to be readily accessible. 1917. 8 p.

*Public Affairs Information Service, c/o H. W. Wilson Co.

BOTANY

Allen, Charles Elmer, and Gilbert, Edward Martinus. Textbook of botany. Heath, 1917. 11 p. bibl. 12". \$1.48 n.

BREAD

Library of Congress. List of references on war bread. Dec. 28, 1919. 4 typew. p. 20 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

BUSINESS

Four hundred financial books. New York: Moody Magazine and Book Co. 35 Nassau St., 1917. 32 p.

CALIFORNIA—MINES AND MINING

Eakle, Arthur Starr, and others. Mines and mineral resources of Alpine County, Inyo County, Mono County. Sacramento: California State Mining Bureau, 1917. biblis. 8". 65 c.

Merrill, Frederick James Hamilton. Mines and mineral resources of Los Angeles County, Orange County, Riverside County. Cal. State Mining Bur., 1917. biblis. 8". 50 c.

CENTRAL AMERICA

Munro, Dana G. The five republics of Central America; their political and economic development and their relations with the United States; edited by David Kinley. New York: Oxford Univ. Press. 6 p. bibl. O. \$3.50 n. (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, division of economics and history.)

CHECKS—COLLECTION

Library of Congress. List of references on check collection system. Oct. 5, 1917. 3 p. 15 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

CHEMISTRY

United States.—Supt. of Doc. Chemistry; industrial alcohol, preservatives. Nov., 1917. 8 p. (Price list 40. 9. ed.)

CHILD LABOR

McCullough, Ruth. Child labor; References supplementing those in the *Bull.*, Jan., 1917, p. 1 and p. 22. *Wis. L. Bull.*, Jan., 1918. 14:15.

CHRISTIANITY

Walker, Williston. A history of the Christian church. Scribner. 13 p. bibl. O. \$3 n.

CITIZENSHIP—EDUCATION

Dana, John C. Books for the woman voter. *New York Evening Post*, Nov. 17, Dec. 28, 1917, and Jan. 10 and 29, Feb. 4, 8, 1918.

COAL

Library of Congress. List of references on the coal situation in foreign countries. Oct. 29, 1917. 15 p. 75 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

COAL, POWDERED

Herington, C. F. Powdered coal as a fuel. Van Nostrand. 12 p. bibl. O. \$3 n.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES—WAR EMERGENCY COURSES

Johnson, E. M., comp. War emergency courses; including summer school courses. *Spec. Libs.*, Jan., 1918. p. 6-11.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES—WAR SERVICE

Library of Congress. Brief list of references on college men in the war. Nov. 16, 1917. 2 p. 10 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

COMMERCIAL COMMODITIES

Meyer, H. H. B., comp. List of dictionaries of commercial commodities and other books descriptive of the material used in the arts, manufactures, and commerce. *Spec. Libs.*, Feb., 1918. p. 46-50.

COMPETITION, UNFAIR

Library of Congress. Additional references on unfair competition. Nov. 22, 1917. 4 typew. p. 20 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

CORK INDUSTRY

Library of Congress. List of references on the cork industry. Sept. 14, 1917. 4 p. 20 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

CRIMINOLOGY

Parmelee, Maurice Farr. Criminology. Macmillan. 12 p. bibl. O. \$2 n.

DRAMA—AMERICAN

Moses, Montrose J., ed. Representative plays

- by American dramatists, 1765-1819; with an introduction to each play. Dutton. 4 p. bibl. O. \$3 n.
- EDUCATION**
Alexander, Thomas. The Prussian elementary schools. Macmillan. 9 p. bibl. O. \$2.50 n. (Textbook series.)
- EDUCATION**
Robbins, Charles Leonidas. The school as a social institution; an introduction to the study of social education. Boston: Allyn & Bacon. 6 p. bibl. D. \$1.50.
- EDUCATION, AMERICAN—HISTORY**
Holtz, Adrian Augustus. A study of the moral and religious elements in American secondary education up to 1800. [Menasha, Wis.: G. Banta Pub.] 1917. 8 p. bibl. 8°. 75 c. n.
- ELECTRIC RAILROADS—STOPS**
Skip stop information: references to methods of selecting and marking stopping places. *Aera*, Feb., 1918. Vol. 6, p. 676-677.
- ENGINEERING**
Superintendent of doc. Engineering and surveying: coasts, rivers, harbors, engines, tides, compass, terrestrial magnetism. (Price list 18—10. ed.) Oct., 1917. 27 p.
- ENGLAND—HISTORY**
Carter, H. W. Lessons in English history. New York: Oxford Univ., 1917. bibl. 8°. \$1.40 n.
Hovel, Mark. The Chartist movement; ed. and completed, with a memoir, by T. F. Tout. Longmans. 5 p. bibl. D. \$2.50 n. (Univ. of Manchester pub. Historical series 31.)
- EUROPEAN WAR**
Blakeslee, George H., comp. Selected list of books on the present war. *League of Nations*, Oct. 1917. p. 43-50.
European War, 1914-1917. (In U. S. Supt. of doc. Foreign relations of the United States. (Price list 65. 3. ed.) Sept., 1917. p. 11-17.)
Fanning, C. E. War literature of 1917. *Minn. Pub. Lib. Comm. Notes and News*, Dec., 1917. p. 107-109.
General authorities on the war; classified bibliography on the war. (In Nat. Security League America at war. p. 17-70.)
Some books on the war and the peace. *Univ. of Va. Alumni Bull.*, Jan., 1918. p. 63-74.
The European War; some works recently added to the library. *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Jan., 1918. p. 71-78.
The European War; some works recently added to the library. *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Feb., 1918. p. 134-144.
The European War; some works recently added to the library. *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Mar., 1918. p. 206-212.
War! what is it all about; most recent and important books on the great war. *Municipality*, Oct., 1917. p. 241-243.
Willmore, John Seldon. The great crime and its moral. Doran. 5 p. bibl. O. \$2 n.
- EUROPEAN WAR—CASUALTIES**
Library of Congress. List of references in casualties in the European War and strength of the armies in the field. Jan. 5, 1918. 21 min. p.
- EUROPEAN WAR—CAUSES**
Classified bibliography of the war; why is there war in Europe. (In Nat. Security League. America at war: p. 36-98.)
- EUROPEAN WAR—COST**
Library of Congress. List of references on the cost of the European War. Jan. 17, 1918. 12 min. p.
- EUROPEAN WAR—EFFECT ON LABOR**
Great Britain—Contents of other bulletins relating to labor in Great Britain as affected by the war. *U. S. Bur. Labor Statistics Bull.*, no. 237, Oct., 1917. p. 229-235.
- EUROPEAN WAR—WOMEN**
Johnson, E. M., comp. Women: war-time occupations and employment. *Spec. Libs.*, Jan., 1918. 9:12-16.
- EXCESS CONDEMNATION**
Excess condemnation. (In R. E. Cushman. Excess condemnation. 1917. p. 311-314.)
- EXPORT TRADE**
Velli, J., and Hasse, A. R., comps. Bibliography of export trade publications and business books. (In Pan American Scientific Congress. Proceedings, 1915, vol. 4. 1917. p. 612-621.)
- FARM PRODUCE—MARKETING**
White, G. C. Bibliography [on marketing farm produce]. Same by E. F. McPike. (In Pan American Scientific Congress. Proceedings, 1915, vol. 3. 1917. p. 423-425; 449-451.)
- FEELBEMINDEDNESS**
Wallin, John Edward Wallace. Problems of subnormality; with an introd. by John W. Withers. Yonkers-on-Hudson, New York: World Book Co., 1917. 10 p. bibl. D. \$3.
- FOOD—CHEMISTRY OF**
Robertson, Thorburn Brailsford. The physical chemistry of the proteins. Longmans. bibl. O. \$5 n.
- FOOD CONSERVATION**
Books on food conservation approved by the U. S. Food Administration. *Mich. Lib. Bull.*, Jan.-Feb., 1918. p. 16-19.
Washington State College. Bibliography of food economy for the housewife. Pullman, Wash.: Wash. State Coll., W. W. Foote, lbn. 59 p. 25 c.; \$6 per 100 to library directors.
- FOOD SUPPLY**
Food administration. Food control in Australia; index to the serial nos. in the series of paper by Cecil H. Smith (list complete to Dec. 5, 1917). 1917. 2 typew. p. 10 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- FORESTS AND FORESTRY**
United States.—Forest Service. Current literature: monthly list for January, 1918. 5 p.
- FRENCH LANGUAGE, MEDIEVAL**
Studer, Paul, ed. Le mystère d'Adam; an Anglo-Norman drama of the twelfth century. Longmans. 5 p. bibl. D. \$1.35 n. (Modern language texts, French series mediæval section.)
- FUR FARMING**
Library of Congress. List of references on fur farming, Aug. 22, 1917. 5 p. 25 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- GARDENING**
Bascom, E. L. Books on vegetable gardening for the small library. *Wis. L. Bull.*, Mar., 1918. p. 82-83.
South Bend, Ind., Public Library. Books on the farm and garden. March, 1918. 4 p.
- GAS**
Bibliography for the year 1917; being the references to current literature and various publications. . . . *Nat. Commercial Gas Assn. Mo. Bull.*, Feb., 1918. vol. 9; sup. p. 11-68.
Gas literature for the busy man. *Commercial Gas Assn. Mo. Bull.*, Jan., 1918. p. 47-54.
- GAS—IN WARFARE**
Library of Congress. List of references on the use of gases in warfare. Nov. 13, 1917. 10 typew. p. 50 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- GAS—REGULATION**
Library of Congress. List of references on government regulation and control of the natural gas industry in the United States. Jan. 8, 1918. 7 typew. p. 35 c. Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- GEOLOGY**
Emmons, William Harvey. The principles of economic geology. McGraw-Hill. bibl. 8° \$4 n.
- GOVERNMENT PURCHASING**
New York State Lib.—Leg. Ref. Section. List

- of references on central purchasing for cities, counties and states; comp. by William Webb. A supplement to the list published in *Municipal Ref. Lib. Notes*, v. 1, Nov. 25, 1914, p. 21-24. 1917. 9 p. 45 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- GRAIN**
Library of Congress. List of references on the grain growing possibilities of northern Africa, Asia Minor and Mesopotamia. Nov. 6, 1917. 2 typew. p. 10 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- HISTORY**
Curtis, Eugene Newton. The French Assembly of 1848 and American constitutional doctrines. Longmans. 11 p. bibl. O. \$3 special n. (Columbia Univ. studies in history, economics and public law, 184.)
- HOUSING, INDUSTRIAL**
Best things in print. (In American Civic Association. Supplement to A good home for every wage-earner. Oct., 1917. 7 p.)
- ILLEGITIMACY**
References. (In P. G. Kammerer. Unmarried mother. p. 335-337.)
- INDUSTRIAL MOBILIZATION**
Industrial mobilization. (In Nat. Security League. America at war. p. 216-240.)
- INDUSTRIAL UNREST**
Gray, R. S. Bibliography on industrial unrest. Cal. Commonwealth Club Transac., Dec., 1917. vol. 12, p. 522-529.
- INFANTILE PARALYSIS**
Infantile paralysis (poliomyelitis). (In U. S.—Supt. of Doc. Health. (Price list 51, 9. ed.) Nov., 1917. p. 12-13.)
- INSURANCE, FIRE**
Library of Congress. List of references on the adjustment of insurance claims. Oct. 22, 1917. 3 p. 15 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- INSURANCE, HEALTH**
Supplemental bibliography on health insurance: select, critical, classified; including sickness problem, general discussion of health insurance. . . . *Amer. Labor Leg. R.*, Dec., 1917. p. 689-695.
- INSURANCE, WAR RISK**
Insurance. (In U. S. Supt. of doc. Navy. (Price list 63. 3. ed.) Oct., 1917. p. 7.)
- INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION**
Books on a league of nations. *League of Nations*, Oct., 1917. p. 51-53.
- IRRIGATION**
Gifford, G. H., comp. List of references to publications relating to irrigation in the Public Library of New South Wales. Sydney: New South Wales P. L., 1913. 32 p. postage 1c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- JESUS CHRIST**
A catalogue of useful and interesting books; including a large section concerning the life of Christ upon earth. . . . London: Chas. Higham & Son, Jan.-Feb., 1918. 44 p. (No. 550. 1414 items.)
- JUVENILE COURTS**
Connecticut State Library. List of references to material on juvenile courts, compiled for the use of the committee of the Conn. Prison Assn. Feb. 28, 1918. 13 p. 65 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- LABOR—MOBILIZATION**
Library of Congress. Brief list on the mobilization of labor in the United States for the war. Nov. 17, 1917. 2 typew. p. 10 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- LATIN AMERICA**
Wilcox, Marrion, and Rines, George E., eds. Encyclopedia of Latin America; dealing with the life, achievement, and national development of the countries of South and Central America, Mexico and Panama, the West Indies, and giving special information railways, shipping, transportation, communications, trade, tariff, customs, and all matters of commercial importance. New York: Encyclopedia Americana Corporation, 27 William Street, 1917. bibls. 4°. \$10.
- LEPROSY**
Leprosy. (In U. S.—Supt. of Doc. Health. (Price list 51, 9. ed.) Nov., 1917. p. 14.)
- LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS**
Utley, G. B., and others. Relative fields of the A. L. A., the A. L. I., and the Bibliographical Society of America. (In American Library Institute, Proceedings, 1916. p. 51-53.)
- LIBRARY ECONOMY**
Plummer, M. W., and others. Best book on library economy published in 1915; a discussion. (In American Library Institute, Proceedings, 1916. p. 51-53.)
- MALARIA**
Malaria. (In U. S.—Supt. of Doc. Health. (Price list 51, 9. ed.) Nov., 1917. p. 14-16.)
- MANUSCRIPTS**
Library of Congress—Manuscript division. Handbook of manuscripts in the Library of Congress. Govt. Prtg. Off., 1918. 750 p. 65 c.
- MARKET PRICES**
Market prices appearing currently in technical and trade journals. *Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh, Mo. Bull.*, Feb., 1918. p. 63-66.
- MASSACHUSETTS—CONSTITUTION**
Morison, Samuel Eliot. A history of the constitution of Massachusetts. Boston: Wright & Potter Press, 1917. 5 p. bibl. 8°
- MEXICO**
Mexican affairs, 1519-1877; Mexican revolution, 1914-1917. Mexico (miscellaneous). (In U. S. Supt. of doc. Foreign relations of the United States. (Price list 65. 3. ed.) Sept., 1917. p. 24-30.)
- MILK—COST OF PRODUCTION**
Horton, H. E., comp. Working bibliography of the cost of producing milk. 1917. 65 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- MINIMUM WAGE**
Library of Congress. List of references on the minimum wage question. Sept. 24, 1917. 12 p. 60 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- MORTGAGES**
Library of Congress. List of references on mortgage guaranty companies. Nov. 1, 1917. 2 typew. p. 10 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- MOVING PICTURES**
Library of Congress. List of recent references on the moving picture industry. Nov. 3, 1917. 4 typew. p. 29 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT**
McBain, Howard Lee. American city progress and the law. [Lemcke & Buechner.] 10 p. bibl. D. \$1.50 n. (Columbia Univ. lectures.)
- MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT—COMMISSION MANAGER PLAN**
Library of Congress. List of references on commission government for cities (supplementary to printed list, 1913). Oct. 8, 1917. 8 p. 40 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- MUNICIPAL PUBLICATIONS**
New York City.—Municipal Ref. L. Monographs and reports on municipal problems; some recent reports of exceptional interest. 1917. 8 p.
- MUSIC**
Catalogue of the extensive musical library of the late John B. Pearce. . . . comprising musical history, reference books, biography. . . . Boston: C. F. Libbie & Co. 106 p. (1556 items.)
- NATIONAL DEFENSE**
True preparedness for war. (In Nat. Security League. America at war. p. 183-268.)
- NEGROES**
Brawley, Benjamin Griffith. The negro in literature and art in the United States. Duffield. 14 p. bibl. D. \$1.35 n.
- OFFICE MANAGEMENT**
St. Paul Public Library. Office work: a selected list of books in the St. Paul Public Library; includes office and secretarial work, business correspondence. . . . Jan., 1918. 7 p.

OPIUM

Opium. (In U. S.—Supt. of Doc. Health, (Price list 51. 9. ed.) Nov., 1917. p. 19.)

PEACE

Oregon State Library. International peace league: reading list and suggestions. *University of Oregon Bull.*, Nov. 15, 1917. N. S. 14, p. 21-26.

Questions of peace. (In Nat. Security League. America at war. p. 339-387.)

PEDAGOGY

United States.—Bureau of Education. Practice teaching for teachers in secondary schools. Govt. Prtg. Off., 1917. 3 p. bibl. 8° (U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1917, no. 29.)

PELLAGRA

Pellagra. (In U. S.—Supt. of Doc. Health (Price list 51. 9. ed.), Nov., 1917. p. 19-20.)

PHILATELY—COLLECTORS

Who's who in philately. *Collectors' Digest*, Jan.-Feb., 1918.

PHILATELY—INDEX TO PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Philatelic index [to philatelic literature]. *Collectors' Digest*, Jan.-Feb., 1918. p. 6-12.

PHILATELY—ORGANIZATIONS

Organized philately [a list of local, state and national organizations, with secretaries]. *Collectors' Digest*, Jan.-Feb., 1918. p. 21.

PHILATELY—PERIODICALS

Philatelic journals published in the U. S. in 1917. *Collectors' Digest*, Jan.-Feb., 1918. p. 4-5.

PHILATELY—POSTAL MARKINGS

Postal markings. *Collectors' Digest*, Jan.-Feb., 1918. p. 13-15.

PHILATELY—POSTAL SERVICE

Postal service. *Collectors' Digest*, Jan.-Feb., 1918. p. 15-18.

PHILATELY—PRECANCELLED STAMPS

Precancelled stamps. *Collectors' Digest*, Jan.-Feb., 1918. p. 12-13.

PHILOSOPHY

Carr, Herbert Wildon. The philosophy of Benedetto Croce; the problem of art and history. Macmillan, 1917. 3 p. bibl. O. \$2.25 n.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

Affleck, G. B. Selected bibliography on physical training and hygiene, May-August, 1917. *Amer. Phys. Educ. Rev.*, Dec., 1917. vol. 22, p. 535-550.

PHYSIOLOGY

Poynter, Charles William McCorkle. Arterial anomalies pertaining to the aortic arches and the branches arising from them. Lincoln: Univ. of Nebraska [1916]. 53 p. bibl. O. 75 c. (Univ. studies, v. 16.)

PLAGUE

Plague. (In U. S.—Supt. of Doc. Health (Price list 51. 9. ed.), Nov., 1917. p. 21.)

POULTRY

Deveneau, G. A. Poultry husbandry; a selected bibliography. *St. Louis P. L. Mo. Bull.*, Mar., 1918. p. 102-104.

PRICES

Library of Congress. Additional references on price agreements. Nov. 22, 1917. 2 typew. p. 10 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

PROBATION

Connecticut State Library. List of references to material on probation and parole, compiled for the use of the committee of the Conn. Prison Assn. Feb. 28, 1918. 9 p. 45 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

PSYCHOLOGY

Monroe, Walter Scott, and others. A teacher's handbook on educational measurements, reading, writing, and arithmetic. Emporia, Kansas: State Normal School, 1917. bibl. O. gratis. (Bull. new series, v. 5.)

PUBLIC HEALTH

United States.—Supt. of Doc. Health; diseases, drugs and sanitation. (Price list 51. 9. ed.) Nov., 1917. 37 p.

Open Round Table

THE INSTITUTE AND ITS PROGRAMS

Editor Library Journal:

Referring to the letter of Mr. George, in which he asks "Just what is the A. L. I." and "Why the Institute." The A. L. I. is a small association specializing on the research aspect of libraries. There are two clean-cut library tasks; first, the spreading of knowledge; second, research or the discovery of new truth. The constant task of mankind is contribution to knowledge and the turning of scientific results into common knowledge. Most library associations emphasize the educational aspect, the spreading of common knowledge. The A. L. I. simply emphasizes the study or research side. It is, however, not therefore an antiquarian or scholastic body; it is an intensely practical organization. It aims to encourage actual research of a live character, but it is, above all, directed on library methods of aiding scientific research. The scope of its work is fairly shown by the programs of its meetings. These concern research in the book sciences, and publication of results, the higher education of librarians, teaching of the book sciences and especially practical methods of getting the books for research workers and saving the time of such workers—such matters as joint lists for the locating of copies or for inter-library loans, the copying of documents, collecting and care of material on the war, the work of public records and archives, location of special research collections, care of coins, engravings, posters, etc.

As for "Why the Institute," America is rich in libraries for education or the spread of common knowledge, but it is scandalously poor in books for research and in facilities for introducing the research worker to what we have. The need at the research end is enormous and pressing. Nobody seems very much alive to it. There is little place for the topics in general association meetings. Proper attention might save thousands of years of highly paid research time. It is the most needy end of the American library business. The A. L. I. is simply a modest effort to jack up that end—for lack of a better instrument. Its members will welcome any person or institution who will do it better or do more of it, or 40 institutions. The Institute is often told that something else can do it better, but that something else doesn't bring it off. Meantime it does what it can. Let

me therefore, in reply, ask this other question. What other association is there among the scores of library associations and library schools which is definitely trying to promote this end of the American library problem? Suppose the group is neither wise or mighty and what it pulls off is slight: isn't this better than doing nothing? Doesn't a vigorous, useful purpose justify existence?

Mr. George farther asks "Does the Institute represent the American spirit of democracy?" To this I say, yes. The essence of democracy is that all men are protected in their equal rights. The Institute has as good a right to existence as any other unobtrusive group—or any other library association. It is true that membership is limited, but so is membership in a baseball team or a family, or a workmen's union. American democracy stands for these. We have had communistic experiments in America, but they have never succeeded. The A. L. I. is a team which plays its game with 100 members or less and prefers to work shorthanded rather than have members inexperienced or uninterested. The present president tried to have the number enlarged, but was convinced in a discussion that a forlorn hope does better with limited membership.

It is farther democratic because it invites, and has for several years invited all librarians to the game, free of expense. It is a strictly amateur organization. It does not even require membership fees for admission to its discussions. In practice any live member of the A. L. A. has also been welcomed to the floor and has had no difficulty in getting the presiding officer's recognition. If this isn't in the direction of democracy on the part of a modest businesslike association, what can be? Not even the United States Congress admits every citizen who comes along to take part in its discussions.

Mr. George's objection to the inconspicuous advertising of the openness of the meeting is not quite fair. The notice was printed on the programs and these were on a take-one desk, as well as posted at the most central point. Moreover, the Institute is in fact modest about the matter. It does not urge attendance but welcomes it and meantime attends diligently to the business which it has marked out for itself.

The real point of Mr. George's complaint is the decrease of definitely guided discussion in our Library Association meetings. This is commonly ascribed to the growth in numbers, and it was one reason originally alleged for

limiting the A. L. I. to one hundred members. The Institute has so far outgrown this belief, that it freely invites attendance and has not found it necessary so far to limit sharing in discussion. It has had some very first rate stuff from non-members, even papers. It is more bent on having something done and getting life and stimulus for itself than on any detail. Its discussions do not decrease and they are interesting to its members, but the throng attending from outside is not so great as to justify advertising itself as a special attraction in Mr. George's three-ring circus. If by any chance a crowd should come, it is the opinion of those who have watched the A. L. A. in its beginning that a very large meeting can be handled quite well in discussion with a little stricter parliamentary procedure. Growth in numbers does not necessarily diminish interesting debate. As a general rule the questions which are interesting to many are best debated to advantage in the presence of many; those to few among few, and research work is in a vast minority.

It is always good to hear Mr. George's trenchant criticisms. He is now professionally absorbed in the spread of knowledge side, but he knows something of the research field. His criticism is not really aimed at the Institute but at no-discussion meetings. He almost seems to imply that he thinks Institute discussions worth attending. This would be a much appreciated compliment, but, compliment or no compliment, the Institute hopes to continue its retiring existence, attract to itself all the live workers that it can, and make some contribution, however tiny, to the vast problem of aiding the discovery of new truth.

E. C. RICHARDSON,

*President, American Library Institute.
Princeton University Library.*

ON LIBRARY PROGRAMS IN GENERAL

In a personal letter another librarian, who has attended the Atlantic City meetings for many years, as well as those in other states, says in comment on Mr. George's letter in the April "Open Round Table":

"The programs of the Atlantic City meetings are indeed subject to Mr. George's criticism, but I do not think this criticism applies to the programs of any other meetings with which I have been familiar. The various state associations to which I have belonged usually stick pretty closely to the discussion of library topics. Personally, I like to have one or two good speakers on the program who are

not librarians, but who can speak inspiringly on either sociological or literary topics. The chief value of the library meeting is a vague inner inspiration which we gather, and usually we library folk need inspiration on other topics than filing of pamphlets and the use of the photostat. For instance at one of our Pennsylvania state meetings Professor Spaeth of Princeton greatly inspired me in the matter of Masefield and Rupert Brooke and I am sure that I was able to catalog better or even file pamphlets better because of that inspiration."

CHANGED TITLES AGAIN

Mr. Wyer calls attention to the fact that "Poetry of heroism" selected and edited by John and Jean Long and published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, is the same as "Poetry of empire; 19 centuries of British history" published in London by Jack. The publishers' explanation is that "it was thought that the title as worded was not likely to attract favorable attention on the part of American readers. . . . There is no question, of course, of deceiving the public or of securing an unwarranted business advantage. The purpose of such a change is simply to meet, as publishers of experience know it is necessary to meet, the preferences and the prejudices of the bookbuying public."

Another changed title reported by Mr. Wyer is

Our flag in verse and prose. Edited by Robert Haven Schauflier. New York. Moffat, Yard & Co. 1917.

This is printed from the same plates as

Flag day. Its history, origin and celebration as related in song and story. Edited by Robert Haven Schauflier. New York. Moffat, Yard & Co. 1912. (Our American holidays.)

"The two books," writes Mr. Wyer, "are identical in content save that the latter title has different prefatory material. Can the publishers or any ethically minded person give any good reason why even this slight variation should have been made in the title of this book? Such variation can only create the impression that the two books are distinct and will serve to persuade libraries and individuals, too, to buy a duplicate."

ON LETTER HEADS AND DATES

Editor Library Journal:

"Confession is good for the soul," but it seems to me Mr. Lamb was rather rash in exposing himself to hostile criticism along various lines by his letter as given in L. J. 43:304. A librarian is supposed to *know* a lot of things offhand. That Darlington letter-head, County Borough of Darlington, and the cancelled penny stamp and "opened by censor"

(no such notice except in England) would to my mind at once label it as of English origin. What is the use of looking in a gazetteer for 14 U. S. Darlingtons, when that one feature, a penny stamp, means that it is English and English alone? It cannot be Australia for it would bear an Australian stamp.

This is only a county law library but we have a few useful books outside of law. Stepping over to Clegg, "International directory of booksellers and bibliophiles manual, 1914." I had no difficulty in locating on page 412, top of page, "Darlington, Edward Pease Public Library, W. J. Arrowsmith, Librarian" and eight lines of condensed information.

I agree with Mr. Lamb about the mixing up of dates and if librarians cannot stop to write dates correctly they ought to use a dating stamp. And they should have their names printed on letter sheet. Usually they do, but sometimes an assistant uses the letter-head, and then in some cases you are lost. Commercial firms sometimes fail to recognize any relation between my signature at bottom of page and my printed name at top—Wire being such an unusual name. So when in doubt as now I simply put a pen and ink scroll around my name as an index to it.

G. E. WIRE.

*Worcester County Law Library,
Worcester, Mass.*

It may be easy, as Dr. Wire suggests, to deduce, from the penny stamp and the censor's mark, that Mr. Lamb's Darlington letter came from England—but it should not be necessary. We agree with Mr. Lamb that a business letter-head should bear so complete an address that it will be unnecessary to have recourse to books of reference to determine the location of the firm or institution.

H. G. WELLS AND THE LIBRARY

Editor Library Journal:

If the LIBRARY JOURNAL used "The philosopher's public library," by H. G. Wells, in his "Social forces in England and America," (Harper, N. Y., 1914), I missed it. . . . It is too worth while to be missed, so—

PURD B. WRIGHT.

*Kansas City Public Library,
Kansas City, Mo.*

Library Calendar

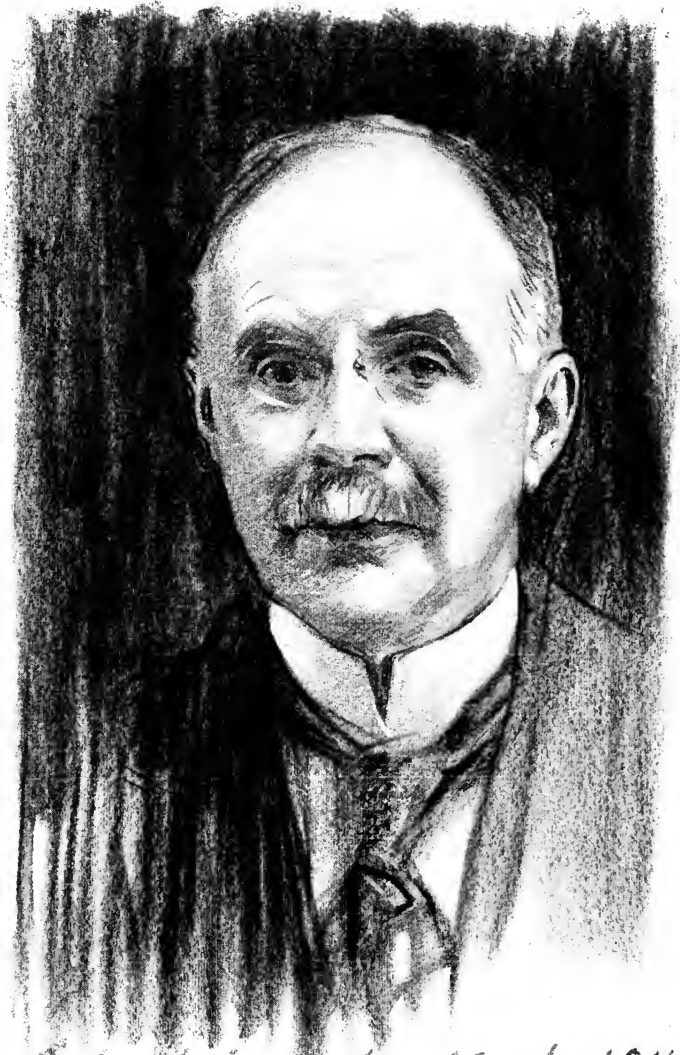
May 13. Pennsylvania Library Club, Philadelphia.

May 16-17. Maine Library Association. Semi-annual meeting, Waterville.

July 1-6. American Library Association. Annual conference, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Sept. 23-28. New York Library Association. Library week, Lake Placid Club.

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Robert Sargent. March 1918

CHARLES KNOWLES BOLTON, FOR TWENTY YEARS LIBRARIAN OF
THE BOSTON ATHENAEUM, WHOSE PORTRAIT BY SARGENT HAS
BEEN PRESENTED TO THE ATHENAEUM BY THE TRUSTEES

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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THE Saratoga conference in the week including the Fourth of July, will be doubly a patriotic gathering—in its discussion and aim as well as in its date. Saratoga of late years has been raised from the low estate to which racing and gambling propensities had brought it down, and it is regaining the public favor in which it was held by past generations. The Springs, at one time sadly commercialized, have been redeemed with beautiful surroundings under the management of the State Reservation Commission, and the enlarged Congress park with the beautiful Trask Memorial by Daniel Chester French affords a delightful recreation center for summer visitors. The hotel at which the A. L. A. will gather is one famous in the history of watering places and capacious almost to the A. L. A. maximum. Thought and talk will, of course, center on the war—the remarkable achievement under A. L. A. auspices during the year since Louisville, and the further plans which the director general and the War Council will lay before the conference. But in the general meetings, and especially in the auxiliary meetings, there will be many other topics of interest, and we hope for a large attendance. In view of the question raised in one quarter whether the money spent in coming to the conference might not be better spent for a Liberty Bond, the answer should be plain, that attendance at these national gatherings should both enhance the spirit of patriotism and provide for patriotic work. The choice should be to use the money for convention attendance. If a library conference had not been held in 1917 the great library work for our soldier boys during the past year would not have been done. It may be added that altho no post-conference excursion has been planned this year, Saratoga is the natural starting point for many delightful trips of a few hours or a

few days' duration, as the one-day trip thru Lake George and Lake Champlain, or a longer one into the Adirondacks, where Mr. Dewey offers the hospitality of his Lake Placid Club to all in attendance on the convention.

PATRIOTISM is not intolerance, and intolerance should not be considered manifestation or proof of patriotism—but quite the contrary. Many who were pacifists before the war, and who still oppose war as such, have been moved by the cumulative German atrocities against humanity, by the whole trend of world events, and especially by President Wilson's exposition of American ideals of peace, to follow him into the belief that only by vigorous and successful prosecution of this war to the end can the world be made safe for democracy or anybody in it, whether living in America or in Germany. There are still pacifists who deprecate not only war but this war. Few of them, however, have been obstructionists, and if, as peaceful people, they have held their peace, they are entitled to respect and to tolerance. This was the fair-minded view of the Portland Library Board in answering the charges made by a sensational newspaper against Miss Hunt, an honored member of the Portland Library staff. The board's finding may well serve as a model in like cases and fully exonerates Miss Hunt from letting her minority opinions interfere in any way with her excellent library work. But sensational journalism still hounded Miss Hunt and the library authorities, until she proffered her resignation as the only peaceful solution of the question so unnecessarily raised. Oregon has made such splendid record as a state in every relation of war work that her patriotism is splendidly salient; there can be no question about that. It is a pity that the record of the state should

have this slight blot on the 'scutcheon thru intolerance on the part of the local press.

It is nothing short of misfortune that politics are again running riot in Ohio and that the expiration of the term of the worthy and effective president of the Ohio State Library Commission, Prof. Park of Cincinnati, has been made the occasion of replacing him by a less experienced head for that important body and for displacing Mr. Charles B. Galbreath, one of the best of state librarians. His successor is a gentleman who held the office during Mr. Galbreath's previous term of dismissal and who has since been an employe of the Democratic State Committee. We have only words of welcome for those coming anew or again into the library circle, but we cannot voice too strongly the feeling of protest which will be so general thruout the library profession, at the displacement by the spoils system of so good an official as Mr. Galbreath. Ohio, despite the good library work at both ends of the state, at Cleveland and Cincinnati, as well as at Dayton and other intermediate points, is a state sadly behind the neighboring state of Indiana in library matters, Indiana being best and Ohio worst in the record of Carnegie libraries. Under the spoils system this could scarcely be otherwise.

THE one possible disadvantage of civil service examinations for important library posts is well illustrated in the admirable letter from Chalmers Hadley of Denver, in regard to the Chicago appointment. Mr. Hadley and Mr. Perry enrolled themselves for the examination quite as much to make sure that the library profession was really represented in candidates as from personal desire or expectation, Mr. Roden's long local experience naturally giving him great advantage in the competition. These two gentlemen did a considerable service to the library profession and to the public in this way, and it is a pity that they should seem to be placed in the position of disappointed

candidates for public office by such mistaken publication in respect to the appointment as has been made by the newspaper press. Both made creditable showing in the examination and came thru it with fine credit to their work in their respective localities, and we trust that the local authorities in their two cities will cordially appreciate the compliment involved in the fact that they came next to the successful candidate.

THE admirable letter addressed by library school authorities to trustees rightly emphasizes the fact that assistants are being taken from library work in embarrassing numbers by the higher remuneration offered by Uncle Sam and by business houses. The government is, in fact, deranging industry in every quarter rather seriously by offering abnormally high salaries for filing work and other light service, in positions which have the disadvantage that work will cease when war conditions are over. This last is forgotten for the moment by those who flock to such positions and leave libraries and other employers in the lurch. That our schools are in the same box with our libraries is illustrated by the utterances of N. E. A. authorities. Unfortunately the remedy is not in the hands of most library boards or school boards. Our most important libraries depend upon state or municipal appropriations, and such demands have been made both upon our states and cities under war conditions that library and school appropriations are trimmed rather than expanded in the year's budgets, despite the need of higher salaries. Trustees are generally willing to provide for adequate pay, if they can get the money to do it with; but here's the rub! If their budgets are curtailed, they cannot increase salaries. It is difficult to see any satisfactory solution of the dilemma during the war, and trustees and librarians alike can only pray that the war may soon come to an end with a just and enduring peace which will again restore normal conditions.

AFTER-WAR NEEDS OF REFERENCE LIBRARIANS

BY CARL L. CANNON, *Assistant, Information Desk, New York Public Library*

IN these times when many new and insistent needs are pressing upon librarians, one may very properly be considered presumptuous for calling attention to still others. A more timely paper, for example, would be devoted to suggesting how to do without much of what we already have. Yet if statesmen and business men find it good policy to give a share of their time to after-war plans, why, indeed, should not librarians mark their example?

In the haze that surrounds what may or may not be true after the war one thing stands out pretty distinctly and that is that the character of reference work in American libraries will be changed appreciably. Even if the struggle should last longer than two years, or three years, it seems reasonably certain, now, that America will be a creditor rather than a debtor nation, that she will have a merchant marine and more foreign trade. It is absolutely certain that she will have a persistent interest in foreign diplomacy, even tho a league of nations should not materialize, and that there will be returned to her a large body of intelligent young men who have lived abroad for some time. Naturally these influences will direct her interests away from home more than before, and should and will arouse a keener interest in world geography, history, languages and commerce. This interest will undoubtedly cause a demand for more reference books written from an American point of view, for none know better than a reference librarian how unsatisfactory for American use are many foreign books. Facts may be as true in one country as in another, but in their marshaling and application they are distinctly national. It has often been remarked, for example, how many times *The New International Encyclopedia* is to be preferred to the *Britannica* in American libraries, despite the fact that it is probably less scholarly. Technical librarians find it difficult to adapt foreign manuals due to differences in practice between the countries. Similarly the relative importance of

and interest in countries and ports, varies if viewed from New York or San Francisco, rather than London or Hamburg. History, also, needs to be re-studied in its relation to the Western continents; American jurists will wish to say something about the future development of international law, and information pertaining to foreign trade offers almost limitless possibilities for re-handling and re-shaping. True, much has been written on these questions, especially since 1914, but it has not yet been condensed, tabulated, and indexed in a form the most satisfactory for reference work. J. Ellis Barker had this in mind when in his "Great problems of British statesmanship" he says: "On Dec. 10, 1914, Prof. C. K. Webster stated in his inaugural lecture delivered before the University of Liverpool:

"You will look in vain for the books which can teach Englishmen the connection of their own country with the political life of the Continent during the nineteenth century. Such books cannot be improvised on the spur of the moment in the midst of a national crisis. . . . Few will dispute that the study of our diplomatic history in the past century is of real and immediate importance to-day. Yet the work has scarcely begun. . . . Neither Canning nor Palmerston is known to us, except by loose and inadequate records."

This statement is exceedingly humiliating. It seems incredible, but unfortunately it is only too true."

If it is true in England where a relatively large amount of thought is devoted to political matters, how much more is it true of the United States whose people derive so much of their information of the Continent from British sources.

As to languages, most noticeable at present is the lack, in some tongues, of dictionaries of graded scope and price. And might it not be permissible, here, to call attention to the genuine need for a good advanced English grammar based on scientific principles?

Credit must, of course, be given to many excellent American books already in the

field, but of these, it must be conceded, those relating to domestic affairs are foremost. Bailey's "Standard cyclopedia of horticulture," Appleton's "Cyclopedia of American biography," and the Wilson company indexes, to mention only three, are examples of useful works of distinctly American origin. The Public Affairs Information Service seems to be a remarkable step forward, not only because it supplies a current bibliography on necessary subjects, but because it is based upon the idea of library co-operation which, despite its early tribulations as well as successes in the United States, still has its best days ahead.

But the result of the war will not lessen interest in the study of our own country, a study which could be greatly aided by the addition of a few much needed reference books. For example, why should we not have a good gazetteer of the United States? Its vast areas and numberless lakes, rivers, towns and mountains probably preclude an attempt for this country on anything like the scale achieved for France by Joanne in his *Dictionnaire Geographique et Administratif de la France et de ses Colonies*, in nine folio volumes, but we might reasonably expect a good one-volume work after the manner of Lippincott's or Longmans'.

Most librarians can testify to the usefulness of *The Statesman's Year Book*. In this a British publisher has done for the United States what has never been so well done here, namely, given in brief condensed form, information (brought down to date each year) about every state in the union. Without wishing to see *The Statesman's Year Book* supplanted (for its information about foreign countries would still make it indispensable) it could be hoped that some American annual publication such as *The New International* or *The American* year books might do for the various states what *The Statesman's Year Book* does for about two hundred and eighty world states, thus giving the fuller treatment required for satisfactory use in this country. This feature could be added without changing the character of the rest of the book, the more easily so, since the service necessary to make the addition is

already built up. But while the American states have a year book which in part meets the demand, there is no such information available for American cities. Perhaps most librarians have been faced with some such request as, "Give me some recent information about Tulsa, Oklahoma, for I am considering it as a future place of residence. I wish to know about its railroads and interurbans, its industrial and commercial possibilities, its schools, churches, government, climate, etc." Now something can be gleaned from different well-known sources such as *The World Almanac*, *The New International Year Book*, and from reports of city bureaus if the library is fortunate enough to have them, but complete up to date facts gathered in one place are not to be found.

There are certain things about cities that every one who is interested in them wants to know, just as there are facts about states and empires in such general demand that the editor of *The Statesman's Year Book* has been able to know them and condense them into his book of 1560 pages. *The Municipal Year Book* does this for British cities, and that it is appreciated is shown by its twenty-one years of successful existence. But while it might serve in some respects as a model for a similar American book, in others it should not be followed exactly. More should be included in the portion devoted to information about individual cities, and the general review of the year's municipal events might be dropped entirely since this is already included in existing reference books.

One wishes to know the meaning or origin of the name of the city, its date of founding or incorporation, a brief chronology of principal events in its history, form of government, system of education, institutions, courts, art collections, museums, libraries, markets, water supply, municipal property, source of income, public works, railroads, trolley connections with important centers or nearby parallel lines, climate, etc. Most of this information will vary little or only in part from year to year.

One wishes also to know the officers of the city, its area in acres or square miles,

foreign and native born population, statement of municipal finance including funded debt, grand tax roll, receipts and expenditures, principal industries, churches, with brief religious, educational, vital and election statistics, miles of streets and important publications issued by the city or chamber of commerce. Such information would, of course, have to be revised yearly, but would have to be complete only for the larger cities. In the *Wisconsin Blue Book* for 1915, the comparative statistics of different cities of the state are analyzed and conclusions drawn in the form of a general summary. A map of the state is inserted showing the location of the larger cities, and their importance is indicated by dots of varying sizes. A general discussion of geographical and other factors that influenced their foundation and growth follows. Brief tables are appended giving the number of establishments (comparative figures for different years) average number of wage earners, value of products, rank among the cities of the United States, etc. Some such yearly summary for the various states would be useful to precede the account of cities considered individually.

The question of course is, granted such a work would be exceedingly useful, who will attempt it? The answer is that several existing agencies are in a favorable position to publish it if a demand were assured. Publishers of year books who have correspondents in the various states with access to the public records could undertake it either as a new work, or as a modification of their present publications; or, such concerns as the H. W. Wilson Company, who possess collaborators in the persons of state and municipal librarians or the publishers of the *National Municipal Review*, who already have a contributing staff at hand.

Publishers of such an annual might depend for its sale not alone on libraries, but upon banks, investment, wholesale and bond houses, and in fact, all business concerns with interests thruout the United States, as well as city and state officials, and numerous organizations interested in city affairs.

That our new post-bellum relationships will make it possible to urge the publication in English of annuals international in scope,

such as the *Internationales Jahrbuch für Politik und Arbeiterbewegung*, the *Année Sociale Internationale*, or the *Geographisches Jahrbuch* is questionable, altho there will be a wide demand for such material. We already have the International Institute for Agriculture at Rome, with its valuable publications in English. Is it too much to hope that more will be organized dealing with other fields of human interest?

In conclusion it may be added that these questions seem rightfully to belong to the field of library discussion. Reference aids such as the above do exist and have paid for themselves in countries less rich than America. We cannot make the books ourselves but interest in our own work and that of our co-laborers, the public, causes us to take some thought as to how we shall answer legitimate questions. Publishers know that we reflect the interests of the reading, working public, and in the past have asked librarians for suggestions both regarding the improvement of their present publications, and the launching of new ones. This fact coupled with our interest gives rise to the hope that perhaps suggestions in this case, if sown in due season, would not fall on stony ground.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION PLANNED IN BOSTON

A COMMITTEE whose personnel included Helen G. Estey, J. H. Friedel, chairman, E. D. Greenman, D. N. Handy, Ethel M. Johnson, Florence A. Johnson, town room, and G. W. Lee, arranged for a meeting at the Town Room, 3 Joy street, Boston, Tuesday evening, May 21, to consider the advantages of forming (and possibly to form) what may be called the Boston Special Libraries Association, or perhaps better, the Boston Libraries Association, leaving out the word "special" in the light of the growing interdependence of libraries.

It was hoped that Mr. Belden and the members of the examining commission, then at the Boston Public Library, (Mr. Anderson of New York, Dr. Bostwick of St. Louis, Mr. Brett of Cleveland), would be present and extend the discussion to the possibilities of the proposed Municipal Reference Branch.

THE PACKAGE LIBRARY AND ITS INCREASING POPULARITY

BY LENOIR DIMMITT, *Extension Librarian, University of Texas*

ABOUT ten years ago, while serving as secretary of the Wisconsin Library Commission, Frank A. Hutchins came to the conclusion that while traveling libraries consisting entirely of books were a great boon to the people, there was something lacking in the service. Books at the best can only give information which is a year old. In order to form correct judgments in regard to present-day questions the public must have information more recent than books can furnish. Mr. Hutchins decided that this need could be met most satisfactorily by following the plan of the commercial clipping bureaus, that is, the best articles from current periodicals should be clipped and all those on the same subject gathered together into packages. Then these packages, instead of being rented as in the case of commercial bureaus, were to be loaned free of charge.

As an outgrowth of this idea the first package library was established by Mr. Hutchins in the Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin in 1907. Its success was immediate. Other universities seeing the value of this kind of work have since followed the example set by Wisconsin. Among those now having package libraries are the University of Indiana, the University of Michigan, the University of Washington, and the University of Texas, the latter falling into line in August, 1914.

Here in Texas, the package library is in the Division of Information of the Department of Extension, and is called the Extension Loan Library. It has no connection with the Main University Library. Its original purpose was to assist the Interscholastic League debaters, many of whom, scattered thru all parts of the state, had no means of obtaining material on the live questions of the day which they wished to discuss. However, the use of the library was never limited to debaters, and women's clubs, teachers and all other organizations and individuals were invited to use it.

That the establishment of the Extension

Loan Library filled a long felt need of the people was fully proved by the flood of requests which began to pour in upon the announcement of its opening. During the first year of its existence 1570 package libraries were circulated. Since then the circulation has been gradually increasing until in the year ending in September, 1917, there were 2535 packages loaned. Requests come from all parts of the state. There were only 34 counties in the state out of the whole number of 251 to which package libraries were not sent during the last year.

It is impossible to tell how many patrons we have as each library is often shared by a group of people. A list of 2500 borrowers may represent a patronage of 10,000, or more. One teacher writing for an extension of time on her library says, "I have used the package to good advantage in my school. Another school wishes to use it and several other persons besides."

Many letters from all parts of the state tell a story which is very pleasant to hear. A lady in San Benito writes, "This literature I found very valuable, in fact, I cannot over-estimate the value of having access to such a library for all who live in this remote part of the state." There are some very constant patrons who never return a package library without asking for another to take its place.

The majority of the requests received are for material to assist teams in getting up debates, to provide subject matter for club or institute papers, and to furnish material on which school essays can be based.

A list of subjects most frequently called for during a year can be said to show the trend of public thought during that time. In 1916-1917, aside from single tax, which being the subject for the interscholastic debate was naturally in the lead, the six most popular subjects were: woman suffrage; universal military training; increased armaments; immigration (including the literacy test); education (many different

phases); and Mexico. It is interesting to note that the first four of these were also included in the list of most popular subjects in the package libraries in both Wisconsin and Indiana in the same year. Just now we are receiving most frequent calls for libraries on compulsory industrial arbitration, government ownership of railroads, woman suffrage, European War (in its many different phases), Red Cross, and Parent-Teacher Associations.

Sometimes requests are received which cannot be answered by means of package libraries. Perhaps it is for information which should be answered by a specialist. In that case we have the privilege of calling on other resources of the university, for it is the purpose of the Extension Department to place these at the disposal of every citizen of the state. The University of Texas is well able to furnish information along many lines, having at its command professors who are authorities in their particular fields, and having in its possession the largest library in the South.

Recently a club woman who lives in a small town down on the Mexican border wrote that a little group of music lovers there had formed a club and had chosen the opera as their subject for study this year. She wanted suggestions as to the best methods of study and lists of references to any books which we could supply. This request was sent to the head of the Music Department, and it received his prompt attention. When we mailed the answer to her we told her of the generous regulations under which we are allowed to borrow books from the Main University Library for our patrons. The references which we sent her were made to books which we could procure for her in this way.

We receive many inquiries as to where different kinds of information can be obtained. Teachers write to find out what books they can buy which will be of most help to them in teaching certain subjects; farmers want to know where to get information about raising certain kinds of crops, etc.

Now as to the sources from which we gather our material and the way in which

it is prepared for circulation. We have very few books, the basis of our supply consisting of magazines, newspapers and pamphlets. The library receives two copies of three daily papers and 125 periodicals. It is necessary to have two copies because in clipping the articles often overlap. Our maintenance fund is so small that we are forced to do much begging, and it is astonishing how much good material can be obtained in this way when the publishers from whom we are begging are told about the kind of work we are trying to do. We receive many bulletins by exchange with other colleges, state departments, and agricultural experiment stations. Besides, we keep in touch with many organizations, such as the National American Woman Suffrage Association, which send us their publications free.

There are a number of aids available which point out material of value in this work. Many of our periodicals are indexed in "Reader's Guide," while recent pamphlets, bulletins, reports, legislation, etc., are indexed in the *Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin*. A valuable list of free pamphlets is to be found each month in the "Shirt Sleeve Literature" column of the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*. Then there are some magazines which list current publications on special subjects from which material may be selected. For instance, lists on social questions are to be found in the *Survey* and lists on labor questions in the *Monthly Review of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics*. *American Forestry* under its "Current Literature" column lists publications on auxiliary subjects as well as on forestry. In the September number alone I found references to four pamphlets on such varied subjects as Arbor Day celebration, forest utilization, description and travel, and conservation of resources, all of which, containing good material on subjects for which we often get calls, I obtained free by writing to the publishers.

I have frequently been asked how we begin to make up packages on new subjects. As our periodicals come in we shelve those indexed in "Reader's Guide" and clip the articles as they are needed.

All others are read and clipped at once. The articles which are worth while are classified according to the Dewey classification and shelved in pamphlet boxes. Pamphlets are also classified and shelved at once. It is from these sources that we draw our material if a request comes thru the mail for material on a subject on which no package library is made up.

If it is a new subject for which there is no immediate call, but for which we think there will soon be a demand—perhaps a demand which we expect to help create ourselves—the process is more complicated. We had an instance of this kind a short time ago. Dr. Reed, the head of the Music Department in the university, told me that he wanted to try to help raise the standard of public school music in the state, and asked me to help him by preparing package libraries on different phases of the subject to lend to the teachers. We had no libraries made up on the subject at that time, so had to begin to collect material.

First, the pamphlet boxes containing the clippings and pamphlets were searched and some good articles found. Then, by consulting "Reader's Guide," other articles were found and clipped. This gave us a few packages to start on. Then we wrote to some of the best music periodicals, describing our work and asking for free subscriptions. The publishers of two of the magazines have already responded favorably and have started sending us their magazines. By going thru the *Monthly Record of Current Educational Publications*, references to free pamphlets were found and ordered. Next the notes on new publications in the *Musician* were examined and found to contain references to a few free publications, and on glancing thru an article on public school music in the same magazine two other free bulletins were noted. Then the advertisements in a few music magazines were gone thru hurriedly and again something was found. Next a letter was sent to each of the state music associations in the United States asking for their annual reports containing papers and proceedings. Last, Dr.

Reed was asked to recommend a few of the best text books for public school music. The publishers of these were written to and asked to donate some of their books, mention being made of the good advertisement they would obtain by having their books included in our packages. So all together we are fast making a good collection of material for the package libraries without cost to us except the postage we use on the "begs."

In preparing the clippings to be put in the packages, the long articles are fastened in covers of manila paper or brown Kraft wrapping paper by means of Challenge eyelets. The shorter articles are pasted on manila sheets which are tied together to make a little book of clippings. Credit is always given to the magazine or newspaper from which the clipping is taken. After being classified according to Dewey and given Cutter numbers, all the clippings which are to form a library on a certain subject are fastened together with rubber bands and placed in vertical filing cases.

The cataloging is very simple, only subject cards being made. "Reader's Guide" serves as our subject-heading book. This solves the problem of wording new subjects better than anything else, since it is the vital current questions which are dealt with in the packages. Unfortunately, we have no such help when it comes to solving our classification problems, which are numerous.

For the European War the latest edition of Dewey only gives the number 940.913 with no sub-divisions, and as material on different phases of the war are called for almost every day we were forced to devise a scheme of our own for this subject. Of course, all libraries have similar classification difficulties, but a package library has to contend with them about a year sooner than does the conventional library. About two months ago I wanted a number for food conservation, and not being able to find one which was satisfactory, I went to the Main University Library to see what they were doing with it. I failed to find this much-talked-of subject in the catalog so asked the head cataloger about it. She said no books had been published

on the subject yet, consequently their difficulty in regard to it was still in the future. So we cannot get help from other people's experience, but have to work out our own salvation.

Because the demand in the Extension Loan Library constantly outgrows the maintenance fund, we are forced to refer requests coming from residents of towns where there are good public libraries, or from students of other colleges to their respective libraries. Preference has to be given to the people living in the rural districts and small towns where there are no library facilities.

There is no need of advertising in this library. We indulged in a little of it this fall, and the result was so immediate and

overwhelming that a student assistant had to be added to the staff to help care for the new requests. At present it is taking a staff of four persons on full time and one on half time to meet the demands made on the library, and as we have reached the limit of our salary fund for the year, we dare not do any more advertising, much as we would like for every one in the state to know about the library and take advantage of its loans.

Indeed, the people in all the states where package libraries have been established have seized the opportunity so eagerly for obtaining the kind of information offered by them that it is surprising that more universities have not established like institutions.

LIBRARY VENTURES IN THE KENTUCKY MOUNTAINS

BY MARY ELIZABETH LANE, *Librarian, Talladega College*

It was with a sense of high adventure, that I went last summer, accompanied by one of the Talladega College teachers, into the fastnesses of the Cumberland hills in Kentucky. First, from Talladega, a circuitous route to Lexington, Ky., then straight eastward to Ashland, Ky., and from there back down to the southwest to Wayland, Ky., a little mining town on a spur of the C. & O. Railroad. There we were met by Mrs. Arthur Lloyd, founder of the Ivis Community Center, and a stalwart mountaineer, the possessor of a jolt-wagon, and a pair of mules. All afternoon we rode, as we thought, in peril of our lives, thru creek bottoms, and over rocky trails, getting farther and farther back into the hills. Miss P. and I were seated at the back of the wagon on my steamer truck. The brake was on my side, and every few minutes, I ducked to escape having it drag over my head.

At dusk, we came to Caney settlement, on the creek of that name, where the Lloyds have established the second of their community centers. Picture to yourselves, a few unfinished buildings—Wellesley Cottage, a schoolhouse, a barn, and a number of small offices on a sloping hill, backed

with magnolia trees, and facing across a narrow road, another hill rising abruptly, and you have the settlement as we saw it that night. Later in the summer several other buildings were erected. Two or three mountain girls had supper ready for us in the temporary shack which then served for kitchen and dining room. The girls were eager in their hospitality. They had placed a small wood fern in the center of the table, and they very evidently wished us to enjoy our supper of baked chicken and biscuit.

Next morning in the same jolt-wagon, we journeyed on toward the southwest to Ivis, where the Lloyds' cottage and the library were to be in my care for the summer. Ivis is scattered along the main creek of Troublesome, with many cabins up the branches, and in the coves. The families are wide awake and progressive, with a keen sense of their responsibility for the education of their children. We found them people of sterling qualities, cordial and hospitable to strangers who came among them.

At a spot along Troublesome, where the valley widens more than at any other place for miles, there is a long rambling frame

building, with a wide veranda and two or three flights of stairs leading up to it. Situated on the slope of a hill, in a commanding position in the most beautiful valley which I saw in Knott county, it is indeed ideally located. Many a night as I sat on the top step of the veranda, and watched the sun go down behind the cleft in the hills, followed by the wonderful afterglow, the dimming light, and the crescent moon and Venus standing out in the purple sky, have I thought, This is indeed Happy Valley. Shut off from the rest of the world, away from active preparations for the war, it was difficult to realize the horror of it. Not that the mountaineer has no means of knowing what is going on. Many of the families have their daily paper from Cincinnati or from Huntington, West Virginia.

On entering the clubhouse, we found on the first floor two or three as yet unfinished rooms. One was the library room, where I found over three thousand well-selected volumes. Back of this is another unfinished room intended as a kitchen for domestic science lessons, while upstairs, running the entire length of the building, is the unfinished hall, with a few rough boards for seats. Here, we held our so-called "Moonlight meetings." *Every* Friday night all summer, we gathered for a talk. One night, it was "What is going on outside the mountains"—a war talk by a young lady from New York City, who was doing some research work on Caney. Another night I read some letters from a friend who has done canteen work on the war front in France and in Belgium. Other talks were given by a Louisville friend, and by Miss Ward of Hunter College, New York City. One night the county demonstration agent from Hindman came over and talked about the necessity for planting winter wheat, and raising more hogs. This last I considered unnecessary for I met them all along the way on my daily trip to the post office.

When Mrs. Lloyd first started the library, she sent to the Kentucky Library Commission for an organizer, so I found it in good shape—classified by the simplest form of the Dewey decimal system, with a card catalog, and Gaylord posters placed

about the really attractive room. Elizabeth Stacey, the young mountain girl who had worked with Mrs. Lloyd to get the library in shape, came daily to assist in circulating books and to work on the cataloging of books which came in every day by parcels post. She has executive ability of a high order, combined with a desire to be of use to her people.

Later in the summer she went over to Caney to assist Mrs. Lloyd with her clerical work. On the morning in September when I left the little railway station at Lackey and saw her for the last time, she was on her way to the tiny village of Boscoe to establish a small branch library in a store. The storekeeper had asked Mrs. Lloyd for books to keep in his store, in order that he might help the school teachers of the community. Himself, uneducated, he desired to give to others opportunities from which he had been debarred.

In the hills everybody works at planting and hoeing the corn which is the staple crop. Men, women, boys and girls, all toil on the steep hillsides or along the creek bottoms, in order that there may be no failure of the crop. One girl was characterized by her fellow laborer, a man, as "the hoeingest girl on the creek." About the middle of July after last hoeing, the public schools open and continue in session until the end of February. Very little children rarely go to school after winter sets in, for the always atrocious roads are then at their worst.

After corn planting, just as the schools were opening, I had a class in library methods, which met three afternoons a week. There were six young women in the class, to whom was taught classifying, cataloging, current events, and English literature. In the fall one of these girls went back to the Hindman Settlement to continue her high school course, and two went to Berea. Another I left in charge of the Ivis library; but have heard since that she has gone to Boscoe to care for the little branch library there.

Traveling libraries have been sent out from the Ivis Community Center Library into the towns round about. It was a regret to me that I did not have the opportunity to go to the schools with the

boxes of books which I got ready for them. But a series of rainy days early in September, muddy roads and impassable creeks, made it impossible. Humans might have stood the trips; but we "allowed" that the books could not.

One Sunday afternoon, a neighbor, who taught all the week miles away on Beaver Creek, came to get some books to carry in his saddle bags with him on his next trip to the school. I was struck by one remark which he made about a certain book. Opening it, his eye caught one sentence which he liked. "There," he said, "I want that book. If you don't get but one sentence from a book which helps you, it is worth while." How many of us in trying to swallow an entire book, get nothing at all, finally.

Very much might be done for the schools all over the counties for miles about, if the valuable books housed in the Ivis Community Center Library could be carried to the school houses. This is quite an undertaking because the roads are notoriously bad. It is to be hoped that the road commissioners will see their way clear to get good roads thru those shut-in counties in the country of creeks, thus opening to the world a charming section of our country.

On a glorious September day we came out of the hills, and heard again, for the first time in three months, the sound of trains. Behind, we left kind friends who were sending their sons to the training camps and their daughters to colleges—people who in a few generations will no longer be shut in behind the hills.

At the third annual Better Community Conference held at the University of Illinois, Apr. 4-7, the following librarians appeared on the program of either a general session or a section meeting to present the relation of the public library to the community life: Anna M. Price, "The press and the library"; P. L. Windsor, "The campaign for camp libraries"; Helen Goodnow, "The library and the school"; Edna Lyman Scott, "The library and young people"; G. A. Deveneau, "The library and the farm"; F. K. W. Drury, "The library and the minister."

THE LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN MONTICELLO, UTAH

[Editor's Note: Mrs. Palmer is the wife of a man in the U. S. Forestry Service, who has been located at Monticello, Utah. She has entered wonderfully into the spirit of pioneering life, and besides bringing up her own family of children has entered a desert claim, is now teaching in the public schools, and is the heart and soul of much of the life of her community. The following paper was submitted as one of the themes for the renewal of her teacher's certificate.]

OUR little hamlet is far from the maddening crowd, being located one hundred and five miles inland, south of Thompson, Utah, on the D. & R. G. railroad.

While our natural conditions are ideal, our dry farms the finest in the country, our herds of Hereford cattle second to none, yet one may imagine how limited our opportunities for culture are. True, we have God's great out-of-doors and the good people have lived near to Nature's heart and have read the "sermons in stones," but there is a broader culture that comes only with an intimate comradeship with books—the best literature.

This medium of culture has until recently been denied the major portion of our community. They all love books—are hungry for them. It seems a shame that no opportunity has been given to satisfy this literary hunger.

Several forces have contributed their quota to this state of affairs. The stern struggle for existence in the earlier days was the dominant factor and crowded out the finer things of life. Since the sage brush has been conquered and the people have had a few leisure moments to stop and take stock, they have come to realize that while they measure up favorably to their fellow man, physically, spiritually and mentally, yet one phase of development has been neglected. This is the spiritual uplift, the development of the inner man. This development can be attained thru the medium of good books—becoming acquainted with our best literature. From every point of view this is desirable in the making of citizens, since good books provide food for the imagination and the heart, inspire ideals of high and noble living and clothe beautiful thoughts in the pure and lovely garb of gracious language. In other words, literature should stimulate us and furnish something for us to emulate and thus make us richer.

Some four years ago our people began agitating the library question, and the movement receive a hearty response from every family in Monticello. Each family contributed at least twenty-five cents to the library fund and at the next municipal election a library tax was voted. This tax is still in force, but does not furnish adequate funds for all library purposes.

There was already a small nucleus for a library. A few books, possibly one hundred in number, mostly reference, belonged to the school, and the Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association had about sixty books on hand.

A library board of six members was duly appointed and they decided to combine the two small libraries into a co-operative concern and name it the Public Library of Monticello, Utah. The municipality, the school district, and the Mutual Improvement Association were heartily in accord with the movement. The town council agreed to provide a janitor and lights. The school board agreed to furnish a room for the books, also fit up a reading room, furnish fuel, and provide a librarian. The Mutual Improvement Association agreed to turn in the reading course books each year. This arrangement was highly satisfactory as it left our small library tax intact to purchase books and magazines.

A room was fitted up in the school-house as a reading room, and kept open three nights a week. The teachers took turns acting as librarian. The Newark card system was installed and the library in a measure systematized.

Recently on Miss Downey's recommendation, the full set of books used in the classification and cataloging of libraries was purchased. Last summer Isabelle Redd, former secretary of our library board and a very public-spirited woman, took at her own expense the library course at Chautauqua, New York. On her return she was made librarian and immediately proceeded to classify our library. This classification revealed not only our weak points but our strong ones. The library was found to be strong in literature, fiction, history and the useful arts, especially agriculture.

We now have approximately nine hun-

dred volumes on our shelves. Mr. F. B. Hammond, Jr., of Moab, Utah, enriched our library by donating ninety choice volumes of historical tales, also many reference books. We have also received many donations from other public-spirited men. The library board at a recent meeting authorized the expenditure of \$74 for new books.

The *Ladies' Home Journal*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *Literary Digest*, *National Geographic Magazine*, *Utah Educational Review*, *American Forestry*, *Youth's Companion*, and numerous newspaper exchanges come to our reading room. Last year the public school conducted a magazine shower and the reference room was enriched by some eighteen hundred worth-while magazines.

Our great difficulty has been to secure the fifteen cents per capita school tax. There has been a minimum expenditure of this fund to date and our most urgent need is more children's books. It was a pleasant surprise to the purchasing committee when George A. Adams, president of San Juan school board, recently turned over \$53 per capita tax. No more will the librarian be asked "Aren't they ever going to buy any more books for the boys and girls?"

Another source of revenue was the establishment of a Lyceum course of lectures. This Lyceum course was quite well patronized, the season tickets of twelve lectures selling at \$2 each, or 50 cents for one lecture. After all expenses were paid there remained \$82 which was divided equally between the Mutual Improvement Association, which was purchasing a piano, and the library, to purchase reference books. Dr. Gowans kindly consented to help the good work along and the Lyceum had the pleasure of a lecture during his recent trip into San Juan.

Last spring the library board concluded that the public school teachers had done their full duty as librarians. The funds still being at ebb tide and the shelves crying for new books, the library board decided to have each of the six members pledge themselves to care for the library one month. This plan worked out very

nically and carried us up to the time our librarian returned from Chatauqua.

We are planning to give the public library permanent lodging in the old schoolhouse when our handsome modern building is completed. The location is ideal for such a purpose, and the grounds are commodious and attractive, lending themselves readily to a civic center plan. The building with a few alterations could be used for at least ten years. Before that time has elapsed, we hope to be in a position to apply for a Carnegie building.

Our field is growing and we are constantly serving a larger number of people. We have a large settlement of dry farmers east of us who are eager to patronize us and it is surprising how many of our local people are acquiring the library habit. Then too when the boys come in from the range there is some place for them to go for a spiritual uplift and they do not need to congregate on the corner and whittle.

The establishment of a Library and Reading Room at Monticello has long been my "dream child." I fully believe that the coming years will see him develop into a sturdy youngster who will prove of inestimable value to the present inhabitants of the "former home of the primitive man in Sunny San Juan."

WORK THAT PAYS

A FEW weeks ago, a man who had been recently transferred from one Cleveland branch to another, after asking for several books, stopped at the librarian's desk and paid tribute to the library. "I had to stop school when I was fourteen years old and go to work," he said. "I didn't know very much and I knew it, and so I made up my mind I'd get my education on the side, if I could. Miss Wood and Miss Manche at Woodland planned out a course equivalent to a high school course, including mathematics and science as well as the arts, literature, and history, and I dug away at that. Then they worked out a higher course and guided me thru that, and I feel that everything I have in the way of knowledge I owe to the Cleveland Public Library. It's a great institution."

THE STATE SUPPORTED LIBRARY ACTIVITIES IN WASHINGTON

A most valuable document and one that will bear much careful study is the "Report on a survey of state supported library activities in the state of Washington" made by the State Library Advisory Board to and at the request of the Washington State Library Commission.

In 1915 the present State Library Advisory Board was appointed for the purpose of advising the State Library Commission in regard to the control of the miscellaneous department of the State Library, the Traveling Libraries and the State Historical Library, as well as to give advice and counsel to all libraries and communities wishing libraries in the state, and to consider the desirability of certain proposed new measures.

The board was organized with the following members: John Boynton Kaiser (M. L. S.), President, Tacoma; Mrs. Josephine C. Preston, vice-president, state superintendent of public instruction, Olympia; J. M. Hitt, state librarian, secretary, *ex-officio*, Olympia; Mrs. Henry McCleary, McCleary; Mrs. H. W. Patton, Hoquiam; and Mrs. O. K. Williamson, Prosser.

In order to enter upon its new duties with a full understanding of library conditions in the state, the board planned a survey of all state supported library activities. Its plan of operation and report is patterned after that of the New York Bureau of Municipal Research which has conducted so many successful surveys: (1) To study existing organization and methods; (2) To make a critical appraisal thereof; and (3) To offer constructive suggestions for corrections. The recommendations made are of two kinds: First, those which may be made effective without change of present governmental powers; second, those which require amendment of the existing powers and organization.

The state-supported library facilities of Washington consist chiefly of the State Library and the State Traveling Library Department under the State Library Commission and the State Law Library in charge of the Supreme Court, all at Olympia; the libraries of the State University

in Seattle, the State College in Pullman, and the three Normal School libraries at Cheney, Bellingham and Ellensburg.

There are also libraries more or less developed in each of the state's charitable, penal and reformatory institutions thruout the state and small special libraries in the offices of various state departments and commissions in Olympia. The state archives are mainly in the separate state offices as yet, tho some have been transferred to the care of the archives commission and deposited in the State Library under the immediate supervision of the State Librarian, who by law is named State Archivist. The Washington State Historical Society in Tacoma is maintained by state funds and has a small unorganized historical library.

The field was divided under the following headings, and a report made giving the findings and recommendations of the special committee investigating each: State Library, Library extension, County libraries and rural school library work, State educational institutions, Library training, Libraries in state charitable, penal, and reformatory institutions, Work with foreigners. The reports are all printed in full.

Summed up very briefly, the findings of the board are "that primarily the state-supported library activities in Washington need greater financial support, a greater measure of responsiveness to visible needs and opportunities on the part of the Library Commission, and an infusion into the service of workers whose professional ability, personality and capacity for leadership will create the desired responsiveness in the commission and inspire in the legislature that confidence which deems it a privilege to be allowed to share in making certain the achievements that are possible.

"These are the needs. In the judgment of this board a new commission law is not a *prime* need. The consolidation of two boards which, combined, number seventeen members, into one of five, or the elimination of both with a transfer of their combined duties to the State Board of Education, seems to us too obviously advantageous to require argument."

Made specific, the recommendations are summarized as follows:

A. THOSE WHICH CAN BE MADE EFFECTIVE WITHOUT A CHANGE IN EXISTING LAW

I. *The State Library.*

1. The development of a State Library policy true to the present day conception of the State Library's part in the state's program of library service. Include—

a. A more liberal construction by the commission of its powers, duties, privileges and opportunities, and an exact definition of the respective functions and limits of the State Library work and Traveling Library work.

b. A definite effort to secure larger appropriations, at least \$18,470, for the State Library for the biennium 1917-1919, to be apportioned as outlined on page 51 of the report.

c. Provide a trained cataloger for the State Library.

d. Provide a stenographer for the State Library.

e. Provide larger funds for books and binding.

f. Provide the facilities and staff necessary to render special service to the legislature and state officials by means of a legislative reference department.

g. Require at least one year of professional library school training in all employees hereafter added to the State Library's technical staff.

h. Provide facilities for handling the archives entrusted to the care of the State Librarian.

i. The reference collections of the State Library should provide a special medical library for physicians.

II. *Library Extension.*

1. The development of a policy of library extension true to the present day conception of extension work in the state's program of library service. Include—

a. An effort on the part of the Library Commission to secure adequate financial support for the various forms of state aid contemplated by existing law, viz.: A state library organizer and field worker; the publication of a quarterly bulletin of library information; and money grants to small public or school libraries distributed according to rules established by the commission, somewhat similar to the New York plan.

b. A correlation and differentiation of the work of the State Library and the Traveling Library Department by a ruling of the commission definitely fixing their separate and distinct functions and co-operative possibilities.

c. The addition of a cataloger to the Traveling Library Department.

d. A definite effort to secure larger appropriations for extension work and a Traveling Library Department budget of at least \$19,915, as detailed on page 63.

e. Insistence on at least one year's attendance in a training school for librarians as a

minimum requirement for all additions to the technical staff.

III. County Libraries and Rural School Library Work.

(See B, 1, 2, below.)

IV. State Educational Institutions.

1. The formulation on the part of all concerned of a policy for the collection, preservation and publication of state historical data acceptable to the State Historical Society, the State University (its Department of History and its library), the Historical Department of the State Library and to the State Archives commission.

2. A conference of representatives from the State University, State College, State Historical Society, State Library, Traveling Library and Library Commission to determine such phases of a co-operative program of library service as may be mutually advantageous, such a conference to discuss among other things:

a. In what fields is each library unusually well prepared to answer specialized reference questions?

b. What special facilities have the University and the State College for co-operating with a State Legislative and Municipal Reference Bureau if one should be established?

c. In view of the distance from the Traveling Department to Eastern Washington, should the State College thru its extension division or library attempt similar service?

d. Should the state have a second state library organizer and field worker stationed at the State College?

e. How best may the library extension work of the various agencies be co-ordinated?

f. What rules for interlibrary loans would be most beneficial to all concerned?

g. What union catalogs or union lists of periodicals are advisable?

h. Can a satisfactory policy of building up special collections on different subjects in each institution be worked out?

V. Library Training.

1. That the Department of Library Economy at the State University continue its present policy looking forward also to a time when outside demands will warrant its development into either a full one or even two year graduate library school leading to a professional degree.

2. That if consistent with the other requirements of the curriculum and if arrangements can be made satisfactory to all concerned, the library department students do a certain amount of practice work in the various state-supported libraries needing professional help.

3. Require a formal course of instruction in the use of libraries of all university students planning to teach just as the State Board of Education requires such a course as a prerequisite to graduation from normal school.

4. That the feasibility of a summer school course in library training be investigated.

VI. Libraries in the State Charitable, Penal and Reformatory Institutions.

1. In the state's program of library service include specific provision for the development of institutional libraries and for their adequate supervision:

a. By the part time service of the library organizer and field worker recommended under Library Extension; or

b. By adding to the Board of Control's staff a qualified institutional library organizer.

c. An adequate fund and a well-selected book supply.

d. Ascertain whether the Department of Library Economy at the State University can co-operate on the solution of this problem.

e. Develop co-operation between the other state-supported libraries and the libraries in these institutions.

f. Supply each institutional library with A. L. A. Handbook no. 10, entitled "Manual for Institutional Libraries."

VII. Work with Foreigners.

1. Let the state, thru a special library service and as indicated in the report, participate more effectively in the increasingly important problem of Americanization.

VIII. Budget.

1. The State Library budget recommended by the Advisory Board for 1917-1919 calls for \$18,470; the Traveling Library budget for \$19,915; the Advisory Board if continued for \$875.

2. The Library Commission should present a Commission budget including the State Library and Traveling Library.

IX. Miscellaneous.

The question of centralized book purchasing by the Commission on behalf of small libraries should be seriously investigated.

X. The Commission Should Make a Biennial Report to the Governor.

(Rem. & Bal., Sec. 6978.)

XI. The Commission Should Clarify by a Ruling the Conflicting Laws Relative to the Distribution of State Documents.

XII. The Regular Inspection of Libraries Not Owned by the Public but Free to Them Should Be Provided for.

(Rem. & Bal., Sec. 6972.)

B. RECOMMENDATIONS REQUIRING LEGISLATION TO BECOME EFFECTIVE

I. Library Legislation.

1. County public libraries should be made possible in Washington as elsewhere by the immediate passage of a county library law based on the bill provided on page 113.

2. The consolidation of school libraries and small public libraries where such consolidation would be mutually beneficial should be made possible by such legislation as is proposed.

3. Libraries in cities of the first class should be granted an adequate minimum of support (at least three-quarters of a mill on the dollar of assessed valuation) below which city councils cannot go. (Full text of proposed bill on p. 119.)

THE GATES MEMORIAL LIBRARY IN PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS

THE formal opening of the Memorial Library, "a gift of Dellora R. Gates to the people of Port Arthur," Texas, was held Saturday, May 18, at four o'clock in the afternoon. The exercises, over which President A. J. Price of Port Arthur College, presided, included music by the Port Arthur Band; presentation of the gift, by Mrs. Dellora R. Gates; presentation of books, by Herbert Henderson, president of the School Board; acceptance on behalf of the city, Mayor John W. Tryon; and acceptance by the Library Commission, R. L. Drake.

That Port Arthur to-day is one of the controlling seaports of the Gulf, that it is enjoying a commercial supremacy unprecedented in the South, is almost entirely due to the vision of John W. Gates. It was he that saw the latent possibilities in a barren marshland; his faith inspired the people of a little struggling village, at the brink of bankruptcy, to see thru hardship possibilities of a great future. It was he that gave money liberally for the development of the commercial, physical and moral welfare of Port Arthur. It is peculiarly fitting that his wife should make possible in memory of her husband and son, a Public Library where the people of Port Arthur, now on a firm commercial basis, may attain a higher life thru greater intellectual development. The people of Port Arthur love Memorial Library—not so much because it is a princely gift, and not so much because of its architectural beauty, but rather because of the spirit that prompted it. This spirit is as truly a part of the library as the columns that adorn the entrance.

LOCATION

Midway between Lake Shore drive and Proctor street, facing Stilwell boulevard, and just across the street from a group of buildings, consisting of the Port Arthur College, Dormitory and the High School, stands Memorial Library. The grounds, covering a plot approximately 385 x 320 feet, have been planned and designed by the Griffing Brothers, landscape gardeners. The park is beautifully set with camphor,

oleanders, pomegranate, *ligustrum japonica*, roses, crape myrtle, *arbor-vitae*, cape jasmine and palms. The semiformal arrangement of the grounds, with the profusion of tropical plants, combined with the classical perfection of the architectural line of the building, forms a perfect harmony.

ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION

The library is built of reinforced concrete. The exterior walls are of Bedford, Indiana, limestone backed with brick and hollow tile. Six large columns of limestone, 23 feet high and 2 feet 3 inches thick at the base, and slightly tapering to their richly carved caps of limestone in classic Renaissance style, adorn the loggia. The roof of the building is a five-ply Texaco roofing felt, laid over a foundation of concrete, and has a top finish of Ludowici of 6 x 9 inches quarry tile.

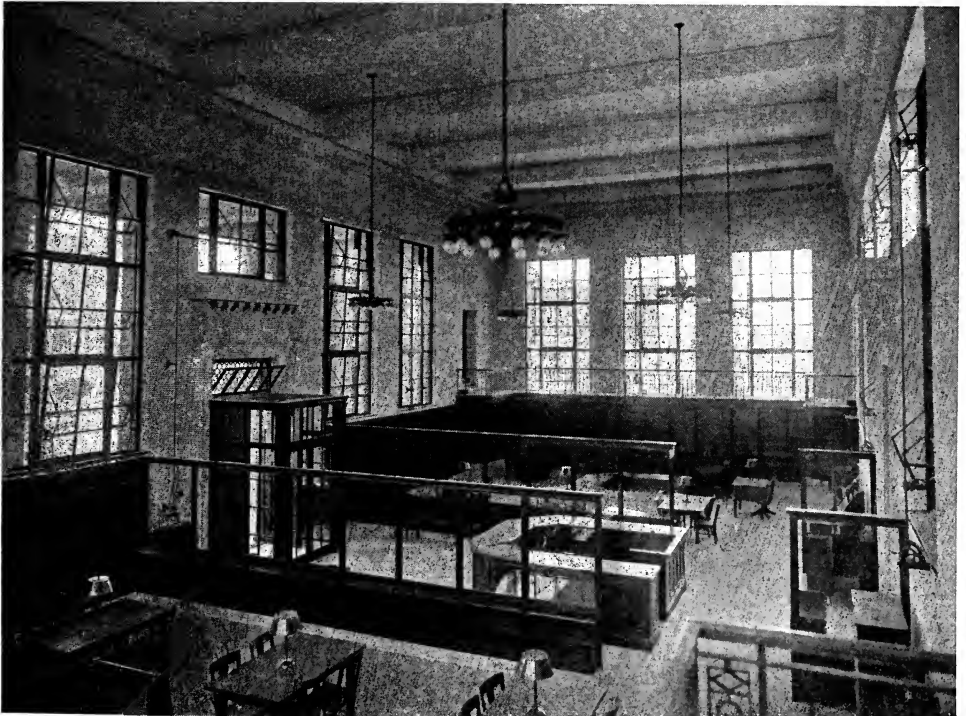
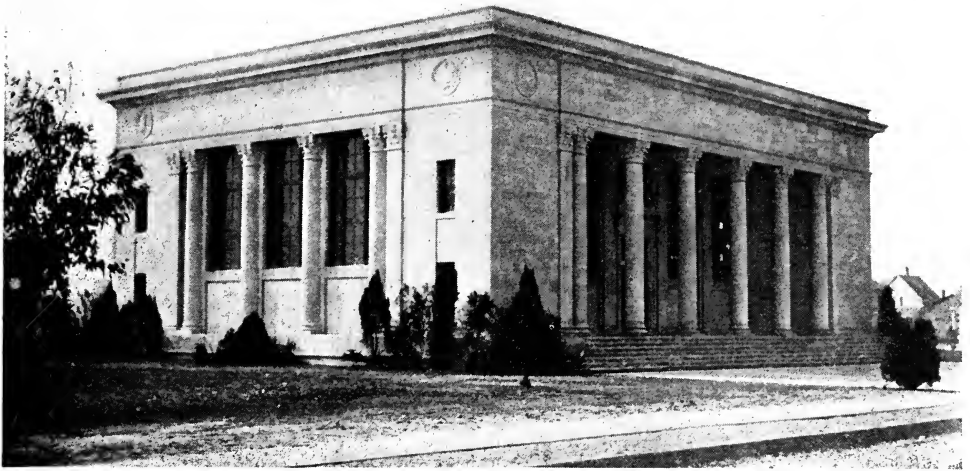
The floor is of damp-proof cement. The building is absolutely water and fire proof.

As architects, Mrs. Gates chose a firm of national reputation, Warren & Wetmore of New York City. The contractor was the George A. Fuller Contracting Company of New York, Chicago, and Houston.

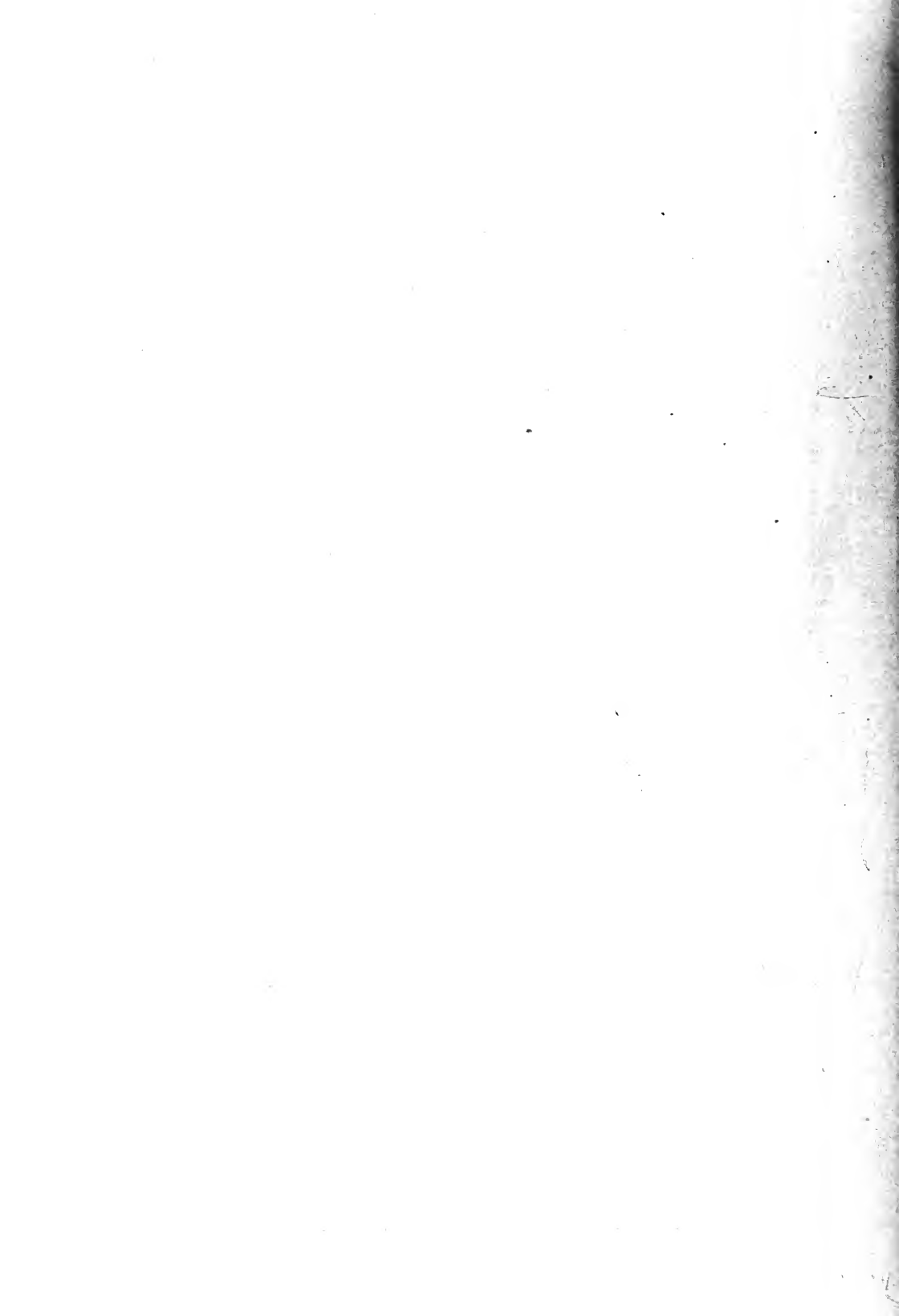
INTERIOR

Entering the building thru the loggia, one comes into the vestibule which is separated from the reading rooms by low partitions of glass and glazed metal. The floor is of marble tile. As one faces the loan desk, he sees to his right the adult reading room, to the left the reading room for children. These rooms are plastered imitation limestone to match the exterior. The rooms have rich ornamental friezes and cornices. The ceiling is finished to correspond. Much of the wall space is occupied by the windows which in themselves are very ornamental. They measure 7 feet 8 inches x 15 feet 4 inches, and have small panes in the Dutch style.

Back of the loan desk, is the reference room. In the front of the building at the corners are the toilet rooms with the latest equipment in sanitary engineering. The walls and floors are of white marble tile. The wainscoting for the entire building is of marble. To the rear on the right is the workroom; to the left is the librarian's office.



INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE GATES MEMORIAL LIBRARY,
PORT ARTHUR, TEXAS



A mezzanine floor extends above the librarian's office, work room and toilet rooms, which is used for reading rooms and magazine files. The rooms are connected by galleries four feet wide.

Gas-steam radiators furnish the heat.

EQUIPMENT

The furniture for the library was installed by Library Bureau and Art Metal Construction Company. The shelving is of metal in olive green finish. The loan desk, attendants' desks, chairs, catalog cases, periodical cases, newspaper racks, bulletin boards and filing cases are oak finish. The very best of everything has been selected. The doors and other wood of the library are of quarter sawed oak. The floors of the entire building are covered with dark green battleship linoleum.

SIZE

The exterior of the building is approximately 90 feet wide, 70 feet deep, 40 feet high. The loggia is 13 feet 4 inches by 58 feet 5½ inches. The ceiling height is 29 feet. The rooms are divided as follows:

Adult reading room, 33 feet by 37 feet; children's reading room, 33 feet by 37 feet; entrance to loan desk, 17 feet; reference room, 14 feet 10 inches by 40 feet 8 inches; librarian's office, work room, and reading rooms, each 12 feet 4½ inches by 15 feet 8½ inches; toilets, 11 feet by 12 feet.

THE LIBRARY BOARD

That the Memorial Library is a gift to the entire people of Port Arthur is clearly illustrated by the representative nature of the library board. In fact, the composition of this board is something unique in the development of library administration in Texas. Men as individuals are not chosen as members of the board, but representatives are chosen from every interest that has made Port Arthur what it is to-day. The resident superintendent of The Texas Company, the resident superintendent of the Gulf Refinery, the superintendent of the Kansas City Southern Terminals, the commissioner of public improvements, superintendent of schools, president of Port Arthur College, president of Board of Education of Port Arthur Independent School

District, and president of the Department of Federated Clubs of this city, constitute an automatic library board. The members of the board representing as they do civic, business, technical interests and school system, indicate the harmony existing between representatives of the various interests of the city in their mutual efforts for service to an entire people.

BOOK INSTALLATION

Public spirited citizens of Port Arthur have raised a fund of \$5000 for the purchase of new books.

In conference with the library board, the librarian selected experts along the line of each field of knowledge to meet in consultation with her in the selection of books for each subject. For instance, the science books were selected by the chief electrical engineer of each refinery, the chief chemist of each refinery, the head of the mathematics and science departments of both the High School and the Port Arthur College. The fine arts committee comprised the president of the Symphony Club, the heads of the departments of music and art of both the High School and Port Arthur College, a representative of the Griffing Brothers' Nursery, and a representative architect of the city. Every committee had available for its use thru the librarian practically every American Library Association publication, such as guides, comments, lists, bibliographies, and materials of like nature.

RELATIONS WITH THE SCHOOLS

As regards the schools, the following points roughly outline the general policy:

(1) A branch library of 3000 volumes will be maintained at the new Franklin School building. This library will serve some 2700 students. The books will be accessioned and administered from Memorial Library. Periodicals of professional nature will be made available for the fifty-seven teachers of that building. Supplementary sets of books will be handled from the library.

(2) The students of the high school and college have free access to the library.

(3) The school board has purchased fifty of the leading periodicals covering the work of every department. These are

handled by the librarian thru the principals of the respective buildings.

(4) The librarian is planning to give a lecture once each term to each class in the High School on the use of reference tools, indexes, atlases, almanacs, year books and encyclopedias.

(5) A training class, consisting of sixteen girls, is conducted by the librarian. These pupils receive full high school credit for the course. The course comprises five hours' laboratory work each week, and one hour lecture. The use of reference books, the Dewey decimal classification, the building of numbers, and the preparation of the books for the shelves, are emphasized. References desired by ministers and others are kept on file and handled by this class.

RELATION WITH THE CLUBS

The close correlation between the clubs and the library may be briefly summarized.

(1) The president of each club in Port Arthur, together with an appointee of each respective club, were given representation on the book committees.

(2) The librarian is corresponding secretary of the Department of Federated Clubs and all club correspondence becomes a part of the records of her office.

(3) The librarian was consulted in the selection of the year's programs, and these were submitted to her for bibliography on available material.

(4) The librarian and assistant librarian attend all club meetings which their work permits.

(5) The president of the Department of Federated Clubs shall each year automatically become a member of the library board.

MRS. EDW. S. CARTER, *Librarian.*

Books on explosives are being removed from the open shelves of public libraries all over the country, in compliance with a request from the Military Intelligence Branch of the federal government at Washington. In the case of books the execution of the request is a comparatively simple matter, but complications have developed in a number of instances where files of periodicals are involved.

INSTRUCTION FOR PAGES

LIKE other large libraries the Los Angeles Public Library has found the page problem difficult to solve. The open shelves, the great number of visitors, and the large daily circulation, make it difficult for even the most energetic of pages to keep the books always in neat order on the shelves. Then energetic and intelligent pages are not easy to find, and after they have been carefully trained, they often find more profitable occupations elsewhere. To meet this problem we have given a course of six lessons, each one hour long, to all the pages who have been in the library less than three months, and each new page is to be taught the same essentials before he begins to work.

The aim of the course is to give the boys a knowledge of the elementary principles of classification and alphabeting and a feeling of responsibility as a part of the library staff. An outline of the instruction planned was sent to the heads of departments for criticism and amplification, and many practical details were added to the theoretical teaching. Monthly staff meetings of the pages are held to give further emphasis to points not fully grasped in the lessons, and to stimulate an interest in books.

The first lesson is devoted to an explanation of the Decimal classification. The need for classification and for careful arrangement and the psychological effect of orderly shelves on the reader's attitude toward the library are discussed. The boys learn why a book out of place is lost. After a brief outline of the ten classes and the mnemonic features of the D. C., books are arranged by class number. Before the next lesson the boys spend an hour examining the D. C. and learning the ten main classes.

Book numbers are explained in the second lesson. The Los Angeles Public Library uses both Cutter and colon numbers, and peculiar modifications in 800 and 100 for biographies of authors and philosophers, and an exercise based on the intricacies of arrangement in these classes is most profitable. Boys who have been in the library for months suddenly realize the reasons for the arrangement, instead of doing the work

mechanically. In the third lesson class and book numbers are reviewed, and a difficult problem given which fixes these principles in mind.

Alphabeting in the fourth lesson covers the arrangement of fiction and the rules for anonyms, pseudonyms, prefix names, compound names, women's names and compilation without editor. This gives an opportunity for a few words on the characteristics of individual books, and what may be learned from handling them and reading only what is printed on the outside if this is done intelligently.

In the fifth lesson practical suggestions on shelving are given: how to arrange books by class number first, how to use the truck, how to place books on the shelves, looking at the numbers both before and after, how to avoid too many books on the shelf, how to use book supports and what to do with oversize books. Other duties of pages were mentioned, such as pasting dating slips, keeping catalog trays in the case, regulating ventilation and lighting, and watering the plants. One boy naively suggested that a duty of the page in the periodical room is to tell the men to take their hats off and keep their feet off the rounds of the chairs.

The personal attitude of the pages and their responsibility to the public are the subjects of the last lesson, but the ethical purpose is so disguised and the moral precepts so tactfully given that it is the most interesting of all. The library spirit and the possibility of service to the community are developed thru the old illustration of books in chains in contrast to the modern ideal, and it is a joy to see how interested the boys are in the pictures of old libraries, and phrases trite to librarians are anything but commonplace to them. The share of the pages in the work of the library is more than keeping the books in order; courtesy toward the public and the other members of the staff, and such minor virtues as promptness, neatness, no unnecessary talking, and efficiency are needed. To sum up the whole duty of pages, they were told a typical Alger story, in which the luck of the hero brings him impossible glory, and in contrast the true story of an eastern librarian whose success was due to his

own efforts combined with persistence and a love of books.

The boys have not become unnaturally good at once, but their efficiency has increased since they understand the reasons for many things they did in a haphazard way before. Since they have learned a polite formula to say to patrons who interrupt them as they shelve the books, they have less temptation to shout "Gang way," pushing their truck thru the crowd of borrowers, and complaints about the rudeness of pages are no longer heard.

The examination given at the end of the course covered all the points mentioned above and showed that the essential elements were really mastered. Perhaps the most enlightening were the answers to the question, Name as many duties of a page as possible. One boy wrote: "The right ways are Kind, Clean and Useful. Do not talk with other pages, and if a patron is in your way always say 'Pardon me, I have to put this book away.' Pick papers from the floor. Keep books straight and off the table. Open the windows. Be polite. Keep the light good. Keep busy all the time. Do not talk to the public and send them to the information desk for information. See that plain labels are on the books."

If all the pages are "kind, clean and useful" need we ask more of them?

MARION L. HORTON, *Instructor,*
Library School of the
Los Angeles Public Library.

THE PENDULUM SWINGS BACK IN OHIO

JOHN HENRY NEWMAN of Columbus, former state librarian and fire marshal, on May 10 was again named librarian to succeed C. B. Galbreath, Republican. The position pays \$3000.

For several months Mr. Newman has been in charge of Democratic state headquarters. He will begin his new duties June 1.

At a reorganization meeting of the Library Commission held May 10 Clayton A. McCleary, Columbus member, in whose law office the commission met, was elected president to succeed C. W. Park, Cincinnati, Republican, whose term expired.

THE SOLDIER IN THE LOUISVILLE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

CAMP Zachary Taylor lies just outside of Louisville, but it has come to be the center of almost every branch of activity in the city. The presence among us of thousands of soldiers has necessitated a reorganization of every sort of work and recreation on a war basis. The community has met the demands and every effort has been made to handle the problems presented in a broadly intelligent manner, Germany is not the only evil influence to be fought if the world is to be a safe place, and many who are not in uniform are banded together into an army which is fighting real battles a long way behind the front lines.

The library has been called on to do its part and has had to meet an entirely new need. This has been a peaceful, unmilitary community, reading a great many books in the course of a year. We have not needed the great collections of specialized material necessary in large manufacturing and business centers. When the soldiers came they wanted very definite things. They asked for books and material which no one had ever asked for before and sometimes we had to ask them to spell what they wanted, and they couldn't always do it. So many of these soldiers were as new at the game as the library assistants that they could help very little. Now we have learned a few terms. We know a little about ballistics, H.E., T.N.T., and other heretofore obscure military topics.

The library is information bureau and general headquarters for all strangers who will use it. There have been many soldiers in town for a few hours who have come to us for help and found what they wanted. We have aided many women who came, trying to find places to live. We have provided them with books, directed them to the Red Cross, helped them in any way possible and many ways which would not have been thought possible a year ago. Families of men in camp wander in very frequently, or the boys bring their visitors to show them the library with a nice pride, feeling a sort of part ownership in the place because they have used it.

Early in September the board of trustees

of the Louisville Free Public Library extended to all soldiers in uniform, officers and their families, all the privileges of the institution. The soldier needs no identification but his uniform to enable him to take out a book. He is asked only for his name, his company or battery, and the name of his superior officer. Cards are issued to him at once and his privileges as a borrower clearly explained to him.

As soon as these men began to assemble and come into the town they found the Public Library. On the afternoon of the board meeting which decided the policy of the institution towards the soldiers, there was a young non-commissioned officer of the regular army who presented himself at the desk and asked for a library card. He was made to understand the necessity for a short delay till word came from the meeting as to the method of procedure, but we urged him to choose his books. He was the first soldier given a library card and he had it five minutes after the librarian's recommendations were accepted by the board. In the meantime he told the assistant who was helping him that he had been around a "good bit" and he always found the library if there was one—then he could have books to fall back on until he had found friends. He has used the library hard all winter, appearing regularly on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

The slowness with which some of the drafted men were put into uniform at first, caused an interesting complication one Wednesday. Three boys evidently fresh from the country—for the clay of the roads still clung to their boots—had stumbled into the library on their first visit to town. They came in, looked around, and walked straight to the main desk. The oldest boy, who seemed the least shy, asked for a card and explained that he was a soldier who had not yet been given his uniform. He wanted to know what we could do for him. When he was informed of the rule which made a uniform necessary merely for identification, he walked off and said he would be back shortly. His companions waited for him in the lobby and in a few minutes he triumphantly produced a sergent to vouch for him. After his cards

had been issued he drew out a worn wallet and asked what the fee was. He hadn't grasped that a free library was free to all. He told the assistant that he came from a place twenty miles from the railroad where there were never any books, and when he heard he was to come to Louisville he made up his mind "first thing" to use the library "no matter what it cost." He might never have another chance. He took a volume of Nietzsche because he had heard he was to blame for the war, and a book by Marden on success.

They have come to the library by the hundreds—these young men—who for a little while are living among us. They have come for every purpose. There are the serious young officers connected with the schools in the camp, who have discovered not only the aid to be had from our book shelves but the quiet to be found in our reading rooms. For several days in the early winter one young lieutenant wrote diligently all morning, and each day as he went out to lunch he brought his growing pile of notes to the front desk to be cared for while he was away. Each day he told the assistant receiving the package of its great importance to him and the government, and prophesied dire results if the notes were mislaid. We finally told him we felt they were much too valuable to entrust to a mere "call shelf." His sense of humor came to his rescue and nothing happened to the notes.

We have been called on not only to help the teachers in the various camp schools, but hundreds of boys preparing for examinations have looked to the public library for books on their special topics. We have helped them to get the algebra, chemistry or physics they used when they went to school or college, or have persuaded them that just as good material could be found in the text books available. We have used every French text book in the system and begged for them thru our friends and thru the public and private schools with splendid results. Demands for material not already in the library have been met by buying the books the soldiers recommend or the best material available on the topics asked for. The needs of one man are as important as

the next and the young officer asking for an instructor for the banjo had his book ordered just as promptly as the man who wanted something special on aerial navigation.

During the cold, disagreeable days of the winter many men came to the library to spend a few hours browsing among the books, with no intention of taking cards, but they nearly always found something too tempting to be left behind unfinished. Many men took several books at a time in order to avoid being marooned at camp without books. One Saturday night a young lieutenant asked at the desk for a copy of *Rasselas*. While it was being brought he told the attendant that on account of the severe cold there were many free hours a day for him and he felt he must not waste all of that time. He meant to "get busy" and read some of the great books that every one is supposed to have read. A high school teacher had once talked at length of *Rasselas* and because she knew about books he was starting with that.

One home-sick boy who wanted to talk had brought his cards from his home library to prove that he was entitled to be trusted. He asked for a map of Camp Taylor for he wanted to know how far he had walked to the street car. He was quite overcome when he saw the distance but he thought it well worth while when he found he could take an armful of music back to camp with him to play on the mess hall piano.

From an army composed of every element included in the civil population of this country, every variety of demand will come. The new men are still confused in their efforts at mental readjustment and frequently they want to go back to the old favorites they knew "before the war." Every variety of book is wanted according to the background of the individual soldier. Much interest has been shown in a little shelf of modern poets. Some men want war books—first, last and all the time—and others will have nothing to do with the extremely popular personal narratives of adventure. The taste of the army public is as varied as the types and individuals

which compose the army. There is no visible difference in the reading of officers and privates. It all depends on the man. There is, of course, no distinction in the library's efforts to serve all in uniforms. Such of the marines as present themselves are provided with cards just as the soldiers are.

A middle-aged and distinguished looking major presented himself one busy afternoon at the desk and asked where we kept the catalog. It was so plainly in sight that the assistant followed him to see that he got what he wanted. He was looking for Watts-Dunton's "Poetry and the renaissance of wonder." Unfortunately the book had not yet come. The fact that such a title was being asked for by such a man interested the assistant. By showing a little willingness to talk and to listen it didn't take her long to find out that the stranger had been making a tour of inspection of southern camps, was interested in libraries, and had several hours on hand before train time. That he was an important personage had been evident from the first. He had visited the libraries near all the camps he had inspected and had many questions to ask concerning the local problems and needs.

An interesting situation arose recently when a conscientious objector presented his pass to prove his army connection and asked for cards. There are a hundred or more of these men not in uniform, awaiting the government's decision as to their cases. Cards were issued to the applicant and he went away with his full allowance of books. His companions have been coming in since and registering every week.

The women and children who are here because of having relatives in the camp, have used the library for all sorts of purposes. A slight woman came into the open shelf room one rainy night and in short order stated her difficulty. She was on her way across the continent and had expected to knit socks all the way. Between Cincinnati and Louisville something happened to her sock. She didn't know just what. It was too late for Red Cross headquarters. She had just an hour more before train time. Was there anyone in the library who could help her out so that she

could go ahead and knit? There was a hurried consultation, reference to directions tried and found adequate, a hasty ripping of several rows of work, a further consultation, the unfamiliar click of needles in the open shelf room and the traveler went on her way, her confidence restored and her sock progressing.

When a man in uniform presents himself and asks for a card it is easy to proceed, but his wife wears no uniform and some very amusing things have occurred as a result of our efforts to take care of soldier's families. One demure, elderly lady came to the desk and the assistant, in her desire for information, framed her question a little bluntly. "Are you here with a soldier?" The lady was plainly shocked at such a personal question and drawing herself up with dignity informed the uncomfortable librarian that she was not.

But there are few such difficulties and no limitation to the desire to serve on the part of the staff of the library. That the service is keenly appreciated is proven many times a week. Many men and many women leaving under orders have come to return their cards and have expressed in many ways their gratitude for the books and the help we have given them. The following quotation from a letter from a young officer leaving for another camp shows the spirit in which the library's efforts are received: "Also accept my thanks for the many courtesies offered me by the personnel of your library during the past few months. I found the management to be one of the most efficient that I have ever had the pleasure of dealing with."

That spirit and such appreciation make the work easy. Behind the joy of service in this case is the added joy which the library assistant gets from doing her bit. She cannot fight but she can help perhaps to make a little happier the days which these men who are to fight are spending among us, and who shall say that her service is less valuable and less needed than that of other women who have the time for work she cannot do?

JENNIE M. FLEXNER,
*Head, Circulation Department,
Louisville Free Public Library.*

CAMP LIBRARY ADVERTISING

My colleagues in camp library work will understand that there are periods when the pressure of accumulated work leaves no time for any kind of active advertising and that there are other times just after men have been sent to camp and are ordering their lives according to the new situation, when advertising is of first importance. They will understand, also, that no one of the schemes tried is feasible under all conditions. However, each has worked in important instances as we know from having checked results.

The purpose of a camp library is service to all the men in camp, with the primary object of helping to win the war. There may well be conceived the secondary purpose of helping to build up qualities of citizenship valuable to our civic life after the war. The library cannot serve these purposes in any complete sense without making itself felt in all departments of camp life, which, being a new institution, it can do only by carefully planned advertising.

All of the men in the command at Camp MacArthur, in Waco, Texas, are reached by the library posters which are put up as soon as the new army unit is settled in one of the camps we serve. We use a small poster about seven by nine inches in size. This is printed on cheap cardboard in display type after the fashion of sale bills. It is brief, but carries the heading **YOUR CAMP LIBRARY** and calls attention to the location of the building, hours open, subjects upon which we have valuable collections, and the fact that there are branch libraries in all Y. M. C. A. huts. The line **AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION** is run in bold type at the bottom of the page. We sometimes get permission to post these ourselves, or, as in one case, send a supply of them with a letter like the following to the commanding officer. In this case both the letter and poster were read to all men in the command and posted widely.

April 18, 1918.

The Commanding Officer,
Aviation Camp, Waco, Texas.

It will help the camp library in its efforts to serve the men under your command if you will have the accompanying bulletin read to all units and posted on all bulletin boards and

in all mess halls. It supersedes other posters which may be removed. We are especially eager for the men to be told:

1. That they may borrow books without cost or red tape;
2. That books may be kept two weeks;
3. That several books may be drawn at one time.

Respectfully,
JOY E. MORGAN, *Camp Librarian.*

Y. M. C. A. secretaries are glad to run in their motion picture machines slides calling attention to the library. It is worth while to give each branch one or two titles in numbers sufficient to justify their being featured on slides thus:

READ "THE FIRST CALL"
BY ARTHUR GUY EMPEY
20 COPIES IN THE BRANCH
LIBRARY IN THIS BUILDING
GET A COPY OF THIS BOOK
BEFORE YOU LEAVE TO-NIGHT
AMERICAN
LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

A slide like the one here given can be quickly and easily made on the typewriter by using the Radio Mat Slide made by the Radio Mat Slide Company of New York. We buy materials complete for making these slides at ten cents each. Liberty theaters are also glad to run slides for the library. We find a slide advertising a definite book or class of books more effective than one of a general nature. When a soldier unaccustomed to using libraries is induced to borrow one book he learns how easy and simple it is to get books and becomes a regular patron.

Trench and Camp is an excellent advertising medium. Living news is always good advertising. It is more important that there be some news in every issue than that there be a considerable quantity only occasionally. Pictures are always good. Our copies of *Trench and Camp* that carried the exterior view of the library building were taken almost immediately. Most of them were sent home by men who wanted their people to see their "new home."

We tack on the lid of each of our two hundred traveling library cases a poster like the ones sent out for the company bulletin boards. These cases of fifty books each are loaned to the companies within a few days

after their arrival in camp. Usually men are held in quarantine for a couple of weeks after arrival and their appreciation of having these books during their first days in camp leads them to the library when once they are free to come.

The Surgeon General's department has run slides in connection with the campaigns of education in social hygiene. These slides, which are run several times during the course of an illustrated lecture, call attention to the excellent collection of books on social hygiene that is kept at the library.

In addition to these and other methods of advertising that will occur to anyone on the ground, the library can do what every good business man does—try to make every patron a permanent patron. This requires that the atmosphere created by the library and its staff be one of cheer, of welcome, of willingness to serve, of appreciation of men and of books. The best advertisement is SERVICE.

JOY E. MORGAN.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA'S LIBRARY OF FRENCH THOUGHT

THE University of California is distributing in pamphlet form the account of the dedication exercises held when the Library of French Thought was transferred to the university's control last fall. The library of French thought, consisting of some 2500 of the best books of science, literature, philosophy and other subjects, was first formed by the French government for exhibition at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition held in San Francisco in 1915. These books were assembled shortly after the battle of the Marne, at a time when France, after winning an epochal victory, was still fighting for her territory and her very life. At the close of the Exposition, the library, representing the achievements of some of the greatest French thinkers, was presented by the French Republic to the University of California, under the patronage of the Friends of France. The library is used for the benefit of the students of the university.

The day chosen for dedication exercises by the Friends of France was Sept. 6

(Lafayette's birthday), 1917. Ceremonies were held at a quarter before four o'clock in the afternoon in the French Room of the University Library. Monsieur Edouard de Billy, accompanied by three officers of the French army, was sent from Washington to represent France at the dedication.

The gift was formally accepted by W. H. Crocker, regent of the university, who announced the collection would be placed in a room especially prepared for its reception. The room now set aside for the collection is decorated in a manner suggesting the charm of the room used at the Exposition in San Francisco. The decoration is sober, books are easily accessible, and the whole disposition recalls the quiet atmosphere of Paris libraries.

The guests at the ceremonies (necessarily limited to about one hundred and fifty by the size of the room) comprised the regents of the university, the faculty of the department of Romanic languages, the consul general of France, representatives of the French colony, and the general committee of the Friends of France. Porter Garnett, secretary of the Friends and trustee of the Library of French Thought, presided. Trustees of the library were then appointed by the Friends of France.

The society of the Friends of France, consisting of a group of California citizens, was permanently organized in December of 1915. At the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, on Nov. 27, they conducted ceremonies in honor of France and in recognition of her contribution to the Exposition. The purposes of the society are: first, to perpetuate and accentuate the ancient friendship existing between the democracy of France and that of the United States; and second, to disseminate the products of French thought and to foster appreciation of the best French thought amongst the people of America.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY GRANT

THE only library grant made by Carnegie Corporation during the month of April, 1918, was one for \$7500 to Marlette Township (Marlette), Ind.



THE REFERENCE ROOM IN THE LIBRARY OF THE U. S. NAVAL WAR COLLEGE AT
NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

THE SCOPE OF THE U. S. NAVAL WAR COLLEGE LIBRARY AT NEWPORT

WITH the exception of the Marineakademie of Germany, an institution of somewhat different type, the U. S. Naval War College at Newport was the earliest institution established for the advanced study of naval science. Since its foundation in 1884, however, a number of similar schools have sprung up, notably the Royal Naval War College, England, the Ecole Supérieure de Marine, France, and the Scuola Navale di Guerra, Italy.

The U. S. Naval War College differs in scope from the other institutions akin to it. It is not a college in the strict sense of the term, nor even a graduate school, but rather a continuing conference of naval officers of high rank, who spend a year or more in the study of the general principles of naval strategy, tactics, policy, and also logistics, which concerns itself with the problems of the supply, equipment, transportation and care of military and naval forces. In addition to these topics, may be added international law, for naval activities both in time of peace and of war involve many questions coming within that field.

The development of a library that would answer as adequately as possible all of the demands made by the War College within these somewhat limited fields formed an important part of the plans of the founders, Admiral Luce and Captain Mahan. The latter, indeed, as we learn from his own works, made the library an object of especial attention, and carefully scanned book-catalogs from all sources in order to obtain works of value on the subjects under consideration in the institution.

The library collections, thus being determined by the scope and policy of the War College, are not, nor can they ever be, extensive, and no endeavor is made to develop them beyond these predetermined fields. A large proportion of the literature of naval science, even—that which relates to technology, shipbuilding, arms and armor, etc.—is not sought. In these topics a small reference collection has been found sufficient.

Within its field, on the other hand, the

collection is fairly complete. This is particularly true of the literature of naval strategy and tactics, a number of early works on these subjects being included, such as "Naval evolutions" by Paul Hoste (translated from the French in 1762); "Tactique navale" (1763) by Morogues; "Rudimentos de tactica naval" (1776) by Salazar; "Cours élémentaire de tactique navale" (1804) by Ramatuelle; "Naval tactics" (1802) by Clerk; "Naval battles" (1824) by Ekins, etc. These are mainly of historical interest, the vital material being found in the modern treatises such as those of Mahan, Corbett, Colomb, Darnieux, Daveluy, Bernotti, Maltzahn, Stenzel, etc.

As much of the literature in a collection so highly specialized is to be found only in foreign languages, a small percentage of which has been translated into English, it has been necessary to provide manuscript translations of important treatises. Of these the library has a considerable number on file, among which might be noted, Bernotti, "Fondamenti di strategia navale"; Depuis, "Le Droit de la guerre maritime"; Janson, "Das Strategische-u-Taktische Zusammenwirken von Heer u. Flotte," etc.

No effort has been made to develop any more than a fairly good reference collection on the naval situation in the different countries, it being considered sufficient if the library can answer questions regarding the latest developments as far as they are made public. For this purpose official publications, yearbooks, and similar publications are provided.

The same might be said of the literature of land warfare and general military science. Only the outstanding works, such as those of Jomini, Clausewitz, and particularly valuable treatises of recent date on the conduct of war, find a place on the shelves. Among the most important works of this class are the staff histories of the various wars, such as the Russo-Japanese, the South African, etc. A very complete collection of literature relative to the European War is being collected which includes a vast number of ephemeral items, such as pamphlets, clippings from newspapers and periodicals, etc. The latter are arranged by subject in file cases.

There is a good working collection in International Law, stress being laid on source material. Hence the collections contain such works as Marten's "Recueil général de traités," "British and foreign state papers" and other collections of similar nature. The library is also a depository for the publications of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

As the periodical literature of military and naval science is very important, and often gives the latest developments in these fields, the library subscribes for all authoritative publications in English and foreign languages. The bound files of these form an invaluable reference collection. In addition the proceedings of technical societies are received, such as the Naval Institute Proceedings, The Navy Records Society, Naval History Society, Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, etc., etc.

The special collections of the library are classified according to a scheme of its own, which is a modification and very extensive expansion of the Library of Congress system. The L. C. classification, however, is closely followed in other groups, such as History. As far as possible the L. C. cards are used in the catalog. This is in dictionary form, and is based upon subject headings designed to meet the special demands of the War College. Hence many headings are included not to be found in other arrangements, and, in addition, the catalog contains a large percentage of analytical entries and cards for periodical articles of importance.

Charts of the ocean, of course, are necessary in the maneuvers required by the war game, hence the Naval War College has a very complete collection of United States and foreign charts. The Hydrographic Office, the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey and the British Admiralty charts are kept on file and new accessions and revisions added when issued. In addition to the charts, the library has an extensive collection of maps and atlases, among them many detailed maps, particularly of the present European War.

EDWIN WILEY, *Librarian.*

MARITIME PROVINCES ORGANIZE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

A MEETING of library workers, convened by Dr. Cutten, president of Acadia University, in Wolfville, Nova Scotia, was held Apr. 17 at 8 o'clock in the library building of the university. Delegates from Halifax, St. John, Amherst, Yarmouth, Moncton, Canning, Truro, Windsor, and other places, were present.

In the absence of Professor McMechan, who was expected to deliver the opening address, Canon Vroom of Kings College, addressed the gathering on the duties of libraries and library workers in building up Canadian ideals and citizenship. This was followed by a general discussion.

On the following day, at the opening session, papers were read by Miss Vaughn, librarian of St. John, on co-operation in library work, and by Miss Lindsay of Dalhousie University Library, on cataloging. These were followed by an address on the establishment of libraries in Maritime towns, by E. J. Lay of Amherst. In the afternoon Dr. Rand of Harvard, briefly addressed the meeting. After discussion the formation of a Maritime Library Association was decided upon, and a committee composed of Harry Piers of the Provincial Library of Nova Scotia, Miss Lindsay and Prof. McMechan of Dalhousie University, and Miss Barnaby of the Halifax Library, was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws.

E. J. Lay was appointed the first president of the Maritime Library Association; Mrs. Ingram, librarian of Acadia University, the first secretary; Miss Vaughn, vice-president for New Brunswick; and Miss Barnaby vice-president for Nova Scotia. As there was no representative from Prince Edward Island the appointment of a vice-president for that province was deferred.

It was decided to hold the next meeting in Wolfville in May, 1919.

The session broke up with a hearty vote of thanks to Mrs. Ingram and Dr. Cutten and to the delegates who had read papers, and all left with high hopes for the future of library work, too long neglected, in the Maritime provinces.

LIBRARY UNION ORGANIZED IN BOSTON

ABOUT fifty employes of the Boston Public Library met in that city May 15 for the purpose of organizing the Library Workers' Union. Its avowed object is to improve working conditions and wages for employes at both the main building on Copley Square and its branches. The meeting was addressed by City Councilman James T. Moriarity, well known in local labor circles, who assured those present that with a union it was almost certain that a salary increase would be granted next year, thus making it clear that there was little hope for an advance at present. Mabel Gillespie, a representative of the Women's Trade Union League also addressed the meeting.

The union was organized before the meeting adjourned, with but four dissenting votes.

The report of the meeting in the Boston *Herald* showed a point of view so peculiar that it is worth quoting.

"According to one of those who attended last night's meeting," wrote the reporter, "the librarian has some radical ideas which, if put into effect, would result in the elimination of a goodly percentage of the present number of female employes. According to this informant, Mr. Belden is convinced that he should have only college girls at work in the institution.

"While at present some college girls are employed there, the great majority of them are girls who attended high school and then went into the world to earn livelihoods. These girls consider themselves fully as well equipped to carry on the work as are any of the college graduates. They started at the bottom of the ladder and progressed upward until they occupy desks or other posts of importance.

"Under the former librarian, Mr. Wadlin, conditions as regards that issue were agreeable. The girls were advanced from time to time and had but little if any occasion to find fault."

Charles K. Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenæum, was moved by this presentation of a so-called basis for appointment and promotion to library positions, to write a letter to the same paper, which was an

admirable statement of the true library point of view. Mr. Bolton wrote:

The announcement that some employes of the Boston Public Library have organized a Library Workers' Union is of more than ordinary importance. The present movement, engineered by a City Hall politician and a leader in labor circles, is evidently an attempt to bring a closer connection between the staff at the Public Library and the politicians who vote appropriations. The Mutual Benefit Association, thru which a certain group of employes have dealt with the trustees in the past, ignoring the librarian, is now to give way to a more effective organization. The fundamental purpose in this movement may be, as was said at the meeting, to improve conditions and salaries. The obvious result will be to break down discipline, without which no great organization can be effectively managed.

The librarian should be the executive officer. With the experience of Russia before our eyes it should not be necessary to use a column of argument to justify orderly government, and yet this Library Workers' Union, not on account of its good intentions, but on account of its evil possibilities may wholly upset good administration in the Boston Public Library.

If we may believe the report of the meeting, a good deal of time was taken up in the denunciation of college-bred women as library employes. What are the fathers and mothers, who are making personal sacrifices that their daughters may have a college training, to think of the proposition that a labor union has been organized in a literary and intellectual institution in order to oppose the employment of these young women when they have finished their technical training? It was said that young women without college education "considered themselves fully as well equipped to carry on the work as any of the college graduates." If these young women are to be taken at their own estimation in fixing salaries and assigning tasks and not on the judgment of the librarian, have we not reached a Russian standard of "self-determination" in the Boston Public Library?

It has from time immemorial been the rule among professional men and women that an organization of themselves to advance wages is unprofessional and undignified. These employes of the Boston Public Library are, therefore, setting themselves against the customs of the professional class to which library employes have always claimed that they belonged, together with doctors, lawyers and clergymen. These 50 employes may, if they desire, form a union, but it will be a day of disaster for the Boston Public Library if they are to crowd out those other library employes who feel that their work is a profession. To those who consider library work a profession is due in a large measure the past glory of the Boston Public Library as an institution of learning and service.

LIBRARY SALARIES AND WAR CONDITIONS

THE Association of American Library Schools, which is an organization of the following schools, Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, Ga.; Library School of the New York Public Library; Library School of the University of Wisconsin; Library School of Western Reserve University; New York State Library School, Albany; Pratt Institute School of Library Science; Simmons College, Department of Library Science; Syracuse Library School, and University of Illinois Library School, has had a committee considering the question of library salaries. This committee, of which J. I. Wyer, Jr., was chairman, with Josephine A. Rathbone and Alice E. Tyler the other members, recently sent out the following circular letter to a large number of libraries:

To Library Trustees and Librarians:

This letter is addressed on behalf of the Association of American Library Schools to those who employ men and women trained for library service in order to set before them a serious situation brought about by war conditions and by the demands of modern business.

The past ten months have brought a wholly unprecedented demand from government departments (especially those charged with war work) and from business houses, etc. for persons skilled in the handling and filing of correspondence and office records.

The fact that technical details incidental to library practice give facility in such work has caused librarians to be sought for it. Ten library schools, members of this Association, report that many of their graduates have recently left libraries to take up filing and indexing work in government and commercial offices. To this number may be added many others without library school connections. Probably 1000 persons receiving salaries of from \$500 to \$1000 have been drawn out of active library work by initial salaries of \$1000 to \$1500 for work which (in government offices) will continue at least for the duration of the war and which in business houses will be permanent.

The situation has affected directly or indirectly nearly all libraries and has become a grave one in some of the larger libraries of the country, as the following figures will show:

54 members (19%) of the staff of the Reference Department of the New York Public

Library resigned during 1917 to take better paid positions, while 154 persons (27%) resigned from the Circulation Department during the same time. From the Brooklyn Public Library 30 persons have resigned during the last year to go into business libraries or to the War Department; from the Cleveland Public Library 24 assistants have left for similar reasons. These figures do not include janitors, pages or mechanical employees.

The machinery of a large library is complex and delicately adjusted, and the continuing loss of so many experienced workers means a readjustment that is wasteful of time and money. That the profession should be subject to this draft upon its personnel at this particular time when it is suddenly confronted with an important service and many new responsibilities arising from the war, draws attention sharply not only to the effect but to its causes. The chief of these causes may be set forth in two words "small salaries."

Concretely the situation may be illustrated by the following example: The graduates of the Pratt Institute Library School, class of 1917, who have gone into library work are getting an average salary of \$845; those who are in government and business positions are getting an average of \$1177. The average salary of all Pratt Institute graduates is only \$1164; of those in business libraries \$1449.

The library schools are the principal channels thru which trained workers are recruited to fill library vacancies. Save incidentally, they do not train filing clerks or teach office organization and routine. If good people are to be attracted to the library schools and held in library work when trained, libraries must pay salaries at least equal to those offered elsewhere to persons with even less education and special training.

Libraries have not recognized that the standards of library schools have now become the standards of the profession, that library school training has set new standards for all library service, even its lowest grades, and that the diversion into other work of the carefully selected library school product will affect all libraries. This recognition must in self-protection take the form of higher salaries—salaries which shall meet government and business competition for special training and ability. This matter is respectfully urged upon the attention of library trustees, municipal and state authorities.

THE Boys' Knitting Club in the Clark branch of the Cleveland Public Library has a regularly appointed reader who reads aloud at every meeting and does not knit. One of the boys made two sweaters in a month.

FORCED RESIGNATION OF MISS HUNT IN PORTLAND, OREGON

THE Library Association of Portland, Oregon, passed thru a most unpleasant experience in April. An affidavit was filed with the library trustees by two canvassers for the third Liberty Loan, who deposed that the assistant librarian, M. Louise Hunt, had refused to buy Liberty bonds at their solicitation, "because she did not believe in war and refused to support it."

The story was given to the papers, and the filing of this affidavit necessitated the calling of a special board meeting to investigate the charges. Miss Hunt was called before the meeting and submitted the following statement:

Some of the statements that appeared in an evening paper of April 12 are true, but they are so stated that the general impression given of my opinions and attitude are incorrect.

I do not wish to discuss the article in detail, but simply to state that I am, and always have been, intensely and wholeheartedly concerned for the best interests of the United States.

This is my country. I was born here. My ancestors were born here for many generations back. Both sides of my family fought in the Revolution and also in the Civil War. I am an American, and no one can more earnestly desire to see America leading in the world's progress to a higher civilization. It is increasingly a source of pride to me that in this conflict our President now stands head and shoulders above the statesmen of the other warring nations. His aims and ideals and those of other earnest people with whom I disagree are my aims and ideals. The disagreement is purely an honest difference of opinion about the methods which will best achieve those ends.

At no time have I desired to be an "obstructionist." I merely wish to claim the constitutional American right privately to hold a minority opinion.

At the close of the examination the following resolution was offered:

Resolved, in the matter of charges publicly made against Miss M. Louise Hunt, assistant librarian, the board at a meeting called for that purpose has had read newspaper article and affidavit of the solicitors of the Liberty Loan Committee upon which the same is based, and has taken Miss Hunt's statement and examined her orally concerning the same, and is now of the opinion that the newspaper article and the affidavit do not correctly represent the

facts, and finds that there is no cause for further action on the part of the board in the premises.

Resolved further, that the president appoint a committee to make written statement of the views of the board as expressed at the meeting.

A committee appointed by the president of the board prepared a statement which was sent to all the papers. It read as follows:

The Board has carefully considered the charges brought against Miss Louise Hunt thru the press and by affidavit. After such consideration and a thoro examination of Miss Hunt as to her position in the premises, the Board finds that Miss Hunt is not chargeable with any overt act of opposition or criticism of the policy of our Government.

Miss Hunt is a faithful and valuable public servant. She is in opinion opposed to war at all times. Most members of the Board have long been cognizant of these views; they have not been publicly expressed. The expressions complained of were elicited from her in a manner which did not permit her to state them with clearness. They were given in answer to questions and not volunteered. These statements were so construed and published as to give them a meaning not intended by Miss Hunt.

Her conduct has never in any way obstructed, or tended to obstruct, the activities of our Government. She is, in principle, opposed to any such obstruction or to any encouragement or incitement to obstruction in others.

Her duties in carrying out the war savings stamps campaign in the Library have been conscientiously and efficiently performed. None of the Board shares in any degree her opinions. However, the Board feels that the right to one's own conscientious opinion is the very foundation of human freedom, and we are not willing to give up in advance the very thing for which the best and bravest of us are now fighting, and which our ancestors risked their lives to win for us.

Then, instigated by the *Evening Telegram*, a sensational paper, the Liberty Loan committee demanded Miss Hunt's resignation, which she sent in to the trustees, rather than prolong the unpleasantness.

Miss Hunt's resignation read:

April 14, 1918.

To the Directors of the Library
Association of Portland, Oregon.

Gentlemen:

Because I do not wish in any degree to hamper the usefulness of the Library, and because I am unwilling to place upon the

Library Board the burden of a conflict to maintain its brave stand for freedom of conscience, I hereby tender my resignation as Assistant Librarian, to take effect at once.

Very truly yours,
M. LOUISE HUNT.

This resignation was read to the board at a meeting April 15, and was accepted with but one dissenting voice. The only objector was W. F. Woodward, who had moved that Miss Hunt's resignation be tabled and that she be discharged. When this was voted down he made a quite unwarranted attack upon the patriotism of Miss Isom, the librarian, for which he was roundly condemned by the other members of the board, who emphatically expressed their complete confidence in her loyalty.

PRINTED ANALYTICAL CARDS

THE University of Chicago Library is about to print analytical entries for titles in the following collections not already covered by the cards of the Library of Congress:

1. Collection des poètes champenois antérieurs au XVI^e siècle. Reims (etc). 1847-64. 24 vols. There will be 14 titles. L. C. has cards for the following: v. 4-5=11-21001; v. 11=13-26917; v. 14-15=11-3087.
2. Colección selecta de antiguas novelas españolas. Madrid, Viuda de Rico. v. 1-12, 1906-1909. There will be 12 titles.
3. Biblioteca rara, pub. da G. Daelli. Milano, G. Daelli e comp., 1845-65. 63 vols. There will be 47 titles. L. C. has cards for the following: v. 1=17-13126; v. 2=4-7191 rev.; v. 12=17-24593; v. 16=2-24165; v. 18=17-6312; v. 35=12-10688; v. 41-43=2-28035; v. 60=17-12550; v. 61=17-12549; v. 63=3-26781.

Orders will be received until July 1, 1918. Price one cent per card. Cards will, as usual, include indication of subject headings. The call number, according to the Library of Congress classification, will appear at the bottom of the card. Libraries desiring to order should specify the number of sets wanted. All communications may be addressed to the Associate Director, The University of Chicago Libraries.

THERE is more reason for saying grace before a new book than before a dinner.—
CHARLES LAMB.

HOW ONE AMERICAN GIRL DIED IN FRANCE

THE National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. authorizes the following account of the funeral ceremonies in Paris for Winona Martin, formerly librarian in Rockville Center, Long Island, who went over to France to do canteen work with the Y. M. C. A.:

Draped by the American flag, over which lay flowers of France, the first American victim of a Hun air raid over Paris, Winona Martin, reverently was carried to her last rest, according to a letter received from Paris. Miss Martin was lying ill in a hospital when a boche aviator dropped a bomb thru the roof, killing the American girl and four other women. Miss Martin was the first secretary of the Y. M. C. A. to be killed.

The story of her supreme sacrifice is told by Carl Holliday in a letter to the War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A., as follows:

"An hour ago I helped to bear into the American Church in Paris the coffin containing the body of the first Y. M. C. A. secretary killed by an act of war and the first American victim of a Paris air raid. Strangely enough, that first victim—that first Y. M. C. A. secretary to be slaughtered—was a woman, Winona Martin of Rockville Center, Long Island. And yet, is it strange? Could the Hun have desired a better revenge upon America than the death of this quiet young woman who had come to offer cheer and what aid a woman's hand and voice could give to our soldiers?

"Toward midnight the Germans came over the city, and for one vivid hour attempted to fill heaven and earth with terror. One of their marks was the Red Cross hospital where Winona Martin, stricken with illness, was lying. A roar of bursting shell, a red, angry flash, a crumbling of walls, a strange silence, and Winona Martin and four other women had given their lives as further sacrifices to German frightfulness.

"There is significance in this girl's death. Does it not illustrate the advancing tide of

woman's influence? For here was one, a member of a men's organization, willing to undergo a man's hardship and privations, prepared to march and labor with men, and at length dying a soldier's death. And especially does it seem to show the growing seriousness of the American women toward this vast conflict—that this quiet student, a librarian by profession, should leave her books to cross the ocean and help the people of another nation throw off the burden of brute tyranny. Is it not another and a striking evidence of the growth of universal brotherhood in these latter days?

"It was a strangely solemn meeting in that church so far away from America—the group of Y. M. C. A. secretaries in their Army garb; in the high pulpit the clergyman, also in military uniform; the coffin covered with the flag of America and heaped with the flowers of France. There was no sermon—her sacrifice spoke more eloquently than any words.

"A reading from that Bible which for 300 years has been the foundation of American civilization, a couple of hymns sounding very odd with so few voices of women, and then the placing of the casket in the church vault, there to remain until this world disaster is over.

"I have read her record card at the Y. M. C. A. headquarters in Paris. On it, in her own handwriting, are the words, 'For the duration of the war and longer if required.' Longer than the duration of the war will linger the memory of this girl—the first American woman in Paris to lay down her life for this struggle against wrong, and the first martyr among those wearers of the red triangle who may be found toiling in every camp and trench of France."

HERTY COLLECTION OF CHEMICAL JOURNALS GOES TO UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

THE University of North Carolina has just purchased for \$2655 the valuable collection of chemistry journals which for the past five years has been deposited in the library of the department of chemistry by Dr. Charles H. Herty, formerly professor

of chemistry and president of the American Chemical Society. The purchase was made possible by a special appropriation from university funds augmented by the generous gifts of money and books by alumni and friends of the Chemistry Department. The purchase represents 1100 volumes, which runs the total number of chemical journals now owned by the university up to 5000 and makes it one of the most complete collections of chemical journals to be found in the universities of this country.

The collection just purchased is especially valuable for the number of complete sets of the most important journals of European countries. The *Annales de Physique et de Chimie* has had continued publication since 1789, even thru the trying period of the French Revolution, when one of its editors, the great Lavoisier, was beheaded. This set is complete to the present. The famous journal of the French Academy, *Comptes rendus de L'Academie des Sciences de France* (1835—to date), containing many announcements of famous discoveries, is also complete. Several of the journals of the national chemical societies are included in the collection. Such are, *Gazetta chimica italiana*, the journal of the Chemical Society of Italy; *Monatshefte für Chemie*, the journal of the Austrian Chemical Society; *Recueil des travaux chimiques des Pays-Bas*, the journal of the Chemical Society of Holland and Belgium. Besides these national journals there are several devoted to special phases of chemical investigation. *Zeitschrift für anorganische Chemie* (completing the partial set already owned by the University; *Chemiker Zeitung*; *Moniteur Scientifique* (complete); *Zeitschrift für den physikalischen und chemischen Unterricht* (complete); *Chemische Zeitschrift*; *Chemische Revue über die Fett-und-Harz Industrie*; *Färber-Zeitung*; *Archiv der Pharmazie* (1874 to date) and *Kolloid-Zeitschrift* (complete).

The university is particularly fortunate in being able to procure these journals at this time, for war conditions have diminished the supply of such periodicals and have greatly increased the demand for such literature in all countries.

RECENT MOTION PICTURES DRAWN FROM STANDARD OR CURRENT LITERATURE

THE list of films based on books which has been printed in recent numbers of the LIBRARY JOURNAL was reprinted in the last issue of the *Cleveland Women's Journal*, in which the Cinema Club of Cleveland has a department. In the club's annual report the president says of the two photoplays based on Mark Twain's "Adventures of Tom Sawyer": "It is reported in the libraries that since the appearance of these films it is impossible to supply the demand for Mark Twain's books, which indicate how much the library and motion pictures react upon each other."

Brave and Bold, 5 reels, Fox. Star—George Walsh.

Perley Poore Sheehan's "Four forty at Fort Penn" turned into a stunt motion picture comedy.

M'liss, 5 reels, Artcraft. Star—Mary Pickford.

A picturization, well done, of one of Bret Harte's tales.

Passing of the Third Floor Back, 6 reels, First National Exhibitors Circuit. Star—Forbes-Robertson.

In this picture Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, who starred in the stage presentation of Jerome K. Jerome's well known work, is seen to advantage and the story is well presented.

Resurrection, 5 reels, Paramount. Star—Pauline Frederick.

A photoplay based on Tolstoi's great work of the same name.

Stories by O. Henry: The Rubaiyat of a Scotch highball, The buyer from Cactus City, The brief début of Tildy, The purple dress, The enchanted profile, 2 reels each, General Film Company.

The Reason Why, 5 reels, Select. Star—Clara K. Young.

This is a picturization of Elinor Glyn's story of the same name.

The Red, Red Heart, 5 reels, Universal. Star—Monroe Salisbury.

Honoré Willis's novel, "The heart of the desert," done into a photoplay.

The Trail to Yesterday, 6 reels, Metro. Star—Bert Lytell.

This is a picture based on a novel by Charles Alden Seltzer.

The Two-Soul Woman, 5 reels, Universal. Star—Priscilla Dean.

Gelett Burgess' novel "The white cat" turned into a motion picture.

Wolfville Tales by Alfred Henry Lewis: Cynthia, pet-named Original Sin, Clients of

Aaron Green, Tucson Jennie's heart, 2 reels each, General Film Company.

His Majesty, Bunker Bean, 5 reels, Paramount. Star—Jack Pickford.

A picturization of part of the laughable story of the same name from the pen of Harry Leon Wilson.

Masks and Faces, 6 reels, World.

A picturization of Charles Reade's story of Peg Woffington. The cast makes it one of the unusual pictures of the year, including as it does, Sir Johnston Forbes Robertson, George Bernard Shaw, Gerald du Maurier, Weedon Grossmith, H. B. Irving, Sir John Hare, Sir James Barrie, Dennis Neilson Terry (a relative of Ellen Terry), Gertrude Elliott, Sir Arthur Pinero, Dion Boucicault, Viola Tree, Sir George Alexander, and many others who have made the English stage illustrious.

Over the Top, 9 reels, Vitagraph. Star—A. Guy Empey.

A spectacular production based on the book of the same name by Sergeant Arthur Guy Empey, who plays a leading part in the photoplay.

Rich Man, Poor Man, 5 reels, Paramount. Star—Marguerite Clark.

An adaptation by George Broadhurst of the novel of this name by Maximilian Foster.

Stories by O. Henry: Lost on Dress Parade, The Buyers from Cactus, each 2 reels, General Film Company.

The Bells, 5 reels, Pathe. Star—Frank Keenan.

A picturization of the play made famous by Sir Henry Irving and Richard Mansfield. The character of Mathias assumed by Irving and Mansfield is well done by Frank Keenan.

The Bluebird, 6 reels, Artcraft.

Maeterlinck's masterpiece done into motion pictures in a manner which makes it one of the best photoplays of the year.

The Boss of the Lazy "Y," 5 reels, Triangle. Star—Roy Stewart.

A photoplay adapted by Charles Alden Seltzer from his novel of the same name. It makes a particularly good photoplay.

The Business of Life, 5 reels, Vitagraph. Star—Alice Joyce.

Robert W. Chambers' novel of the same title is the basis of this photoplay.

The Girl who Wouldn't Quit, 5 reels, Universal. Star—Louise Lovely.

The screen version of James Oliver Curwood's story, "The quest of Joan." It is a western mining melodrama.

The Landloper, 5 reels, Metro. Star—Harold Lockwood.

This is an adaptation of Holman Day's novel of the same title. It is a romance in which the leading character becomes a tramp as the result of a wager, and finds a real purpose in life.

The Return of O'Garry, 2 reels, General Film Co. Star—Ned Finely.

One of three photoplays describing the adventures of O'Garry of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. It is based on the story of the same name by Mrs. L. Case Russell.

Up the Road with Sally, 5 reels, Select. Star—Constance Talmadge.

This is a photoplay based on the novel of the same name by Francis Sterrett. It is a farce comedy full of hearty laughter.

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE

What Has Been Done

- 36 camp library buildings erected.
- 117 librarians now in the field.
- 464 camps, stations, and vessels served.
- 109,403 selected books sent overseas.
- 300,000 books purchased, largely technical.
- 1,349,000 gift books sent to camps and stations.
- 5,000,000 magazines (including Burleson magazines) distributed systematically.

ECHOES FROM THE BOOK CAMPAIGN

THE book collection has continued through April and May, and all expectations as to book receipts have been exceeded. The last returns indicate that thousands over three million books have been donated and that the number will reach four million within a few weeks.

As fast as possible orders are being sent from headquarters so that these books will be placed where most needed. A million and a half books have already been distributed—and the others will soon be needed.

From the Free Public Library of Sioux City, Iowa, the librarian, Clarence W. Sumner, writes us:

"You may be interested to know the results of our book campaign in Sioux City. I think you will agree with me that Sioux City, with a population of 65,000, compares favorably with cities much larger in size, judging from reports printed in the last issue of *Public Libraries* and the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

"We attribute the success of our campaign to the number of organizations working, the spirit with which all entered into the work and the publicity given to the campaign. Laundry wagons alone brought in 5563 books, and the total collected was 22,658."

During the campaign in New York city one of the regular circulars of appeal was sent to Colonel Roosevelt, who responded with a generous check. He was asked to add to the personal interest of his gift by suggesting the titles to be chosen and also by writing a line of dedication. To this he promptly and cordially responded, the books chosen being "Our mutual friend," "The

antiquary," and "Guy Mannering." The inscription was reproduced and used as a bookplate in each volume, and a poster like the following was sent to each library in which the volumes were placed:

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

has presented to the A.L.A. camp libraries a large number of copies of these three books: *Our Mutual Friend*, *The Antiquary* and *Guy Mannering*. All these teach "both manliness and decency," he says, and *The Antiquary* and *Guy Mannering* are "best for soldiers."

Some of these books from Col. Roosevelt are in this library. They contain this facsimile card:

To the men who are going overseas to fight for the honor and interest of America and of all mankind, and who thereby make all other Americans free their debtors.

Theodore Roosevelt
April 6th 1918

SPECIAL CLASSES OF BOOKS STILL NEEDED

Baedeker's guidebooks are still needed. A complete set of Baedeker's guidebooks to the countries of western Europe should be placed on every transport sailing from this country, according to the request received by the A. L. A. Library War Service. No longer can these guidebooks be used as kindly conductors to the best hotels and *pensions*, art galleries and cathedrals, or as suggestions for sight-seeing trips and sojournings. They are needed now to

help win the war, by giving officers and men detailed information that will enable them to adapt themselves most readily to their new environments.

"Americans should withhold none of their possessions that will help our boys," said one woman, when bringing to the library her treasured and well traveled volumes. Now is the time to commandeer these idle books and give them a chance for service never anticipated when they were purchased.

The soldiers likewise need books in foreign languages, and such books are becoming scarce in America. It is almost impossible to buy them since the war has held up shipments from Europe. Thousands of the men in training in U. S. camps are foreigners, with little or no ability to read English, and the A. L. A. camp librarians wish to supply them with books they can read. A recent census of Camp Devens, at Ayer, Mass., given in the *American Leader* magazine, shows 40 different languages in use, ranging from French and Italian in the majority, to Maltese, Egyptian, and Gaelic. Americanization of these men is taking place thru their camp training and classes in English, and is simplified if their confidence can be gained thru the pleasure given them in books of their own language. Foreign books or papers, in good condition, will be welcomed at the nearest public library and reported to Washington headquarters.

MAGAZINES NEEDED

There is also special demand for magazines such as *Punch*, *Judge*, *Life*, *Popular Mechanics*, *Popular Science Monthly*, *Scientific American*, *Atlantic Monthly*, *Harper's Magazine*, *Scribner's*, *Century*, and others of this character, not more than two months old. Monthly story magazines, of more than transient interest, are especially desired, and the public should be urged to forward them thru the U. S. Post-office Department.

A service that is much appreciated is being rendered by many librarians who are distributing gift magazines on the troop trains. In one city in the South the librarian keeps a large supply of magazines at

the terminal station at all times. The welfare workers of an organization are always on hand to see that no train leaves or passes thru the yards without reading matter, and the eagerness with which the donations are received is a proof that they fill a real need.

From Camp Doniphan L. L. Dickerson, the librarian, writes: "I am convinced that the only way to meet the problem of reading on trains is to have the magazines sorted and in bundles and placed directly in the coaches. Officers and men are enthusiastic over this provision. We almost missed one train and shot the car in after the troops entrained to be welcomed with, 'Here comes the library; shoot 'em thru the windows; swing "Henry" on behind and bring him along.'"

The A. L. A. has undertaken to provide books and Burleson magazines for the Salvation Army huts close to the large camps, and to render similar service at the Y. W. C. A. Hostess Houses.

CENSORED BOOKS

The latest circular of information sent to the camp libraries says that Freitag-Loringhoven's "Deductions from the world war" is not to be circulated in the ordinary way. The Intelligence Office at Washington says: "The book should be read by every officer. . . . While there is no objection to this book being circulated among officers of the Army, it is not believed that it should be sent out to the libraries provided for the enlisted men." "A German deserter's war experiences" has also been found unsuitable, and every camp librarian has been asked to send in to Headquarters any copies on hand.

NEW CAMP LIBRARY BUILDINGS

At Camp Beauregard and at Kelly Field camp buildings are now in use. A building has been constructed for the dispatch office work at Newport News.

MEXICAN BORDER SERVICE

Ethel McCollough, librarian at Evansville, Indiana, arrived in El Paso on May 10 to organize and manage a traveling library system for the troops along the Mexican Border. This territory, with head-

quarters at El Paso, will extend from the vicinity of Deming, New Mexico, to and including the "Big Bend" district.

Traveling library boxes filled with books about the war, books on military subjects, and general reading, will be exchanged among the various posts and stations along the border so that in the course of a few months several hundred books will be made available to each soldier.

Harriet Long, librarian of the Brumback Library, Van Wert, Ohio, is in charge of the border section east of the "Big Bend" district, with headquarters at San Antonio, Texas.

CONFERENCES AND VISITS MADE

Dr. Putnam, general director of the Library War Service, addressed the convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Hot Springs, Arkansas, on May 7, on "Library war service." An exhibit of photographs illustrating camp library work was prepared for the convention. Dr. Putnam is now making an inspection tour of camp libraries in the west.

In April, Mr. Utley, executive secretary of the Library War Service, gave addresses on the work at a staff meeting of the University of Chicago Library, before the Chicago Library Club, the training class of the Chicago Public Library, the University of Illinois Library School and the Kentucky Library Association.

Dr. Hill of the War Service Committee, on his recent trip to southern camp libraries, has visited Camps Greene, Jackson, Hancock, Wheeler, Johnston, Shelby, Sheridan, and the stations at Charleston, Paris Island, Pensacola; also many co-operating public libraries. On May 9 he addressed the Alabama Library Association at Montgomery.

STATISTICS OF CAMP LIBRARY SERVICE

In the *War Library Bulletin* for April, two pages are given over to a tabulated report of service in the main camps, where the A. L. A. has regularly organized libraries, with trained librarians in charge. In addition to the name of the camp, the table shows the number of books in each, the number of gift books en route, the number purchased for the camp between No-

vember and March, the number of branches and of stations, and the names of the librarians and assistants who are carrying on the work. Adequate statistics for circulation were impossible to secure from some camps, so it was considered better to omit them. The figures for the month of April, for all camps, however, were as follows:

Beauregard	2,670
Bowie	10,670
Chickamauga	11,610
Cody	13,926
Custer	6,790
Devens	6,600
Dix (Main only)	1,865
Dodge	11,026
Doniphan	14,526
Fremont	8,114
Funston	11,969
Gordon	6,386
Graht	4,526
Greene	10,209
Hancock (Main only)	7,198
Jackson (Main only)	6,100
Johnston	6,700
Kearny	16,909
Kelly Field (Main only)	58
Lee	6,500
Lewis (not including stations)	10,384
Logan	11,170
MacArthur	8,354
McClellan	11,905
Meade	7,930
Merritt (Main only)	6,458
Perry	2,250
Pike	3,648
Sevier	7,750
Shelby	9,000
Sheridan	14,052
Sherman	14,384
Taylor	10,266
Travis (Main only)	2,799
Upton	8,247
Wadsworth	9,610
Wheeler	17,354

HOSPITAL LIBRARIES

Tho many appointments to hospital libraries are still pending the following definite appointments have been made to cantonments and post hospitals:

Fort Bliss—organizer, Mrs. V. G. Humphrey.
Cape May—organizer, Miss E. B. Cook.
Devens—librarian, Miss C. L. Williams.
Gordon—organizer, Miss Miriam Carey.
Greene—librarian, Miss Marie F. Wait.
Lakewood—organizer, Miss Sarah Askew.
Lewis—librarian, Mrs. I. A. Kidder.
MacArthur—librarian, Mrs. Frances Morgan.

McPherson—librarian, Miss Gertrude Avey.
 Fort Riley—librarian, Miss Margery
 Quigley.
 Upton—librarian, Miss Katherine Tappert.
 Wadsworth—librarian, Miss Ola Wyeth.
 Wheeler—librarian, Miss Mary Lonyo.
 Williamsbridge—organizer, Miss E. K.
 Jones.

Miriam E. Carey, who organized the library service at Fort McPherson Hospital and the base hospital at Camp Gordon, has been appointed field director of all hospital library work in Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama, with headquarters at Atlanta.

Book service from headquarters is now reaching over seventy army and navy hospitals and Red Cross convalescent houses, and twenty civilian hospitals caring for army and navy men. At a camp or post where there is a library, the hospital library is managed as a branch of the camp library. But at the large base or general hospitals where there is no camp library, permanent collections of books are needed and trained librarians placed in charge.

Any prejudice that existed in the minds of the military concerning women at camp libraries fell as the chaff before the wind when the hospital library was mentioned. Even the most prejudiced of the "old school" officers admit that it is women and not men who are adapted to minister to the sick.

Women are employed as nurses in all the base hospitals, so difficulties of living which are well nigh insurmountable at some of the camp libraries are easily overcome at hospitals where living can be arranged for with the nurses.

When the camp library is five miles from the base hospital and there is only a corner of the Post Exchange to use as a library, the librarian works under difficulties. Book delivery to the wards is usually her first way out.

Training for hospital librarians will be given in a short course at Simmons College during the summer session, July 9-Aug. 16. This will be under the direction of Miss Jones of the McLean Hospital and will include practice work in Massachusetts hospitals. This will provide a corps of trained

workers who may be able to enlist for the duration of the war.

Bedside occupational courses will probably be installed in the base hospitals and education of the handicapped will be carried on. Books related to the subjects taught will be bought for these hospital libraries.

For hospital work in France, Miss Jones of McLean Hospital, spent a week in April at Hoboken working with Mr. Dickinson on selection of 25,000 books to be turned over to the Red Cross.

OVERSEAS SERVICE

Approximately 163,000 books had been sent overseas by the American Library Association up to May 15.

Mr. Stevenson, who arrived in France after the middle of April, has reported several conferences with representatives of the organizations that use our books, and with army officials. Transportation and warehouse space are being supplied by the army.

At the request of Mr. Stevenson special collections of books on technical subjects are being made up for overseas shipment. Each collection will be put in a separate box which will be marked to show the contents. And every box so marked will contain exactly the same books. Thus it will be possible for the association's representatives in France to send forward to the proper destination even the technical books, without opening the boxes. The preliminary order for this shipment comprised from 10 to 50 sets on the following subjects: Automobiles, aviation, electricity, military, naval, railroads, sanitation, and general technical. The number of volumes in each set varies from about 25 to 50.

Dr. M. L. Raney has returned to America from his service as A. L. A. representative in Paris.

MORE WORKERS NEEDED

In order to make sure that no man in the profession escapes an appeal to take part in camp library work, a letter has been sent to all members of the A. L. A., and to every library on the A. L. A. mailing list, asking: (1) For men librarians who will go into Library War Service. (2)

For names of men formerly connected with library work, who might be secured for the service. (3) For names of men not in the profession, who are not subject to military service, who with a little formal instruction might be useful in camp libraries. Camp library work needs men of real

executive ability, men who know books, not merely as scholars, but who can see and solve the problem of getting the right book into the hands of every man in camp. It needs men of common sense, of some dignity, and men who are used to roughing it, who can stand strenuous work.

RECENT ASSIGNMENTS TO CAMP LIBRARIES

Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La.	Mrs. W. G. Moorhead, Assistant Miss Lucy F. Rahn, Assistant
Chickamauga Park (Ga.), Chattanooga, Tenn.	Justin Davis, Assistant Bernard Busby, Assistant Olga William Jones, Assistant
Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.	Samuel H. Ranck, Acting Librarian Earl C. Bryan, Assistant Russell Gulick, Assistant
Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.	Frank H. Whitmore, Librarian Mrs. George S. Maynard, Assistant Miss Carrie L. Williams, Hospital librarian
Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Ia.	Eric Janssen, Assistant (transferred from Camp Pike)
Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kans.	Miss Margery Quigley, Hospital librarian
Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.	Miss Catherine P. Walker, Assistant Mrs. Edna Barrett, Assistant
Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.	Jesse Cunningham, Librarian
Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.	W. H. Duncan, Librarian Miss Marie F. Wait, Hospital librarian
Camp Humphreys, Virginia	Charles E. Rush, Organizer. Wm. M. Hepburn, Librarian Harold T. Stubbs, Assistant
Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal.	Miss Helen E. Vogleson, Assistant Miss Mary Dale, Hospital librarian
Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex.	Leslie T. Little, Assistant
Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.	Basil B. Wood, Assistant (transferred from Camp Gordon)
Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.	Mrs. I. A. Kidder, Hospital librarian
Camp MacArthur, Waco, Tex.	Paul Reed, Assistant Mrs. Francis Morgan, Hospital librarian
Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.	Helmer E. Johnson, Assistant
Camp Meade, Admiral, Md.	Murray F. Pratt, Assistant R. D. Williams, Assistant
Camp Mills, Mineola, L. I., N. Y.	Charles H. Brown, Supervisor C. W. Foss, Librarian John E. Fitzpatrick, Assistant
Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.	F. Jay South, Assistant
Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O.	Harry H. Wiggin, Assistant
Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.	J. E. Stanfield, Assistant
Camp Travis, San Antonio, Tex.	Miss Marion Darwin, Assistant
Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I., N. Y.	George G. Champlin, Assistant
Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.	John C. Sicklely, Librarian
Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.	Miss Mary Lonyo, Hospital librarian

PERSONNEL

E. Gertrude Avey of Cincinnati, Ohio, is serving as hospital librarian at Fort McPherson Hospital, Atlanta, Ga.

Louis J. Bailey, librarian of the Public Library, Gary, Ind., who has been supervisor of Camps McClellan, MacArthur and Shelby, is now in charge of the Dispatch

Office at 31 West 15th st., New York city.

Emma V. Baldwin of the Brooklyn Public Library, will be at Headquarters for a few weeks following May 23, assisting especially in the compilation of a handbook of camp library practice.

Charles A. Brown, assistant librarian, Brooklyn Public Library, is organizing the

library service at Camp Mills, Mineola, L. I., N. Y., and at other army and navy stations in the vicinity of Brooklyn.

Earl W. Browning, librarian of the Public Library, Niagara Falls, N. Y., is organizing library service in the naval stations in the vicinity of Charleston and Paris Island, S. C.

Jesse Cunningham has been released by the St. Joseph, Mo., Public Library for a few weeks' service as librarian at Camp Grant.

Mary Dale, librarian of the Los Angeles County Hospital, has been given leave of absence to serve as hospital librarian at Camp Kearny.

W. H. Duncan, librarian Commercial High School, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been appointed librarian at Camp Greene for several months.

C. W. Foss, reference librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, has been appointed librarian at Camp Mills.

Blanche Galloway is serving as library organizer at Pelham Bay Park, N. Y., Training Camp.

W. H. Hepburn, librarian of Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind., has been released by his library for several months to serve as camp librarian, Camp Humphreys, Va., a new engineering camp.

Marion Humble has been released for a few weeks by the Detroit Public Library and is assisting at Headquarters.

Mrs. V. G. Humphrey, formerly institutional librarian in Nebraska, is organizing the library service at the Fort Bliss Hospital, El Paso, Texas.

Willis H. Kerr, who has been librarian at Camp Funston, Kans., for several months, will join the force at Headquarters early in June. He will make frequent advisory visits to the various camp libraries, giving special attention to the educational activities in the camps.

Mrs. I. A. Kidder, librarian at Corvallis, Oregon, is in charge of the hospital library at Camp Lewis.

Mary Lonyo, formerly on the Detroit Public Library staff, is hospital librarian at Camp Wheeler.

Margery Quigley, librarian of the Divoll branch, St. Louis Public Library, has been

released to serve as hospital librarian, Camp Funston.

Samuel H. Ranck, librarian of the Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich., is serving as librarian at Camp Custer during the absence of J. S. Cleavinger for about one month.

Charles E. Rush is organizing the library service at Camp Humphreys, Va. Mr. Rush will be in charge of publicity at Headquarters for a few months following his service at this camp.

John C. Sickley, librarian of the Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., is librarian at Camp Wadsworth.

Truman R. Temple, who has been librarian at Camp Grant, will become a field or district representative for the Library War Service about June 1.

Marie F. Wait of the Princeton University Library, is hospital librarian at Camp Greene.

Frank H. Whitmore, librarian of Brockton, Mass., Public Library, is serving as camp librarian at Camp Devens, Mass.

Purd B. Wright, librarian, Kansas City, Mo., has been serving as librarian at Camp Funston during Mr. Kerr's absence.

Malcolm G. Wyer, librarian of the Nebraska University and organizer of the camp library, Camp Logan, Texas, has joined the staff at Headquarters in Washington.

LETTERS FROM THE CAMPS

Camp Wheeler, Georgia

From Camp Wheeler Frederick Goodell, librarian, sends the following "report of progress," with a word of caution on the end:

The library at Camp Wheeler has now passed the formative period and has settled down to the steady grind as a part of the camp equipment. Now that we have a fair supply of books on the shelves we are filling up and expanding the branches and stations. With the books on the way to the camp as a result of the last drive we hope to establish much needed stations in company headquarters and mess halls.

We now have 35 distribution points. In order to furnish service in so many places it has been necessary to spread the book collection very thin in spots. This would not be wise, perhaps, in most camps, but Camp Wheeler sprawls over so much territory (it is now the largest camp in point of area) that it has been necessary to bring the Camp

Library to the thousands of soldiers stationed beyond walking distance of the main building.

I judge from the camp librarians' letters in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* that the methods in use in the various camps are much the same. The administration of branches, the Base Hospital service, the distribution of magazines seems to be done in about the same way everywhere. I suppose we all try to fill the obvious need in the obvious way. So there is nothing particularly new about the things we are trying to do at Camp Wheeler.

I feel very strongly, tho, that we camp librarians must guard against that favorite vice of librarians—fussiness—now that we are apt to have more time on our hands. Fads, fancies and frills are not worth the powder to blow them up in a military camp. The Camp Library should be as business-like as the Ordnance Corps or the Quartermaster's Department. We have splendid buildings, splendid collections of books, the soldiers are making good use of the library service, the military authorities have come to see in the A. L. A. the most important organization working in the camps. Let us not spoil it all by hanging May baskets on the door knobs. Cute little tricks that hold the Swamp Hollow Ladies' Library Association breathless are very apt to impress soldiers as being merely soft. In a town library we can pass rules and fuss about regulations until only brother (or sister) cranks and juveniles will tolerate us. In the camps we must appeal to red-blooded he-readers or close up shop. Let us pull together to keep the cream puff school of library science out of the camps. An excellent motto for a camp library would be "The most books to the most readers with the least possible fuss."

Camp Grant, Illinois

From Camp Grant Truman R. Temple, librarian in charge, sends an appeal to other camp librarians to help him complete his file of *Trench and Camp*, which merits attention. He writes:

May I make an appeal thru your columns for assistance in completing my files of the various editions of *Trench and Camp*? I have a fairly complete set of most of the various editions, but none is intact except that of Camp Grant where I am now stationed. I have already placed a set of our issue in the Chicago Public Library, and my plan is to turn over the collection which I am now making to some library of the first class for safe keeping. I have a large supply of the various issues of Camp Grant which I shall be glad to exchange with any other camp librarian. Certainly no librarian needs to be told how valuable a set of these publications will become: and no time is to be lost in getting them together. I have been surprised

to learn how many Y. M. C. A. secretaries are obliged to admit that they have not preserved a complete file of the issues of their own camps. I may be addressed by any one interested at the Free Public Library, Leavenworth, Kansas, where I shall soon return.

I have been placing books in a very interesting location this week. About two miles north of the camp are trenches which are ready to receive a regiment at a time for a week's training under conditions as near as possible like those prevailing at the front. All kinds of revetting are used, the place bristles with machine gun emplacements, gas curtains are ready to be dropped instantly upon warning from the outside, and the headquarters are thirty-five feet underground. Opening from one of the trenches is a Y. M. C. A. dugout twelve feet under ground. It is the only one of its kind in this country and is said to be the largest anywhere, measuring thirty-two by seventy feet. It is expected that reading matter will be especially welcome here and I have chosen the best collection that I have yet sent out for the boys.

In addition to the stations and deposits which we are establishing about the camp proper we are making up a collection of about a thousand books to go with the three regiments of artillery when they start for their long course of work at the ranges in Sparta, Wis., next week. The idea was suggested to the librarian by the remark of a lieutenant of artillery who rather regretfully said: "I'm just beginning to find out what a fine collection you have. I wish I had got the habit sooner. I just wish we could take you with us when we go on our hike next week."

This work seems more important to me every day that I spend in camp. To give you a bird's-eye view of our work I wish to describe the last five men who have come to the desk where I am now writing. The first returned a volume of Gulick's *Dynamic of manhood* and the third volume of a work on the war. He apologized for the latter's being overdue, saying that "It's a work that you have got to study, not just read." The next man asked for a work on "Commercial art" something on advertising. "I don't want to get rusty on this subject you know." He is typical of a large class who are trying to fit themselves for more useful work when they come back. The third borrower was evidently of foreign birth. He took out a story of the class usually read by boys of twelve or fourteen. I fancy that it suited his needs. The fourth was so youthful in appearance as to be noticeable. He had selected a book by O. Henry and another by Herrick. "I read O. Henry to cheer me up after Herrick." "Does Herrick depress you?" "Well, he always seems in such a deliberately bad humor." The last of the five brought back a copy of

Ibsen and a book of easy French for which there is great demand. He immediately selected a similar book and a copy of Tennyson's poems. While I was writing this, the first man mentioned had chosen a copy of "Company training" and a textbook on geometry. Also three officers had selected seven books among them on the war or technical military works. I am pleased to note how the officers and men drop their formalities of rank and use the library freely in common.

The above may give a slightly one-sided view of things, for there is not the preponderance of non-fiction that is indicated. The proportion is about half of each. But in circulating wholesome fiction we are just as truly serving a high end as when we are putting out heavier works. It helps to fill up the hours of idleness which may prove dangerous, and also to get the mind out of ruts made by routine work.

READING MATTER AT THE FRONT

We are beginning to get letters from the other side relative to reading matter. In response to an inquiry at Base Hospital No. 8 as to the most acceptable donation for the pleasure of both staff and patients, it was stated that a group of American magazines regularly dispatched would be most appreciated. The Red Cross was supplying bundles of magazines twice a month, but these were largely English publications, and there was a general hunger for the familiar American ones also. The modest list submitted asked for the *Atlantic*, *Harper's Monthly*, *Scribner*, and *North American Review*, to which have been added the *Bookman*, *Munsey*, and *Life*, as well as a weekly roll of New York papers. Concerning the interest in the latter, opinion seems to be divided; in the case of magazines—new magazines—and books, there is no division of opinion.

Wallace B. French, formerly of the New York Public Library and now attached to the staff of this base hospital, writes in acknowledgment of the first magazines sent:

As for the magazines—they arrived in perfect condition, as well as did the newspapers. May I suggest? I am afraid that the newspapers do not justify their being sent—the pictorial supplements do—for these reasons: we get the news here fairly well in the European editions of English and American newspapers; the magazines give the American views in the boiled-down shape and we don't

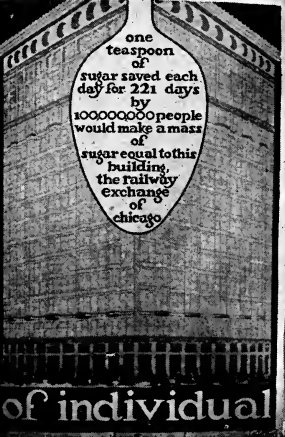
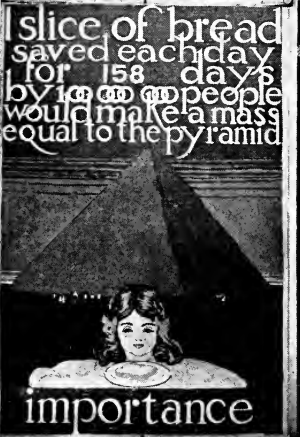
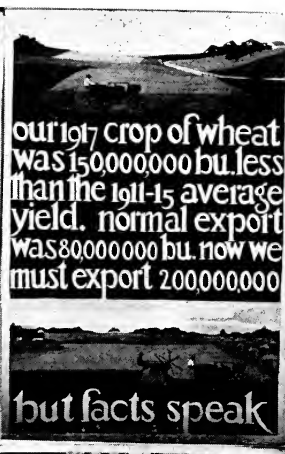
have the time to read the more elaborate versions in the daily publications; newspapers require more space than magazines and tonnage is vital; and more pleasure is derived per dollar invested in the case of books and magazines. I believe you will welcome my suggestion and accept it in the same spirit in which I offer it—the good of the cause.

I can't praise too highly the sending of books and magazines. For example, one of the magazines you sent was left in a ward where there were 100 patients; it was passed from man to man and when it no longer seemed to circulate was taken to another ward of an equal number of beds. A very little arithmetic makes apparent at how little cost a man received great pleasure. And truly the greatest happiness was not the enjoyment of the magazine but this great, helpful, inspiring, strengthening thought—that people back home, in the whole as well as individually, sufficiently realized our situation and felt for us to give us these influencing little things.

All I have said of magazines can be doubly attributed to the books. We have about a thousand, with probably more than two thousand Americans here now—so that there is no need of a book case. Of course, there is a nice large one, but no books in it—they're being read! So far I have seen few, if any, books from the A. L. A. but no doubt they are on the way. For us, I think an enjoyable book is the best antidote for homesickness and disgust; for the patient, a better health giver than medication. Perhaps you have read what great efforts are being made to keep the armies in the best of mental as well as physical condition—in fact, I believe that the latter depends on the former. How, then, can you be called "visionaries" when you are working for the same result as are the Y. M. C. A. and the R. C. and hospitals.

Mrs. E. H. Galbreath, who was for several months also at Base Hospital No. 8, says in a recent letter, "If you could but see the gratitude and joy expressed by the men when any of us enter a ward with papers or scrapbooks in our arms, I believe you would feel repaid for the time spent in getting this material together."

And a private in the old "Fighting 69th" from New York City, now at the front, writes: ". . . I also must extend my most sincere thanks for the papers and magazines which you so thoughtfully sent me. And to tell the truth, all the fellows extracted the greatest pleasure from them, as news from home, no matter in what form or how much delayed, excites the greatest



A GROUP OF FOOD CONSERVATION POSTERS DONE BY STUDENTS OF THE CHICAGO ART INSTITUTE FOR USE IN ILLINOIS LIBRARIES

interest. As to your question about the most acceptable literature for the boys over here I can only say that newspapers and magazines containing news from home are always greatly appreciated by men who are themselves so far away from the country where all their interest naturally lies. And I do not need to state that to fellows fond of reading, good fiction is always very acceptable."

CO-OPERATION FROM THE BOOK TRADE

At the booksellers' convention held in New York City May 14-16 Ward Macauley, the retiring president, took occasion to give hearty endorsement to the camp library service of the A. L. A., and urged all booksellers who had not already done so to get in touch at once with their local librarians and find out the many ways in which they could give practical co-operation to the work.

Some of the publishers have used the collection of books for soldiers in their selling talk. In the clip-sheet "From a book lover's diary" sent out by Appleton, General Pershing's request for books for the soldiers inspired the "book lover" to step into a bookshop and select a few titles. Grosset and Dunlap had special rates on a long list of reprints, and sent out effective window cards to the trade. Houghton Mifflin had a list of "books the Piper recommends for you to read, to own, to send to camp libraries," and the signal poster was reproduced on the back of a recent Scribner booklist.

FOOD CONSERVATION THRU LIBRARIES

The service the libraries are rendering in informing the public both in regard to the need for food conservation and the best methods of intelligently observing the recommendations and rulings of the Food Administration has aroused the interest and admiration of many people in all sections of the country who had never before realized the value of the library as an educational factor in the life of the community.

At the coming conference of the A. L. A. there will be a joint session of the League of Library Commissions and of the Agricultural Libraries Section devoted to the consideration of libraries and the food

problem, at which some able representatives of the league, of some representative public libraries, and of the agricultural libraries, will discuss the general subject of library food service.

Illinois has a library publicity committee, the members of which are chairmen of sub-committees. This division of work has enabled the libraries to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of their service. "Library Letters" on food conservation work in the state have been distributed, and others in preparation will contain lists on "The foreigner and the food problem" (literature in foreign languages on food conservation and food production); "Small fruit culture," with a list prepared with the co-operation of Prof. S. J. Bole; a series of library publicity letters which are being prepared by Marcus Skarstedt, chairman of the committee on library publicity, and other material. The page of posters shows part of a series prepared for the use of Illinois libraries in their food conservation campaign by students of the Art Institute in Chicago.

SELLING THRIFT STAMPS

The Woodside branch of Queens Borough Public Library, Greater New York, is using several small signs at the charging desks in order to interest their patrons in War Savings Stamps.

Two of these cards read as follows:

Return your books on time!
We'd rather sell you a
Thrift Stamp
Than make you pay a fine.

You may draw seven books
and three magazines at one time
And buy as many Thrift Stamps
as you have quarters.

HELPING THE RED CROSS DRIVE

In the big parade with which New York City opened the Red Cross campaign for funds on May 18, the New York Public Library was well represented. There were in line 106 from the staff of the Central building, 203 from the branches, and 85 men and boys from the ranks of the pages, janitorial force, uniformed men, etc. In the absence of Edwin H. Anderson, the director, the line was led by H. M. Lyden-

berg, reference librarian, and Benjamin F. Adams, chief of the circulation department. Directly following the library unit—indeed a part of it—were 29 workers, both regular and volunteer, from the A. L. A. War Service. This group was led by Louis J. Bailey, who has recently come to New York from camps in the South to take charge of the dispatch office here, and included R. W. G. Vail, who has been in charge of the office all winter, and John Foster Carr, who directed the publicity campaign so effectively during the book drive. This company carried a banner with the words "American Library Association War Service" on one side, and "A library for every hospital" on the other. There were in all 423 marchers in the library section of the parade.

UNIVERSITY CREDIT GIVEN FOR STUDY IN PRISON CAMPS

THE study work done by English prisoners of war, thru books furnished by the British Prisoners of War Book Scheme (Educational), is now recognized as counting toward a degree by the following British universities: Oxford, London, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester, Cambridge, Durham, Bristol, Liverpool, Sheffield, Wales, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, St. Andrews, Dublin and Trinity College, National University of Ireland, Queen's University of Belfast, and the Inns of Court and Council of Legal Education. British seamen interned abroad may also pursue studies and receive recognition from the Board of Trade, Marine Department.

FOR THE SOLDIERS

"Neither will I offer . . . that which cost me nothing."

I send my books to you, O brave men bearing
The world's great burden with undaunted
eyes,

For in some little way would I be sharing
Your spirit of unquestioning sacrifice.

And these books were my loves; I held each
dearly,

Even as another holds his wife and child;
Or as a friend whose wisdom counsels clearly;
Or as some kindly wizard who beguiled

Long winter evenings with his magic passes,
Transforming gray to gold, and sigh to
song;

Who poured red wine from seeming empty
glasses,

And waved across life's screen a gay, fair
throng.

Here was a sprightly Ariel, transporting
Around the world my spirit, fleet as his;
Here went I with young Cupid brave, a-court-
ing,

Forgot my loneliness in lovers' bliss.

Here are my poets, who, above wild discord,
Heard Truth's unfaltering voice ring high
and clear:

Who followed Beauty—left on earth the rec-
ord

That her white soul enfolds us, now and
here.

So take my books, with all their varied
graces—

The prophet's sight, the poet's ecstasy,
I shall not grieve to see their empty places
If they are half to you they were to me.

—F. I. B. in the *New York Tribune*.

BOOKS FOR OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

A MILLION NEEDED AT ONCE

SIMPLE
AND
EFFECTIVE
POSTER

Bring all you can get for them. You have some at home—you can beg some from others. The Library ships all books and magazines left here to our men in N. J. camps and "over there". Can you buy some?

OF THE
NEWARK
PUBLIC
LIBRARY



TWO NEW INFORMATION CENTERS IN WASHINGTON

THE Service Bureau created by Executive order of President Wilson to be conducted under the direction of the Committee on Public Information has opened offices in Washington in the Home Life Building, at Fifteenth and G streets, N. W. The bureau, under the direction of Frederick W. McReynolds, professor of finance at Dartmouth College, is designed to speed up war work by making available complete records of the functions, location, and personnel of all government agencies. It will keep on hand city and telephone directories, government reports, reference books, and government publicity matter for distribution whenever desired.

The bureau has already prepared a card index, conveying personnel function, location and telephone number of the officials of all departments who may be seen on official business by those coming to Washington on government business. These indices will be corrected from day to day as changes occur in the departments. In addition, the bureau will maintain a file and index of bulletins, press releases and war publications. It will also have on file for reference purposes, all annual and other reports of all government departments, bureaus and commissions.

The Department of Labor has opened a special educational service under the direction of Roger W. Babson of Boston, with an office in room 816, Department of Labor Building, 1712 G street, Washington, D. C.

Anyone wishing to get in touch with those working on any special phase of the labor problem in Washington, or elsewhere, may communicate with this office for suggestions. The office is kept open until midnight each day for the benefit of strangers passing thru the city.

RUBAIYAT OF A WAR-HUSBAND

A loaf of war bread underneath the bough
A jug of watered milk, a prune—and thou
Beside me knitting. But what's that, if we
Can win the war? 'Twere Paradise enow!

—*Reclamation Record.*

THE Y. M. C. A. IN THE ENGLISH VILLAGE

IN the *Athenæum* for November, 1917 was an article on "The Y. M. C. A. and the needs of the English village" from which two paragraphs relating to co-operation between library and Y. M. C. A. may be of interest in view of the situation in camp libraries here—tho we do not agree with the English writer in all his conclusions.

"Lastly, it will probably be best for the Y. M. C. A. to leave the provision of books and all educational activities to other agencies. Great harm has come in the past from the confused mingling of amusement, religion, and education in villages where attempts have been made to provide reading-rooms for young men. The chief object has been the provision of innocent amusement which will keep people out of the public-houses. This underlying motive has spoilt many efforts by associating village recreation rooms with religious propaganda. It has also damaged the cause of education, and actually prevented many from discovering the abiding sources of noble mental activity which are to be found in literature and music. If your aim is merely to keep people out of the public-houses you will provide concerts and magazines of a nature which may attract people, but will never lead them to a real love of reading or to the appreciation of good music. For the future civilization of the village these two things—music and literature—will be greatly needed. And their greatest enemies are concerts of comic songs and shelves laden with books which people have given away because they find them uninteresting themselves and think they may be good for the 'lower classes.' If the Y. M. C. A. does undertake the work of providing music and literature for the village, it must remember that its task is no longer to provide an hour's distraction for men wearied by the horrors and hardships of war. It will have to provide the best literature and the best music for people who in the delectable peace of the English country-side will have the leisure, as experience proves they have the capacity, for enjoying the great heritage of English

poetry and the English novel and the works of the world's greatest musical composers.

"But perhaps it will be best for the Y. M. C. A. to concentrate on the quite different, but more immediately urgent task of setting up homely recreation rooms—places for smoking and talking and games, where the comradeship of the camp may be renewed—without any other object than that of giving to the youth of our English villages the unspeakable blessing of easy, comfortable, social intercourse. If it attains this end and this end only, the Y. M. C. A. will have done for the reconstruction of village life a work as well deserving of admiration as that which it has already achieved to the admiration of the whole Empire, in the camps and at the front."

ST. PAUL PUBLIC LIBRARY ADOPTS COMMISSION PLAN

At a meeting of heads of departments of the St. Paul Public Library, Apr. 22, the organization of a library council was effected, and a constitution adopted. This action was taken in accordance with the decision of the commissioner of education, Albert Wunderlich, and the librarian, Dr. W. Dawson Johnston, that a commission form of government would be of greater effectiveness in maintaining closer co-operation in the internal affairs of the library.

The object of the council, according to the constitution, "shall be to discuss and determine questions of policy relating to the library, particularly such questions as relate to the co-ordination of the work of different departments," and its membership includes the librarian, assistant librarian, and assistants in charge of divisions and sections. The officers of the Council are president, vice-president, and secretary, the librarian being president *ex-officio*.

At the first of the regular monthly meetings, held May 6, Mrs. J. T. Jennings was elected vice-president, and Myra Buell, secretary, to hold office for six months. Committees were appointed to consider revision of the library rules regarding borrowers' privileges; to report on the training desirable for library assistants; and to

consider with the librarian what principles should be adopted in the preparation of the library budget.

HIGH SCHOOL SCRAPBOOKS

THE A. L. A. owns a particularly fine collection of high school scrapbooks which may be had for a short time just for the asking. These books contain interesting pictures and material on work being done in schools including photos of rooms, arrangement, floor plans, lists of required and voluntary reading, charging systems, outlines of library instruction courses, methods of co-operation with various departments, publicity methods, etc.—in fact, all things pertaining to the administration and the work of a modern high school library.

An itinerary for this collection is being planned for the school year of 1918-19. Those desiring the books during next year should send the request to Helen S. Babcock, librarian of Austin High School, Fulton and Lotus avenues, Chicago, prior to Sept. 15, 1918. The books are packed in a small iron bound trunk 12 by 23—approximate weight 100 pounds. They will be sent C.O.D. from the last place of exhibition to the next and may be kept for a period of two weeks. The itinerary will be planned to make distances as short as possible, thus reducing the expense of express and loss of time. For those interested in this work the collection will be a source of help and encouragement, and in communities where no provision has been made for high school libraries it should arouse an interest and be a real source of inspiration.

THE original proof sheets of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" with manuscript changes by Mendelssohn and by William Bartholomew, who wrote the English words for the oratorio, have been sold by their owner, Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, of Chicago, for approximately \$1000. The proceeds of the sale have already been generously given to promote the work of supplying good literature to the boys in camp and at the front, and the manuscript itself has been presented by its purchaser to the University of Chicago.

NOTES ON THE MUNICIPAL LIBRARIES IN PARIS

IN the last four years the public, or "municipal," libraries of Paris have been undergoing reorganization for the general purpose of making them more adequate to the needs of the people by making them centers for the development of public spirit thru the entertainment, instruction, and information they can supply. The *Bibliothèque Administrative* of the prefecture of the Seine, with its two sections, French and foreign, has for its goal the establishment of a working laboratory for those engaged in the city's administration.

There are at present eighty-four of the municipal libraries scattered thru the twenty *arrondissements*. In the year ending in September, 1917, the number of loans was 1,427,798, a decrease of 20,062 from the preceding year. This decrease is attributed to two unusual conditions. During the year work on the collections made it necessary to close the libraries, in turn, for a period which made in the aggregate a total of 454 days. Shortage of fuel and lights in February also made it necessary to curtail the service. Service for army hospitals and for the blind was organized in some of the libraries during the year, and considering the unusual conditions which have made all library work difficult, the efforts to modernize the library service may be regarded as successful to a considerable degree.

The improvement of the printed catalogs has been pursued with especial vigor, so that the readers in each library may have at their service an adequate guide to the collection. New catalogs, for the Ampère, Henri Chevreau, Saint-Louis-en-l'Île, Arago, and Trousseau libraries, were printed before the end of the year; eight others were on the press; and six more were in preparation. The Arago catalog was prepared in dictionary form, modeled on the ones issued by the city of Glasgow. The Trousseau catalog marked an important step in the work of reform undertaken, for it was prepared from the books themselves, without recourse to the cards or to earlier memoranda.

The provision of new books for the municipal libraries was put into the hands of an agent, to facilitate direct purchase by the city.

In the *Bibliothèque Administrative*, work on the catalogs was suspended for lack of assistants. Late in the year the appointment of a translator, also familiar with bibliographical work, made possible the beginning of a reorganization of the material in the foreign section.

Of the two main divisions in this library, the administrative section is to contain the general reference tools—encyclopedias, dictionaries, catalogs, bibliographies, etc.—as well as general works on law, legislation, and administration. It will also contain as complete a collection as possible of works on the organization and administration of Paris, the neighboring communities, and the whole department of the Seine, as well as material on city government in general, whether in France or in other lands. Into the foreign section will go all material relative to countries which are not French territory, the subject matter, not the language in which it is written, determining its location. If the library is to be of the greatest usefulness, this material should be collected and examined by a librarian whose training shall render him competent to give intelligent judgment to its selection and arrangement.

In cataloging the material in this library, white cards are used for the French collections, and colored cards for the foreign section. At least two cards are made for each item. In the French section a subject card forms the main entry and contains the complete bibliographical record, while an author card has an abridged entry. In the foreign section also the subject card is the main entry, while an abridged entry is made under city or country.

Samples of these cards, and much other interesting information on the municipal libraries of Paris, are given in "Bibliothèques municipales et Bibliothèque administrative; fonctionnement du service (octobre 1916-août 1917) avec des notes bibliographiques sur quelques imprimés et manuscrits" issued by the prefecture of the Seine.

American Library Association

SARATOGA SPRINGS CONFERENCE

The fortieth annual conference of the American Library Association, will be held at Saratoga Springs, New York, from Monday to Saturday, July 1-6, 1918.

Headquarters for the A. L. A. and also for all its affiliated societies, will be the Grand Union Hotel, and all librarians attending are recommended to stop there if convenient. A number of smaller and less expensive hotels, however, are available. Rates prevailing for the conference are as follows:

Grand Union Hotel (Headquarters). 680 rooms. American plan exclusively. Rates \$5 to \$7 per day.

Hotel American (Three or four doors from Grand Union). Capacity 250. American plan. Rates \$3 to \$4 per day.

Summer Rest Cottages (5 or 8 minutes walk from Grand Union). Double and single rooms, with meals, from \$2.50 to \$3 each, per day. Also one suite for three (\$10) or for four (\$12) per day.

Strong Spring Hotel (5 or 8 minutes walk from Grand Union). 50 rooms with bath; 20 double rooms without bath; and 20 single rooms without bath. Rates for room \$1.50 and up; meals \$3.00 extra per day, each person.

Adelphi Hotel (Close to Grand Union). Single and double rooms, \$1.50 to \$3 a day per person, for room only; restaurant located in hotel.

Assignments to rooms and correspondence concerning all hotel reservations will be handled by a representative of the A. L. A. who should be addressed: American Library Association, care manager Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, New York. Reservations can, however, be made direct with hotel if preferred. Members who arrange to stop elsewhere are requested to notify the Saratoga Springs representative of the A. L. A., so that their names may appear in the advance register of attendance. Be sure in writing for reservation to state clearly your desire as to price, hotel arrangements you have made as to roommate, time of arrival, and any other facts which will help our representative in assigning you satisfactory quarters. Be sure to sign your name so as to show whether writer is a man or a woman.

General sessions will be held in the Convention Auditorium, a few steps from the Grand Union Hotel. Other meetings will be held in the Grand Union.

Arrangement for space for commercial exhibits should be made direct with the manager of the Grand Union Hotel. Committees of the association desiring space should communicate with the secretary of the A. L. A.

Saratoga Lake, an attractive sheet of water, is four miles from town, reached by trolley and auto. A very pretty public park is across the street from the headquarters hotel. The Saratoga country abounds in pretty walks and drives. Lake George is about thirty miles distant.

PLANS FOR DAY AT ALBANY

Saturday, July 6, will be observed as "New York State Library Day." The association and its affiliated societies and friends will be the guests of the New York State Library at Albany, stopping off there for the day on the way home. The following plans have been made for our entertainment, and reported to the secretary of the A. L. A. by Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr.:

11-12:30. Exercises commemorating the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the New York State Library will be held in Chancellor's Hall in the State Education Building. The principal address will be made by the chairman of the Library Committee of the Board of Regents, the Honorable Chester S. Lord, of Brooklyn, or in case of his necessary absence, by the Honorable Charles B. Alexander, of New York City. Brief addresses are expected from the architect of the building, Henry Hornbostel, from former directors of the State Library, to all of which response will be made by President Montgomery.

1 p. m. A complimentary luncheon will be tendered by the Regents of the University, served in the Law Library on the second floor.

2-5 p. m. Conferences and visits of inspection to the New York State Museum on the fourth floor of the building and particularly to the different library divisions and sections. Despite the fact that Saturday is a half holiday the reading rooms are always open and the members of the staff will be in attendance at each division and section. Parties will be formed under competent guides to make a tour of the building; while those who do not care to join such parties, involving perhaps a mile or two of walk, will be welcomed in any section whose work may be of special interest.

Former students of the Library School will be asked to meet in a room to be designated

later, in the Library School suite, for some special ceremony.

Good trains, east, west and south, leave in the neighborhood of five o'clock, and the New York boat leaves at eight. The exercises have been delayed until 11 a. m., so that there may be no unpleasant rush in getting down from Saratoga Springs, which is little more than an hour away.

The Education Building is but a few minutes walk from the Union Station; several car lines connect the two, so that it has not been thought necessary to provide special transfer facilities.

ADVANCE ATTENDANCE REGISTER

An advance attendance register will be printed as usual. We want this to include all those who will attend the conference. The list will be compiled from hotel bookings made thru the A. L. A. representative at Saratoga Springs. All who expect to attend and who do *not* make their hotel reservation thru the above agency should send name, library position, home address and Saratoga Springs address not later than June 20 to American Library Association, care Manager Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

LIBRARY SCHOOL DINNERS

Library school dinners will be held on Thursday and Friday evenings, July 4 and 5. Programs for these evenings are scheduled to begin at 8:30 instead of 8, so as to allow dinner groups to remain together as long as possible. Those in charge of these dinners or reunions will please write the secretary of the A. L. A., who will gladly help with arrangements. Dinners can most conveniently be arranged for and held at the Grand Union, altho private dining rooms will be available for all.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES ON NOMINATIONS

The following nominations have been made by the committee on nominations, Walter L. Brown, chairman, Mary L. Titcomb, Gratia A. Countryman, George H. Tripp, and Charles E. Rush. The report of the committee has been adopted by the Executive Board.

For president: William Warner Bishop, librarian, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
For first vice-president: Charles F. D. Belden, librarian, Boston Public Library.

For second vice-president: Burton E. Stevenson, librarian, Chillicothe Public Library.

For Executive Board (for three years):
Linda A. Eastman, vice-librarian Cleveland Public Library. Adam Strohm, librarian Detroit Public Library.

For Council (for five years): W. Dawson Johnston, librarian, St. Paul Public Library. Joseph L. Wheeler, librarian, Youngstown Public Library. Mary S. Saxe, librarian, Westmount (Quebec) Public Library. Henry N. Sanborn, librarian, Bridgeport Public Library.

For trustee of the Endowment Fund (for three years): M. Taylor Pyne, Princeton.

GENERAL SESSIONS

First Session, Monday, July 1, 8 p. m.
(Convention Auditorium)

Call to order by the president.

Address of welcome—Thomas E. Finegan, deputy commissioner of education for New York State.
President's address: Civilization—Thomas Lynch Montgomery, librarian Pennsylvania State Library.
Informal reception in the Ball Room of the Grand Union Hotel will immediately follow adjournment.

Second Session, Tuesday, July 2, 9:30 a. m.
(Convention Auditorium)

Reports of officers and committees.

Most of the reports will be printed in advance and distributed to members, and will be read only by title and ordered printed as a part of the Proceedings.

Report of the War Service Committee. The report will include those of the chairman of the committee, J. I. Wyer, Jr.; the chairman of the sub-committee on finance, Dr. Frank P. Hill; and of Dr. Herbert Putnam, general director of the Library War Service. The reports will be printed in advance and only brief oral summaries will be presented at this session.

Camp Library Symposium. Conducted by Carl H. Milam, assistant to the director, Library War Service.

1. What men read

- (a) In camps—M. S. Dudgeon
- (b) In hospitals—Miriam E. Carey

2. Sending books "over there"

W. H. Brett

Asa Don Dickinson

3. How the camp library reaches every man

Joy E. Morgan

Frederick Goodell

4. A day in camp

Lloyd W. Josselyn

John A. Lowe

5. Is it worth while?

Adam Strohm

An opportunity will be given for the general discussion of each topic.

Third Session, Wednesday, July 3, 9:30 a. m.
(Convention Auditorium)

Business.

Libraries and the U. S. Food Administration—Edith Guerrier, director of the Library Section of the Food Administration.

What our library is doing to help win the war—a symposium.

1. The county and rural library—Mary L. Titcomb, Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md.
2. The city library—Hiller C. Wellman, City Library, Springfield, Mass.
3. The state library—J. I. Wyer, Jr., New York State Library.
4. The university library—J. C. M. Hanson, University of Chicago Libraries.

What Canadian libraries are doing to help win the war—George H. Locke, Toronto Public Library

Fourth Session, Thursday, July 4, 2:30 p. m.
(Convention Auditorium)

Conference "sing"—Led by Chrystal Brown, Y. M. C. A. song leader, Camp Lee, Va.

Poems of the war: author's readings—Carl Sandburg, Chicago.

Address—(Speaker to be announced).

Fifth Session, Friday, July 5, 9:30 a. m.
(*Convention Auditorium*)

The future of library work—Arthur E. Bostwick, St. Louis Public Library.

The spirit of the war literature:

(a) Poetry—May Massee, editor *The Booklist*.

(b) George F. Bowerman, Public Library of the District of Columbia.

Memorial resolutions for James L. Gillis and Henry E. Legler.

Report of the committee on resolutions.

Report of the tellers of election.

Unfinished business.

Adjournment *sine die*.

The Council will meet on Wednesday morning, July 3, after adjournment of the general session; and also at 4:30 p. m. on Friday, July 5. The program is not yet completed.

The agricultural libraries section will hold two sessions. The first, Wednesday evening, July 3, will be a joint meeting with the National Association of State Libraries and League of Library Commissions. This will be a symposium on libraries and the food problem, among the speakers being Claribel R. Barnett, Carl B. Roden, Edith Guerrier, and H. W. Wells, associate director of the United States Boys' Working Reserve. At the second session, on Thursday evening, papers will be read on "A program for library extension work at Iowa State College," by Vera M. Dixon; "The sources of agricultural statistics," by Mary G. Lacy; and a third on official agricultural literature.

The catalog section meets Tuesday evening, July 2. Willis F. Sewall, of the Adjutant-General's Office, will talk on "War department indexes," and there will also be a symposium on "Cataloging economics."

The children's librarians section will also meet Tuesday evening, but the program for this section is not yet ready to announce.

The trustees' section meets Tuesday afternoon, the general subject for consideration being "What the trustees can do in aid of the Library War Service."

The school libraries section, meeting Friday evening, will consider the reading of the adolescent and its service to patriotism.

In the college and reference section, Friday evening, the program will include "Preservation of bound newspapers," H. M. Lydenberg; "Instruction in bibliography and the book arts in colleges and universities," a discussion led by A. S. Root and George P. Winship; "University and college catalogs in university libraries," a discussion led by J. C. M. Hanson.

The professional training section, Friday afternoon, has planned this program: "The war and library training," Frank K. Walter; "Some experiments in secondary training:

psychological tests conducted in training classes of the public libraries of Brooklyn, Chicago, Detroit, Portland (Ore.) and Washington," Dr. Elsie Murray, professor of psychology, Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa.; "Neighborhood apprentice class," Emilie Mueser, librarian Lucas County Library, Maumee, Ohio.

There will be several round tables. The government documents round table will be held Friday afternoon, the feature being a discussion of government documents relating to the war, by H. H. B. Meyer. A round table for discussion of matters of interest to camp librarians will be conducted Tuesday evening. Joseph L. Wheeler, assistant to the director, A. L. A. Library War Service, will preside. A round table of the libraries of religion and theology will be held Wednesday evening, for informal discussion.

At the lending department round table, Wednesday afternoon, "Elimination of the use of readers' cards" will be discussed by Jeannette M. Drake, of the Los Angeles Public Library, and there will also be a paper on "Best methods of lending routine." Discussion will follow each paper.

The committee on library training is arranging for a round table conference of training class teachers Wednesday evening. Discussion of the standards of admission to a training class will be led by Marie Newberry of the New York Public Library; the length of the course, the time for practice and study, and the question of paid practice work, by Lucy Morgan, Detroit Public Library; the subjects taught, Adah F. Whitcomb, Chicago Public Library; the elimination of undesirables—how and when, Clara W. Herbert, Washington, D. C., Public Library; the salary suited to students completing the course, Ernestine Rose.

The League of Library Commissions will hold its first session, Wednesday afternoon, when Melvil Dewey will discuss "The functions of the library commission in reconstructing the world after the war," and there will be a symposium on certification of librarians and standardization of libraries. The second session, Wednesday evening, will be a joint meeting with Agricultural Libraries Section and National Association of State Libraries. The third session, Thursday evening, will be a joint meeting with the National Association of State Libraries, for discussion on method of control of state supported library activities.

It is expected that meetings of the Special Libraries Association will be held on Thurs-

day and Friday evenings and Friday afternoon. The program is not yet formulated.

The American Association of Law Libraries will hold three sessions. The first, Tuesday afternoon, will be a joint meeting with National Association and State Libraries. At the second, Wednesday afternoon, "Emergency legislation in the United States and the British Empire will be discussed by Frederick C. Hicks, law librarian, Columbia University. At the third Wednesday evening, John T. Fitzpatrick, law librarian, New York State Library, will speak on "Editing the New York Session Laws."

The first session of the National Association of State Libraries, Tuesday afternoon, will be a joint meeting with the American Association of Law Libraries. The principal address will be on "Workings of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention," by Lawrence B. Evans, state librarian of Massachusetts. The committees on legislative information service, on skeleton index, and on boards and commissions, will make their reports. At the second session, Tuesday evening, besides the presidential address by Gilson G. Glasier, librarian Wisconsin State Library, "Collecting and cataloging official war documents," Dr. R. D. W. Connor, North Carolina Historical Commission; "Collecting local war material in New York State Library," James I. Wyer, Jr.; "The Connecticut military census and some of its functions," George S. Godard. The third session, Wednesday evening will be a joint meeting with the agricultural libraries section and League of Library Commissions. The fourth session Thursday evening, will be a joint meeting with League of Library Commissions, with round table discussion of legislative reference work and state library exchanges. The work of the New York Municipal Reference Bureau of the Conference of Mayors and other City Officials will be described by William P. Capes, secretary; state library exchanges will be discussed by Mrs. M. C. Spencer of Michigan; and recent changes in library laws, by A. J. Small, law librarian, Iowa State Library.

GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Secretary*.

TRAVEL ANNOUNCEMENT

Saratoga Springs is thirty-nine miles north of Albany, N. Y., on the Delaware and Hudson railroad. No special train service for A. L. A. members attending the convention will be allowed, tho special Pullmans from Chicago to Saratoga without change have been secured.

Below are given the one-way through rail-

road fares on standard lines as at present in force, tax of eight per cent included.

New York City.....	\$4.54
(Round trip \$8.62)	
Philadelphia	7.53
Washington	11.20
Boston	5.49
Chicago	22.17
St. Louis	26.64
Milwaukee	24.38
St. Paul and Minneapolis	32.43
Cincinnati	19.33
Detroit	17.12
Cleveland	14.26
Buffalo	9.29
Omaha	34.75
Kansas City	32.56
Des Moines	32.75

New York Party. The New York party, in charge of Chas. H. Brown of the Brooklyn Public Library (26 Brevoort place), plans to go to Albany Sunday, June 30, on the night boat. Fare from New York to Saratoga on the night boat is \$3.43 one way (round trip \$6.59), but by use of a ten-party ticket, can be reduced to \$3.10. Staterooms (accommodating two persons) are \$1.50 and up; or 75 cents and up for each person, plus ten per cent war tax. Reservations should be made for stateroom berths on the boat not later than June 10, and as much earlier as possible. Make reservations through Mr. Brown, remitting to him one-half the price of stateroom ticket (plus tax of ten per cent) and also the amount of party ticket.

Those attending from points which would bring them through New York City are cordially invited to join the New York party and make reservations through Mr. Brown. [The fare from Philadelphia to New York City is \$2.43; Washington to New York City, \$6.10.]

New England Party. A special party will leave the South Station, Boston, July 1 at 10 a. m. (Framingham, 10:38; Worcester, 11:15; Springfield, 12:40 noon; Pittsfield, 2:30) arriving at Albany at 3:48 p. m.; leaving Albany at 4:45, due Saratoga at 6:25 p. m. [Verify these times as summer schedules may make some slight changes. It is possible that an earlier train may be put on from Albany to Saratoga, connecting with the Boston train.]

Fare, Boston to Saratoga one way, including war tax, \$5.49. Register for this trip *before June 20th* with F. W. Faxon, 83 Francis St., Boston, Mass., sending him the money for parlor car seat only. Buy railroad tickets of local agents. Parlor car seats, including war tax are: Boston to Albany, \$1.10; Worcester to Albany, 88c.; Springfield to Albany, 55c.; Pittsfield to Albany, 28c. Should it be possible to run parlor car through to Saratoga without

change, the additional 33c. can be collected on the train. It is hoped that all who join the party will decide to take seats in parlor car, though of course coaches can be used if any desire to save the small extra outlay.

Chicago Party. John F. Phelan of the Chicago Public Library will be in charge of the special party. Arrangements have been completed with the New York Central to operate special Pullman cars, without change, for the exclusive use of the delegates, leaving Chicago, Sunday, June 30, LaSalle Street Station, at 5:30 p. m. and reaching Albany at 1:50 p. m. next day. Connections will be made with the Delaware and Hudson train at Albany at 4:45 p. m. arriving Saratoga Springs at 6:25 p. m. It is possible that an earlier train may be run between Albany and Saratoga, but between train connections delegates will have an opportunity to tour this interesting city.

The one way fare Chicago to Saratoga Springs is \$22.17 including war tax, and Pullman fare Chicago to Saratoga Springs is \$4.95 lower berth, and \$3.96 upper berth, including war tax. Delegates from Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, and others passing thru Chicago are invited to join the Chicago party, and to register before June 20 with Mr. Phelan, remitting Pullman fare to insure reservation. Check baggage thru Chicago to Saratoga Springs, using tags for this purpose which will be furnished upon registration.

POST CONFERENCE

Although it has been decided not to plan any post-conference trip this year, a very attractive post-conference rest is offered through the kindness of Dr. Melvil Dewey. His Lake Placid Club, situated in the most beautiful region of the Adirondack mountains, on the shores of Lakes Mirror and Placid, is readily reached from Saratoga by rail on the New York Central R. R. via Albany or Schenectady; or via Plattsburgh over the Delaware & Hudson R. R. Lake Placid is 120 miles from Saratoga by state roads, and would make a wonderful motor trip, and parties of 6, 11 or 14 could be handled that way. It would also be possible to go through Lakes George and Champlain, and reach Lake Placid Club by motor from Westport, 35 miles.

Dr. Dewey will personally welcome any who come to the club making them members during their stay, without admission fee, and thus give all the benefit of a 50c. a day reduction on meals. That is, meals would be \$3.00 a day to the A. L. A. party. One dollar rooms

are offered free, or a credit of \$1.00 on any larger room or room with bath, and a charge of half regular price for the difference. This is certainly a rare opportunity for an inexpensive rest-outing among the mountains and Adirondack lakes. To quote from Dr. Dewey's invitation: "I will give those who come a library banquet; a 40-mile motor trip to our Stonhous farms, gardens, creamery, grist mill; and another 30-mile trip through our Placid farms, with an afternoon on the lake in the club launch, and a camp dinner on 'Moos Yland'. I will give them the free use of boats, canoes, golf courses, tennis, camps, during their stay; other rides besides the two free ones, at half price for cars or carriages. Our Boston symphony music begins July 8. The party ought to plan to stay at least three days to get a good look at our dooryard which is now 10 miles long, and could remain as long as they wished until rooms were required for the regular tenants. My instinct is to have as many of these hard-worked librarians as possible get an extra nice trip out of it."

It is only necessary to add to the above that no one ever regretted such a visit as that offered, and to ask any who care to go to the Lake Placid Club to write to Dr. Dewey there, of their wishes as to rooms and length of stay. Please write him before June 20 for privilege cards entitling to reductions offered. The travel committee will make arrangements for transportation if those going will apply at headquarters during the first three days of the conference.

F. W. FAXON, *Chairman.*

Library Organizations

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

C. H. Gould has been re-elected a member of the board for a term of five years. Dr. A. E. Bostwick and S. S. Green have been re-elected as Fellows for the usual term of ten years.

The following have been newly elected as Fellows of the Institute:

William Warder Bishop, librarian, University of Michigan.
 Clarence Saunders Brigham, librarian, American Antiquarian Society.
 Thomas Franklin Currier, assistant librarian, Harvard College Library.
 E. A. Hardy, secretary, Ontario Library Commission.
 Frederick C. Hicks, law librarian, Columbia University.
 Richard H. Johnston, librarian, Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C.
 A. G. S. Josephson, chief cataloger, John Crerar Library.
 H. M. Lydenberg, reference librarian, New York Public Library.

William Stetson Merrill, chief classifier, The Newberry Library.

Miss A. L. Reed, librarian, Vassar College.

Henry O. Severance, librarian, University of Missouri.

Henry B. Van Hoesen, assistant librarian, Princeton University.

Frank K. Walter, vice-director, N. Y. State Library School.

P. L. Windsor, librarian, University of Illinois.

W. N. C. CARLTON, *Secretary*.

*INLAND EMPIRE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION—
LIBRARY SECTION*

A meeting of the Library Section of the Inland Empire Teachers' Association was held April 3, 1918, in the library of the Lewis and Clark High School, Spokane, Washington, the president, Gertrude Buckhouse, librarian, University of Montana, presiding.

Food conservation and war work were emphasized in a series of interesting papers and addresses, before a group of representative librarians of the Northwest. The first speaker, F. A. Adams, Director of Education for Washington, under the U. S. Food Administration, gave an interesting address, emphasizing ways and means of aiding the U. S. Food Administration in food conservation. W. W. Foote, library director for Washington, spoke on "Library publicity and food conservation in Washington." The work which might be accomplished for food conservation, by the libraries and schools' working in cooperation, was pointed out. The eagerness of librarians and teachers to aid in this movement was told in the fine reports sent to the director, from all over the state. A large number of posters made by school children were on exhibit.

George W. Fuller, librarian, Spokane Public Library, spoke on the "War service of the Spokane Public Library," telling of a food show held in January, two campaigns for collecting books which netted over 10,000 volumes, and a third campaign for camp library funds resulting in contributions of almost \$2000.

Elizabeth Stout, librarian, Lewis and Clark High School, Spokane, read a paper by Mary A. Batterson, librarian of the Green Lake branch of the Seattle Public Library, describing a very successful food exhibit held in February at this branch.

Miss M. Z. Wilson, librarian, Bellingham Normal School, gave a brief account of the splendid cooperative work being done at that school, and Lucile Fargo, librarian, North Central High School, Spokane, told of the interest the boys and girls throughout the state were taking in all phases of food conservation and war work.

Dr. James Fleming Hosic, Secretary of the National Council of Teachers of English, Chicago, Illinois, principal speaker of the convention, was the last on the program. His subject was "The importance of the library in the school," and he divided the subject under three main heads, the movement for better school libraries, the importance of the library in the school, and suggestions as to practical procedure.

W. W. FOOTE, *Secretary*.

KENTUCKY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Kentucky Library Association held its tenth annual meeting in Louisville, April 24-25. The experiment was tried this year of holding the library association meeting coincident with the meeting of the Kentucky Educational Association. This association invited the members of the library association to all their meetings and this enabled the school librarians and others interested to attend both meetings.

Wednesday afternoon, April 24, was given up to an inspection of the Camp Zachary Taylor Library and this proved a most interesting feature of the meeting in spite of the pouring rain. Louisville people had generously provided automobiles for the party and they were driven thru Camp Zachary Taylor and were able to inspect the Y. M. C. A. and K. C. buildings, the Camp Library and other places of interest. Arrangements had been made for dinner at the Hostess House and everybody particularly enjoyed the delicious things served in the cafeteria, the time spent in the charmingly furnished building and the musical program furnished by Mrs. George T. Settle and Private Jesse Miller, the "singing soldier" at Camp Taylor.

At 7:30 in the evening the Kentucky Library Association by special invitation attended the patriotic meeting of the Kentucky Educational Association held in the Liberty Theatre at the camp where they had the privilege of hearing a splendid talk by the commanding officer, Major General Harry C. Hale, and a special program of music by the Division Band and the camp song leaders.

The meeting Thursday morning, April 25, was given over entirely to library war service work. George T. Settle, president of the association, presided.

May Wood Wigginton described the work done by the Louisville Free Public Library staff in organizing the library at Camp Zachary Taylor. This included special reference and circulating work done at the Main building for the officers and men and their families,

the establishment and maintenance of stations in the Y. M. C. A. and K. C. buildings and base hospital, the cataloging and classifying of the books and the development of the circulating and reference work in the camp building itself. All of this work the library staff had been able to do thru the patriotic generosity of the Louisville Library board of trustees who had authorized the librarian to use the staff to any extent needed with the result that almost the entire force of the order and catalog departments and such other members of the staff as could be spared had given almost full time thru the winter and spring to camp service.

George Lothrop Lewis, librarian of the Athenaeum Library of Westfield, Mass., who had been resident camp librarian at Camp Zachary Taylor for the past three months, gave an interesting description of his work in the camp library, giving a view of his day's work from the time he was awakened at 5:45 in the morning by a bugle call until lights were out all over the camp at 10:30. He illustrated his talk with a map at the camp, showing the ground that had to be covered by the daily deliveries of books and magazines to all the stations including the one at the Remount station and the one at the artillery range twenty miles down the river, at West Point. He gave the visitors some idea of the tremendous amount of work necessary to keep the camp library running. Many were astounded at the amount of work involved by the sorting and distribution of the magazines received by the camp under what is known as the Burleson act, which is only one of the many routine duties of a camp librarian.

After this view of the work in the library at Camp Zachary Taylor, George B. Utley, executive secretary of the Library War Service, described the work all over the country done by the American Library Association in financing, organizing and equipping camp libraries and other agencies for supplying soldiers and sailors with reading matter. It was a great privilege for the Kentucky librarians to hear Mr. Utley and thus be able to get a bird's-eye view of the work accomplished by the American Library Association all over the country and abroad.

A business session and round table was held in the Main library at 2:30 Thursday afternoon. Fannie C. Rawson, secretary of the Kentucky Library Commission and state director for the collection of books for soldiers and sailors, presided at a round table on the book campaign. She read a report of books collected thruout the state and every

librarian present described her experiences during the campaign.

Mrs. Morris Gifford on behalf of the State Food Administration, spoke on the organization in the state for food conservation, emphasizing the part the libraries could play in the publicity and the organization of the state to this end.

Carolyn E. Adelberg, library publicity director, U. S. Food Administration, in Kentucky, congratulated the librarians on what they had done in advertising food conservation and called attention to a special exhibit of 250 posters on food conservation made by the school children of Louisville and displayed in the Louisville Library.

George B. Utley presided at a round table for discussion of library problems. All the libraries had apparently the same problems: how to make their appropriation meet increased cost of maintenance, and how to make the library service meet the increased demands of patriotic service.

Officers elected for 1918-1919 were President, Miss Susan S. Towles, librarian, Henderson Public Library; first vice-president, Euphemia K. Corwin, librarian, Berea College Library; second vice-president, Henrietta Litzendorff, librarian, Newport Public Library; secretary-treasurer, May Wood Wigginton, head cataloger, Louisville Public Library; member-at-large, Fannie C. Rawson, secretary, Kentucky Library Commission.

MAY WOOD WIGGINTON, *Secretary.*

ROUND TABLE OF MICHIGAN HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

The round table conference of high school librarians met at Ann Arbor, Mar. 29. The meeting was called to order by the chairman, Miss Poray. After a brief business meeting the remainder of the forenoon session was devoted to a talk by Miss Hodge of Highland Park on the topic, "More than books." In this talk she very ably discussed the special opportunities which the high school librarian has to encourage the individual preferences of the pupils in science, mechanics, or other subjects, and also her opportunities to develop a taste for good literature, by placing before them only the best works, and such as will give them the cultural background which most of them lack in their homes.

In the afternoon session the different librarians gave reports as to what library instruction they were carrying on in their schools, or what special work they had undertaken. From these reports and the discussion that followed many valuable hints were gained for dealing with high school problems.

The committee on instruction in high school libraries stated that they had collected a large amount of material but had not, in the time given, been able to organize that material so as to give a complete report. The motion therefore was made and approved that the committee be continued another year and that the material be combined into recommended courses for high schools of different grades and sizes. Mr. Certain of Cass Technical High School, Detroit, was appointed as an additional member and chairman of the committee. The officers elected for the following year were: chairman, Fanny Ball of Grand Rapids; secretary and treasurer, Mabel Asman of Bay City.

FANNY D. BALL, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK LIBRARY INSTITUTES

A joint meeting of the Hudson Valley Library Club and the State Library Institute was held at the Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on May 15, with an attendance of forty-three. At the morning session Burges Johnson, assistant professor of English at Vassar, gave a most interesting and informing talk on the insidious workings of German propaganda, and H. N. W. McGill spoke briefly on the work of the A. L. A. war service dispatch office in New York city. In the afternoon Dr. James Sullivan, state historian, spoke on the library's importance in the maintenance of a true democracy, and Norma B. Bennett, librarian of the Madison, N. J., Public Library, gave a brief but practical talk on library "conveniences," the tools and practical devices whose use makes easy and efficient the physical work of library administration.

A luncheon was given at the Nelson House at 12.30 by I. Reynolds Adriance, president of the Poughkeepsie Library board, to which all attending were invited.

A State Institute was held at the Flower Library, Watertown, N. Y., in connection with the spring meeting of the Northern New York Library Club on Friday, May 17th. There were forty members in attendance, representing fourteen libraries in the district. After routine business, the president of the Library Club spoke briefly on the general topic for consideration, "The library's help in winning the war," and the following speakers gave short talks: Anna R. Phelps, of the State Library, on the work done in Albany in preparing books for the soldiers; Mrs. Francis H. Lamon, president of the Northern New York Federation of Woman's Clubs, on the need of sending to the camps

all the books possible, including text-books; Henry N. Brown, chairman of the War Savings Committee, on the help the library may give to this work; W. I. Roe, manager of the County Farm Bureau, on the relation of the library to this bureau; and Miss Perine of the Flower Library staff, on work with children.

The afternoon session was taken up by addresses by Mrs. R. J. Buck of the Red Cross committee on the work of the library with the Red Cross; D. L. Cornwell, county food administrator, on the importance of food conservation and the ways for the library to help. A conference for small libraries was led by Mary Hasbrouck of the Ogdensburg Library. Mildred Bemis, of the Flower Library, gave a good review on recent war books. The nominating committee, composed of Katherine Perine, Geo. P. Schwartz, and Mrs. Eva Frederick, reported the following slate of officers for the next two years, which was elected: president of the Library Club, Mary Hasbrouck, Ogdensburg Library; vice-president, Mrs. Harriett Merrill, Carthage High School Library; secretary, Mollie Parker, Gouverneur Library; treasurer, Mrs. A. L. Williams, Clayton Library.

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Recent visiting lecturers have been:

- Apr. 23. Herbert Whitlock, state mineralogist, Lettering and the use of lettered signs.
Apr. 29. John Foster Carr. The library and the immigrant.
Apr. 30-May 4. Clara Whitehill Hunt. Library work with children. (5 lectures.)
May 1. Mrs. Flora De Gogorza. Library work with children.
May 10. Anne Thaxter Eaton. The school library.

Herbert Whitlock, curator of minerals, N. Y. State Museum, has given to the school an excellent representative collection of typical lettered signs which illustrate the various library uses of such material.

Commencement exercises will be held Friday a. m., June 14. The address to the graduates will be given by Mr. R. R. Bowker.

At the request of the School Libraries Division the annual Library Institute for high school teachers and librarians of the state will be extended from 10 days to three weeks (July 9-26). It is intended primarily to meet conditions in school libraries of the state. It will cover simple methods of school administration.

The class in business library organization has completed its visits to files of different types in state departments and elsewhere. The files visited were the general files of the State Education Department and the Examinations,

Educational Extension, Legislative Reference, Library School and Visual Instruction divisions of the State Education Department; the Factory Inspections, Workmen's Compensation and Statistical divisions of the State Industrial Commission; the Public Service Commission of the second district and the Research laboratory of the General Electric Co. of Schenectady. Both information and correspondence files and their methods have been studied.

The titles of the bibliographies to be submitted by the senior class are as follows:

Baker, C. W. County government in the United States.

Brewster, Mary B. Index to the files of the Connecticut General Assembly Session of May, 1790.

Buck, Edith M. Index to family names in selected books on New York history in the New York State Library.

Fisher, N. Mignon. Phil May, his life and work.

Howard, Anna. Reading list on Nebraska.

Levin, Nathan R. Educational surveys.

Randall, Elinor E. 250 popular books about music.

Santes, Marie M. Alsace-Lorraine; history and politics from the earliest times to the present.

Tai, T. C. Books on China, published since 1900.

Todd, Nancy H. Selected list of books on Sunday schools and Sunday School work.

Van Sant, Clara. Alaska; its industries, resources and opportunities.

Waller, Florence M. List of engineering colleges and universities with bibliographic references.

Frances Dorrance will submit a survey for a county library for Luzerne Co., Pennsylvania.

Bessie L. Eldridge, Dorothy L. Hawkins and Margaret J. Scott, all of 1919, have been appointed temporary assistants in the New York State Library.

FRANK K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The annual alumni supper, which will take place on Friday evening, June 14, in the Art Gallery of the Library, will be an informal, war-time affair. The classes of 1898 and 1908 will hold reunions.

The library showed an interesting exhibit of representative examples of fine printing in connection with the Director's lectures on printing before the Library School. The books are specimens from the presses identified with the revival of printing at the close of the last century, and include such well-known presses as the Kelmscott, the Doves Press, Merrymount, Vale, Marion, De Vinne, Riccardi, Essex House, Riverside, and Dun Emer. A few examples of bookplates were also shown, arranged according to types.

On Wednesday, April 17, the Library School of the New York Public Library visited the library and school.

On April 12 the students visited the headquarters of the Brooklyn Public Library, and also the library of the Girls' High School,

where they were interested to observe self-government in full operation. The afternoon of April 19 was spent at the main library of the New York Public Library. The library of Columbia University was visited on May 3, and on May 10 three branches and the administration department of the Queens Borough Public Library. Teas, and a garden party with Miss Hassler of the Queens Library, were features of these visits.

William R. Eastman of Albany gave his annual course of five lectures on library buildings. For several years past Mr. Eastman has said, "This will be the last," but each recurring spring has brought him full of vigor and interest, and we hope to welcome him again in 1919. Miss Mary Hyde of the New York Public Library School is giving the course in the history of libraries this year.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, *Vice-Director*.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The list of students and graduates who are engaged in national service has of late received several additions. Letty L. Davis, 1912-13, is librarian for the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men. Since last writing Ralph Gossage, ex-1913-14, has returned to France, this time with the United States Army Ambulance Section. Marian Greene, 1912-13, has sailed for work with the Child Welfare Section of the Red Cross Social Service in France. Carol Hurd, 1912-13 (Pratt, 1911-12) is in France with the Young Women's Christian Association. Nelson McCombs, ex-1917-18, is with the Medical Supply Detachment of the United States Army at Camp Stuart, Virginia. Helen Scarth, 1911-12, is employed in a munitions factory in New Jersey. Fannie Tabor, 1913-14, reports giving service at the library at Camp Sheridan. Students are continuing to do short periods of practice work in the A. L. A. Dispatch Stations at the New York Public Library and at Hoboken. Red Cross Auxiliary No. 234, New York County Chapter, which is operating at the school under the direction of Miss Sutliff, has produced to date one hundred and forty pieces of knitted wear these consisting of nineteen mufflers, thirty-six sweaters, twenty helmets, fifty-two pairs of socks, and thirteen pairs of wristlets.

In connection with the schedule of visits for regular students the class was entertained on May 17 at the new plant of the H. W. Wilson Co. A number of students attended one of the sessions of the sale of books from the Huntington collection which

took place April 24-26. Series of talks by outside lecturers for the month include that on library legislation by W. R. Eastman, and that on foreign fiction by Mary Ogden White. Mlle. Margu r te Cl ment, who is on a mission to the United States representing the University of Paris and a group of French publishers, gave a most instructive talk on French library conditions on May 8.

The work of the advanced students for April and May has been of particular interest. F. W. Jenkins, librarian of the Russell Sage Foundation, has given as a part of the course entitled "The library and the community" a series of ten hours in which housing, recreation, delinquency, public health and related topics have been presented. Courses in "Branch library methods" and in "Special library methods" are now in progress, their content consisting mainly of single lectures by individual workers and experts.

Arrangements for commencement work are nearing completion. The graduating exercises are to take place at eleven o'clock on the morning of Friday, June 7, at which time an address will be delivered by Dr. W. N. C. Carlton, librarian of the Newberry Library, Chicago. On the preceding evening the annual dinner of the alumni association will be held.

Examinations for admission to the class which will enter in September will be given at the rooms of the School on Saturday, June 8, from 9 to 12 a. m. and from 2 to 5 p. m.

Florence De Leon, an advanced student who has been holding a position in the reference cataloging division of the New York Public Library, is now assisting in the Americanization Study of the Carnegie Corporation.

ERNEST J. REECE, *Principal*.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Willis H. Kerr, librarian of the Kansas State Normal School, Emporia, Kansas, and librarian of the Camp Funston Library, gave a course of lectures on "Normal school libraries" April 20-23. Mr. Kerr also told of his work at Camp Funston. Margaret Mann spoke April 20 on her experiences at Newport News, where she spent a month as assistant to Mr. Brett. Four lectures on "Biography" were given April 26-29 by Elizabeth Knapp, chief of children's department, Detroit Public Library. Mlle. M. Cl ment, agr g e de l'Universit  de Paris, professeur au Lyc e de Versailles, lectured on French libraries" April 27.

For the year 1918-1919 the Carnegie Library School offers three courses in librarianship:

General library work, Library work with children, School library work. Each course is one year in length and its satisfactory completion is recognized by a diploma.

The courses are sub-divided as follows: *Technical Group*, comprising the subjects pertaining to the practice of library science. *Bibliographic Group*, comprising the subjects distinctly bibliographic in character. *Administrative Group*, comprising those subjects which have to do with the organization and administration of libraries either directly or reflectively. *Contributory Group*, including all subjects which do not fall logically in any of the other three groups, but which contribute value to the curriculum.

Many of the subjects comprised in each group are common to all courses, and form a basic system of instruction given to all students. Wherever necessary this common instruction is supplemented in each course by lectures, class discussion and problems relating especially to the work of that course.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Principal*.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

During the past two months, the School has had as special lecturers Lutie E. Stearns, who spoke on "The library and present day problems"; W. H. Brett, who gave a talk on his work in the A. L. A. Dispatch Office at Newport News, Va., while at home for a brief stay; and Sarah C. N. Bogle, principal of the Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh, who spoke to the students on "School library work in Pittsburgh."

The following lectures have been given by Cleveland speakers: "The educational work of the Art Museum"—Helen Gilchrist, of the Museum staff; "Books of the fine arts"—Virginia E. Graeff, Cleveland School of Art; "War poetry"—Walter Graham, of Western Reserve University; "Public speaking"—Prof. Howard S. Woodward, of Western Reserve University; "Cleveland Welfare Federation"—Sherman C. Kingsley, director, Cleveland Welfare Federation; "The European background of our foreign born citizens"—Mrs. Eleanor E. Ledbetter; "Municipal reference work"—Ada M. McCormick, head, Municipal Reference Library, Cleveland.

The courses in government documents by C. P. P. Vitz, and in book binding by Gertrude Stiles, have been completed.

On May 7, the students, accompanied by the director and Miss Willard, made a very pleasant and profitable trip to the Reuben McMillan Library of Youngstown, where the attractive building and the activities of the library were explained by Viola B. Phillips,

acting librarian, and graduate of W. R. L. S. 1914. On the following day, they attended the North-east District meeting of the Ohio Library Association at Niles.

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of Beatrix F. Margolies, 1912, to Abram A. Kalish, New York City; and Mildred C. McAfee, 1915, to Augustus B. Merry, second lieutenant engineers, N. A., New York City.

Alice S. Tyler, *Director.*

LIBRARY SCHOOL, CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA

Lecturers during the spring term have been: Laura Hammond, librarian of the Georgia School of Technology, who gave two lectures on "College library administration." The lectures were followed by a visit to the Library of the Georgia School of Technology. Louis J. Bailey, librarian of the Public Library at Gary, Indiana, talked on April 15 on the "Gary system of education and the Gary Public Library." Miriam Carey, supervisor of institutional libraries for Minnesota, spoke to the school on April 22 on "Librarians and the social sense." Miss Carey is organizing the hospital library work at Fort McPherson and Camp Gordon. Lutie E. Stearns gave two lectures on April 25, one on "Library commission work" and another on "Why a librarian."

Visits have been made by the class to the Camp Library at Camp Gordon, the State Library and to the Byrd Printing Company.

Tommie Dora Barker, *Director.*

SIMMONS COLLEGE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Recent lecturers who have spoken to the school are as follows: Henry N. Sanborn, Commission work; Clara W. Hunt, Children's work; Frederick Hicks, Law books.

The visits of April and May were very enjoyable, and included the all day trip to Providence, where the class had the privilege of seeing the State Library of Rhode Island, the John Hay Library, the John Carter Brown and Annmary Brown libraries, the Providence Athenæum, and the Public Library. On May 10 the class went to the Boston Athenæum and the Massachusetts State Library. The bindery of Fuerst and Company was visited for the first time.

APPOINTMENTS

Members of the class of 1918 have received appointments as follows:

Bowler, Inez. First class yeowoman, U. S. Navy Yard, Charlestown, Mass. Cataloging and classification, Manufacturing Department, Office of Assistant Naval Constructor Cone.

Brewer, Margaret E. Index and catalog clerk, U. S. Signal Office, Washington, D. C.
 McNamara, Katherine. Assistant, Library of Landscape Architecture, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
 Nottingham, Margaret B. Index and catalog clerk, U. S. Signal Office, Washington, D. C.
 Paschal, Nell. Index and catalog clerk, U. S. Signal Office, Washington, D. C.
 Swanton, Helen F. Executive assistant, Utica Public Library, Utica, New York.
 Abbott, Marion J. Assistant in the School of Education Library, University of Chicago.
 Hartzell, Mrs. Bertha V. Librarian Social Service Library, Boston.
 Hatch, Mary. Assistant in cataloging and reference work, Watertown (Mass.) Public Library, Watertown.
 Sampson, E. Elizabeth. Library assistant and reviser, Simmons College.
 Sands, Gladys F. General assistant, Boston Athenæum.
 Timmerman, Hazel B. Children's work, New York Public Library.

SUMMER COURSES

Base Hospital Course

An emergency course of six weeks in preparation for library work in base hospitals is offered this summer, on the suggestion of the A. L. A. War Service, as it is probable that there will be a need for many women for this type of service, both as volunteers and as paid workers.

Success in this field will depend upon personality, a wide knowledge of books, and some appreciation of library ideals and of library methods. Candidates must be at least twenty-five years of age and physically fit, with at least a high school education or its equivalent. College education is an asset, as is also any experience in dealing with groups of men and boys. Previous library experience is not required. The task is to understand the need of the individual man and to know the book to meet it.

There will be 60 class periods, including a final examination, in addition to practice work, reading, and visits to hospitals and libraries.

The morning class each day will be given to technical library subjects, the afternoon class to a special course under the charge of Kathleen Jones, librarian at McLean Hospital. Consideration of the special problems of the base hospitals will be made, keeping in mind the medical and administrative staff, the patients, nurses and enlisted men attached to the hospital. Emphasis will be placed upon the right choice of books.

No guarantee of positions is made, as all appointments will be made from Washington, but as the need seems imminent, a measure of preparedness seems wise.

The technical library work will be given by the regular instructors of the Simmons College Library School. The fee is \$24 for the six weeks. Information may be obtained from

the Director of the Library School, Simmons College, Boston, Mass.

Children's Course

The Summer School Bulletin, p. 9 and p. 44 contains an error in the time assigned to the course in Library work with children, Library S 4, which will be given July 8-26, the first three weeks of the session.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The spring quarter of the second semester began on April 3. Various seminar discussions scheduled during the first days of the quarter, connected the instruction of the first semester with the experience afforded in the eight weeks of field work, and gave opportunity for a comparison of methods as related to different types of libraries.

The work of the spring quarter continues the courses in reference, book selection, cataloging, children's work, and library economy, and introduces the work in public documents, subject bibliography, and library administration and equipment. Current topics have been discussed by authorities in different fields. Robert Frost gave a talk on the "Tone of voice" in poetry and letters and also read from his own poems.

The gallery and foyer of the school have always lent themselves to exhibitions which have been arranged to supplement and illuminate various courses. But the present year has been peculiarly one of exhibitions, due no doubt, to the increasing emphasis everywhere on visual instruction. In January, the students themselves had a loan exhibition in the foyer cases, each bringing one article of interest, properly labeled. The arranging of these articles in related groups and their proper display, was excellent preparation for the food and other patriotic exhibits that became part of the field work later. In April, in connection with Miss Merrill's lectures on library extension, the cases were requisitioned for photographs, plans, and charts showing the extension work and plans of various libraries. The A. L. A. exhibit on binding and mending occupied the walls of the gallery at the time of the lectures on binding by Miss Turvill. An illuminating exhibit of books for the blind, literature concerning the work with them, and articles made by the blind, was on view at the time of Miss Welles' lecture on "Work for the blind." Two blind students in the University gave a demonstration of reading for the class. Liberty loan, thrift stamp, and food posters have been displayed

in the gallery, and their composition, lettering, and appeal studied. Other exhibits during the first semester added to the vitality and interest of the daily routine.

May Day is always "open house" day for the school in Madison, home-coming day for alumni, and poster bulletin day for the present class. William Warner Bishop, librarian of the University of Michigan, was the speaker, giving a most able lecture on the "Manuscripts and books of the fifteenth century." The lecture was illustrated with slides, many of them colored, that had been made for the occasion. The audience filled the large auditorium of the Public Library, which fact shows far more than any formal report the interest which Mr. Bishop's presentation of the subject awakened. Following the lecture, a reception was held in the quarters of the School, where a special exhibition of rare books, loaned by the Wisconsin Historical Library and the University Library was a great attraction. The poster bulletins made by the class were displayed in the gallery, and were enjoyed by all the guests, who praised them for their effective coloring, lettering, and timely slogans. There were 55 of these original posters, well hung, which in itself was a problem for the committee of the class in charge.

APPOINTMENTS

Twenty-three of a class of thirty-one are already placed for next year, with positions pending for others, and several temporary places for summer work waiting for any who may be free to accept them. The demand for trained workers far exceeds the supply. The positions filled are as follows:

- Frances F. Bacon, member, Training class for children's librarians, Cleveland Public Library.
- Ruth S. Beech, children's librarian, Fond du Lac (Wis.) Public Library.
- Laura E. Burmeister, cataloger, Library of the North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo.
- Ruth S. Cochran, assistant, Racine (Wis.) Public Library.
- Catharine Culver, assistant librarian, Milwaukee Journal.
- Julia M. Fink, assistant reference librarian, Aurora (Ill.) Public Library.
- Alice L. Ispording, assistant, Cincinnati Public Library.
- Gertrude Kelly, assistant, Detroit Public Library.
- Ruth M. Lathrop, reference librarian, Madison (Wis.) Free Library.
- Edla M. Laurson, librarian, Mitchell (S. Dak.) Public Library.
- Anna M. Magee, assistant, reference dept., Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
- Irene M. Newman, assistant, Minneapolis Public Library.
- Claire Nolte, children's librarian, Antigo (Wis.) Public Library.
- Edna O. Orr, assistant, Cincinnati Public Library.
- Edith A. Recheygl, librarian, Stanley (Wis.) Public Library.
- Jessie E. Reed, branch librarian, Chicago Public Library.
- Jean M. Sharpe, assistant, Library of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Martha O. Skaar, librarian, Waukesha (Wis.) High School Library.
 Miriam E. Smith, assistant, Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington.
 Grace M. Stingly, librarian, Rochester (Ind.) Public Library.
 Geneva A. Twells, assistant, East Side Branch, Evansville (Ind.) Public Library.
 Gertrude Weil, assistant, West Side Branch, Evansville (Ind.) Public Library.
 Mrs. Flora H. Whyte, reviser, Wisconsin Library School.

Elizabeth Royce, who is taking the joint course in the college of Letters and Science and Library School, was recently elected to Phi Beta Kappa.

Saturday, April 6, Liberty Day, found the Library School in its place as a division of the University body in the parade that made a part of Madison's celebration. The marching lines of the School received many commendations from the officers of the parade.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor.*

BOSTON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY COURSE

Those who have taken one or more library courses during the year include Belinda Wainwright, formerly of the Quincy Library; William Malloney and Nellie Cunniff of the Boston Public Library; Lucy Buker, Waltham Public; Myra Parker and Mabel Young of Babson's Statistical Library; Dorothy Bell of Jackson's Electrical Library; Mildred O'Brien and Agnes Burns of Filene's Reference Library; Margaret S. Locke of the College Library and others not in library work at present.

The work which we are attempting to do for the training of business librarians is certainly not past its experimental stage. The demand for business librarians exceeds the supply many times. I believe that if the work continues there will be facilities for a limited number to qualify for positions of responsibility as business librarians and secretaries.

It seems to me that we ought to have the same idea that Uncle Sam has in training his Army. "It isn't so much what you know when you come to us, but what you learn here and how much you know when you leave here." This does not mean that requirements of entrance and graduation should be discarded, however. An educational institution must always keep its requirements up to standard.

As I write this notice in Washington while preparing my equipment to leave for "an Atlantic port for embarkation," I look back with pleasure on the year's work. My best wishes to those with whom I have had the pleasure of meeting in the class room this year.

RALPH L. POWER.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARY SCHOOL

John Ridington, librarian of the University of British Columbia, on April 18 delivered the last of the miscellaneous yearly lectures given before the Library School. Because of the popularity of the subject "Poetry of the present war," this lecture was thrown open to the entire university, many availing themselves of the opportunity to hear Mr. Ridington.

The Alumni Association of the University of Washington Library School held its annual banquet in honor of the graduating class on the evening of May 21.

Many positions are now being filled by the coming graduates, more than one-half of a class of twenty-three having already been placed definitely for the coming year.

W. E. HENRY, *Director.*

ST. LOUIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

In addition to the regular school courses during April, Dr. George B. Mangold, director, School of Social Economy, gave two lectures on the "Bibliography of sociology."

Mrs. George Gellhorn, chairman of the Woman's Central Committee on Food Conservation and also chairman of the Food Committee of the Council of Defense, Missouri division, gave a resumé of what has been done and what has been planned for the future.

Prof. Roland G. Usher of Washington University, author of "Pan Germanism" and "Winning the war," will deliver an address on "The public library in the national crisis" at the first commencement exercises of the St. Louis Library School, to be held in the library on June 7 next.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

On April 12, Rev. Harvey V. Miller, of the Sacramento Congregational Church, gave a very helpful talk before the class on the possibilities of the county library in the isolated rural community. On April 15, Edna Holroyd, a California State Library School graduate of the class of 1915, and now librarian of the Tuolumne County Free Library, told the class of the progress of county library work in Tuolumne county.

Representatives of the State Library and the State Civil Service Commission spent Monday, April 15 in Palo Alto, at Stanford University, and Tuesday and Wednesday, April 16 to 17, in Berkeley, at the University of California, interviewing applicants for the next library school class. The university students making application promise a class up to the usual standard, in spite of the widespread interest in war activities.

MILTON J. FERGUSON.

RIVERSIDE LIBRARY SERVICE SCHOOL

The members of the Riverside Library Service School are divided into three groups for the purpose of visiting county stations and branches. Mrs. Mabel F. Faulkner in charge of the county work is conducting these visiting groups. The first group visited the Elsinore-Temecula Valley, the second group the San Geronio Pass country including Banning and Beaumont, the third group the Hemet-San Jacinto Valley.

The Riverside Library League, composed of Library Service School students and staff members has volunteered to do a great deal of community indexing for war service. The war service directory connected with the Riverside war chest is in their hands and they have recently completed indexing the rules and orders for the local exemption board.

Dr. Herbert Putnam was a visitor in Riverside May 14. The greater part of his time was devoted to a visit at March Field and conference with the officials of the library and the various war service organizations.

JOSEPH F. DANIELS.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

April 22 to 27 was "Visitors' week" when regular courses were suspended in favor of special lectures on subjects of general interest to members of the staff of the Los Angeles Public Library and to library workers from other libraries. A publicity exhibit and several personally conducted visits to branches were features of the week. The program included among others the following talks: Library publicity, by Miss Drake; Collection and care of free material, by Mrs. Brewitt; The war as reflected in literature, by Miss Darlow; Relation of the library to social betterment, by Miss Drake; Professional tools, by Miss Horton; Boys and girls clubs, by Miss Riddell; The right book for each reader, by Miss Zaidee Brown; Library associations, by Miss Haines.

During the month the principal visited Stanford University, Mills College and the University of California for the purpose of interesting college girls in library work as a vocation. Seven talks were given before various college organizations, supplementing the visits and talks made earlier in the year in institutions nearer Los Angeles.

The last days of April were devoted to library visits, a pleasant and profitable break in the class work. The libraries visited were varied enough to illustrate many phases of library work. They included several munic-

ipal libraries and representative high school, college, normal, county branch and scientific libraries, in the vicinity of Los Angeles.

The festivities of the month included a school party for the faculty and members of the Class of 1917, a beach supper following the visit to the Santa Monica Public Library, and tea under Miss Haines' spreading pepper tree in Pasadena, as a pleasant climax to the Pasadena visits.

THEODORA R. BREWITT, *Principal.*

Librarians

ALLEN, Anita M., Simmons 1915, has been appointed assistant in the Extension division, New York Public Library, to begin July 1.

AMES, Harriet C., Simmons 1915, has been appointed assistant librarian at the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research, New York.

ASHLEY, Mabel, University of Washington 1914, of the Library School faculty, spent the month of April in A. L. A. War Service in Washington, D. C.

BARSTAD, Verna, University of Washington 1915, librarian of the Centralia Public Library, was married April 6 to Lieut. Warren Grimm of Centralia, Wash. Lieut. and Mrs. Grimm are at present in Palo Alto, Calif., Lieut. Grimm being stationed at Camp Fremont.

BATE, Mrs. Lillian Steinberger, University of Washington 1913, died March 30 at Tucson, Ariz.

BELL, Dorothy G., who recently took charge of the library of D. C. and Wm. B. Jackson, electrical engineers of Boston, has resigned.

BOLTON, Charles K., librarian of the Boston Athenæum, is at work on a book which the Athenæum is to publish next winter. It will contain a reproduction of every known portrait of a seventeenth century immigrant to this country, with biographical and critical notes, and will be in two volumes.

BREWSTER, Mary B., New York State Library School 1918, has succeeded Alice Jewett, 1914, as first assistant in the Order section of the New York State Library.

BRODERICK, Florence, Carnegie 1917, has been made librarian of the Woodbury branch, Denver Public Library.

BUCK, Edith M., New York State Library School 1918, has been appointed librarian of Stephens Junior College, Columbia, Mo., and will begin her duties there in September.

CANNON, Carl L., an assistant at the information desk in the New York Public Library, was drafted and sent to Camp Dix in May, where he was attached to Co. A, 412th Infantry.

CLARK, May, Simmons 1915, is on leave of absence from Carnegie Stout Library at Dubuque, Iowa, to reorganize Mt. St. Joseph College Library at Dubuque.

COCHRAN, Helen, reviser for the Wisconsin Library School since her graduation in 1916, died suddenly in Memphis, Tenn., on April 28. Miss Cochran had gone south in January on leave on absence because of ill health, but was so much better that her ticket was purchased for returning to Madison when death claimed her. She was a library worker of scholarship and professional promise and her death is a loss not only to her co-workers but to the library world.

COLDREN, Alice Fanny, Riverside 1914, and recently at the University of Illinois, has gone to Washington to work for the government.

COLLINS, Lillian, University of Wisconsin 1914, has been granted a year's leave of absence from her position as assistant in the reference department of the Seattle Public Library, and has accepted a position in the Ordnance Department, Washington, D. C.

CURTISS, Helena F., graduate of Pomona College, Riverside 1918, has been appointed librarian at Azusa (Calif.) Public Library, beginning work May 15.

DANIELS, Joseph F., librarian of the Public Library in Riverside, Calif., has recovered from an operation which kept him in hospital for three weeks.

DORRANCE, Frances, New York State Library School 1918, will go to the Trenton (N. J.) Public Library in August as chief of circulation.

DUNBAR, Gladys, member of the staff of Riverside Public Library, recently librarian of the Arlington branch, has resigned to become assistant in the management of the O. H. Boyé studio in Riverside.

EASTMAN, Margaret, formerly of the order department of the California State Library, recently of the Riverside Public Library, has been employed as assistant county librarian at Missoula, Montana, and left Riverside May 12.

EKSERGIAN, Nectar M., resigned from the staff of the West Somerville branch of the Public Library on May 4 to accept a position in the Ordnance Department of the United States government, Washington, D. C.

ESSELSTYN, Katharine B., Library School of the New York Public Library 1913-14, has left the circulation department of the New York Public Library to become librarian of the Lamont Memorial Library, McGraw, N. Y.

FISHER, N. Mignon, New York State Library School 1918, has been appointed librarian and supervisor of the files of the Willamette Iron and Steel Works, Portland, Ore., and will begin her duties July 1.

FLEMING, Esther, University of Washington 1914, is spending a few months at her home in Yakima, Washington, recuperating from an operation.

FORBUSH, Rachel B., Western Reserve 1916, has entered upon her duties as librarian in the Public Library at Oskaloosa, Iowa.

FULLERTON, Pauline, a graduate of the New York State Library School and assistant at the information desk in the New York Public Library, has resigned to go to France with the Y. M. C. A. on canteen service.

GALBREATH, Mrs. E. Hadley, formerly on the staff of the New York Public Library and for several months on the staff of Base Hospital No. 8 of the American Expeditionary Forces, has recently been transferred to the Central Medical Department Laboratories of the A. E. F. The order for her transfer came while she was enjoying a seven days' leave in Paris with her mother and brother. She writes: "I miss the country terribly and shall have to become accustomed to indoor work. For the last four months I have spent five to six hours out of every day with farmers and other landlords surveying property and arranging for leases, etc. My work here will be entirely different, and I hear that in a short time when we have moved into other quarters I am to be in charge of a medical library which has been collected. My stay in Paris was anything but quiet. The big guns bombarded the city during the day and air raids came almost every night. Whenever possible old people and children have been sent to country places, but Paris is absolutely calm. Since my departure the guns have been bombarding also at night, which must be tiresome."

GATES, Anna L., assumed the duties of assistant in charge of the social science room in the St. Paul Public Library on May 1. Miss Gates is a graduate of Hiram College, 1905, and of the Western Reserve Library School, 1912. She has had several years experience as a high school teacher, was for three years a member of the Cleveland Library staff, and for the past year has been

assistant librarian in the State Normal School at Valley City, North Dakota.

GREGORY, Vivian, California 1914, assistant in the Yolo County Free Library, has accepted a temporary appointment in the California State Library, to take charge of the camp library work.

HAMMOND, Esther, University of Washington 1917, has withdrawn temporarily from library work and is in Watsonville, Calif.

HARRIS, Rachel A., New York State Library School 1917, has been appointed assistant in the library of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. She will begin her work there in September.

HILSON, Sue E., chief of the children's department of the Free Public Library, Trenton, N. J., has resigned to take a position with the Ordnance Department, Washington, D. C.

HODGSON, James, sub-librarian of the Legislative Reference section of the New York State Library, has been drafted and has gone to Camp Wadsworth in Spartanburg, S. C.

HOTCHKISS, Muriel, Pratt 1917, has resigned from the Public Library of Poughkeepsie, where she has been children's librarian, and has accepted a position in the children's department of the Bridgeport Public Library.

JAMESON, Ethel, assistant at the information desk in the New York Public Library, has resigned to do canteen work in France with the Y. M. C. A. Miss Jameson is a graduate of the Library School of the New York Public Library.

JOHANSEN, Harold R., New York State Library School 1916-17, has been appointed sub-librarian of the Kommunens Folke Biblioteker, Copenhagen, Denmark.

JOHNSTON, Mary Jane, Carnegie 1914, has resigned as substitute assistant, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

KELLING, Lucile, New York State Library School 1917-1918, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library at Centralia, Wash., and will begin her duties in July.

KIMBALL, Theodora, Simmons 1915, has been in Washington several weeks to give advice on the establishment of a reference library for the new Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation.

KINGSBURY, Esther, Simmons 1916, is to take a course in nursing at Vassar this summer, with a view to becoming a Red Cross nurse.

LATHE, Helen, University of Washington 1916, was married March 1 to Nathan B.

Evans. Mrs. Evans is continuing her work in the catalog department of the Seattle Public Library.

LEWIS, Helen B., Western Reserve 1915, has become acting first assistant in the Hough branch Public Library, Cleveland.

LINDSLEY, Clara, for the past six years librarian in Waupun, Wis., has presented her resignation to take effect July 1.

LOCKE, Margaret S., assistant librarian at the College of Business Administration in Boston, is to have charge of the library in the absence of Ralph L. Power, the librarian. She will also "carry on" his editorial duties for the present on the *Alpha Kappa Psi Diary* and on *Special Libraries*, both of which are edited by Mr. Power.

LOEFFLER, Olive N., Carnegie 1910, resigned her position as assistant in the children's department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, to accept a position with the Continuation Schools under the Board of Education, Pittsburgh.

LONGFELLOW, Jean, Simmons 1912, is now assistant in the Plymouth Public Library, Plymouth, Mass.

LYON, Dorothy D., librarian of the Little Rock Public Library, was married on March 28 to James Groves at her home in Coudersport, Pa. They are now living at Oberlin, Ohio, where Mr. Groves is the Y. M. C. A. secretary for Oberlin College.

MCCARTHY, Mary Alice, Simmons 1914, is to be librarian for the new Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation, Washington, D. C.

MCCUTCHEON, Lydia, University of Washington 1913, is in charge of the Lincoln High School Library, Seattle, during the temporary absence of Louise Smith Baldwin, 1913.

MARKLE, Ruth G., of Somerville, Mass., has been appointed to the staff of the Somerville Public Library.

MOON, Edith Collins, Pittsburgh 1913, chief of the circulation department of the Free Public Library, Trenton, N. J., has resigned to enter the Friends' Reconstruction Service in France.

NICHOLAS, Mrs. Gladys Dixon, Pratt 1912, has been made assistant in the library at Camp Lee where her husband, Major Nicholas, is stationed.

O'SULLIVAN, Mary I., New York State Library School 1915-16, has been appointed head cataloger in Bryn Mawr College Library.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

MASSACHUSETTS

Athol. The Athol Public Library building, started in the spring of 1916, is still unfinished, the main trouble seeming to be the lack of sufficient funds for furnishings. It is hoped that the new building will be occupied before 1919.

Boston. The late William Baird, patent lawyer in New York City, left his private library to Beta Theta Pi.

Boston. The College of Liberal Arts of Boston University has received a gift of a library of about eight hundred books from the widow of Rev. Dr. Henry C. Graves of Somerville, formerly associate pastor of Tremont Temple, Boston. The collection consists chiefly of biblical books aside from many books of general literature, encyclopedias and histories.

Boston. A committee consisting of E. H. Anderson, director of the New York Public Library, Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, and William H. Brett, librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, have been in Boston during May at the invitation of the trustees and librarian of the Boston Public Library to make a survey of that institution's "buildings and equipment, collections, methods of acquisition . . . the service in its inner relations, the service to the public." During the last twenty years in America progress in the great public libraries has advanced remarkably, but, to quote the *Boston Transcript*, "despite all the good things accomplished by Boston's library, the plain fact of the case is that it has not kept pace, in the delivery of this democratic, altogether competent service, with the great popular institutions of several other American cities. The gentlemen from Cleveland, New York and St. Louis come here to suggest some of the ways in which success has been won elsewhere and to give us the benefit of all their experience. In Mr. Charles F. D. Belden the local institution has as librarian a man distinctly capable of carrying out whatever programme they recommend and the Boston trustees sanction."

Holyoke. It is expected that the children's room will be opened again soon. There have been added something like 500 new books and a great number of old ones have been repaired

or rebound, so that the 3000 or so juvenile books are now in excellent condition.

Hudson P. L. Grace M. Whittemore, lbn. (Rpt.—1917.) Accessions, 501; volumes lost or withdrawn, 114; total 12,248. New registration, 304. Circulation, 40,991 volumes. Receipts, 2327.96. Expenditures, \$2327.96, including \$275.68 for books, \$104.91 for periodicals, \$142.56 for binding and \$1218.80 for salaries. Library loans of Italian, Polish, Armenian and Portuguese books were made during the year from the Woman's Education Society of Boston and the Free Public Library Commission. That these were greatly appreciated by the residents who do not read English is shown by the record of 334 volumes circulated from these libraries. During the year Miss J. Maude Campbell, director of work with foreigners for the Free Library Commission, gave some talks on the work done in libraries for the foreigners, with the result that when the library war drive was on, many dollars were contributed by foreign societies. The Hudson Historical Society continued to hold its meetings at the library. The library has been made the storehouse of its treasures until some other place is found. A new rule was made by the library whereby magazines are to be kept by borrowers for seven days only. Heretofore there was no time limit, but because of the carelessness of borrowers this rule was made necessary.

Milton. In her annual report for the year 1917, Gertrude Forrest, librarian of the Public Library, says that, contrary to expectations, the library has been more widely used during 1917, than during any other year since its founding in 1870. The circulation reached 79,697, a very large figure for a small town of 8600. There was noted a growing demand for books of the better sort, and also a considerable use of war books, especially those by well known, or well advertised, authors. A garden class was held in the library last spring with a total attendance of 578 for the eight meetings. On Sunday afternoons in February a friend of the library read stories, plays and poems to an enthusiastic audience. The library has 4067 cards in active use, representing 47 per cent of the town's population, and the average circulation per capita was 9.1. A U. S. A. first Liberty Loan bond for \$5989.15 was a gift during the year as the nucleus of a new endowment fund. The total cost of administration for the year was \$13,762.57.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

New Brighton, Staten Island. The library at Sailors' Snug Harbor was started many years ago for the use of its 900 inmates. It is in two large rooms in the main building and contains about 5000 volumes. The librarian, Capt. J. C. Norton, was appointed to his present position seven years ago, when he became an inmate after fifty-two years continuous service at sea. Tho he is now, as he proudly says, in his eightieth year, his library is kept in ship-shape condition, and he loaned for use 14,966 books during 1917, losing only two.

Rochester. The Business Branch library has been opened for the use of officers and men of the military service who are located here. A special collection of books has been put in the library for them, and these books are not for the use of the public. The library stands ready to supply any special books they may need or desire within reasonable limits. The books are given out to the soldiers on the same lines as followed in the camp libraries, with as little formality as possible. The soldiers are told that while the library is theirs from 7 to 9.30 o'clock each night, they are at liberty to make use of it at other hours of the day. The typewriter at the branch has been placed at the service of the soldiers.

Schenectady. Thieves are believed to be responsible for the fire that broke out in the home of Dr. Frank S. Hoffman, professor of philosophy at Union College, destroying the house and causing the death of two persons, the injury of several others and the loss of thousands of dollars worth of furnishings, books and other valuables. The fire destroyed Dr. Hoffman's library valued at \$25,000.

Syracuse. South Geddes Street library, one of the oldest library stations in the city, has been closed as a result of the opening of the new Delaware branch only four blocks away. The station was established in 1912.

PENNSYLVANIA

Montoursville. At a meeting of the school board here an appropriation of \$100 a year was made for books for the Public Library, which was opened as a station of the James V. Brown Library of Williamsport, March 1, 1911. The Montoursville Library Association provides a room in the borough hall building, with light, heat and janitor service, and the Brown Library, professional supervision.

South Atlantic

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington. The Army Medical Museum at Washington possesses one of the finest and most complete collections of medical medals in the country, numbering about 3000 pieces. Among them are a few ancient Greek and Roman pieces, but by far the larger number belong to the last three centuries. There are the jetons of the old French Academy of Medicine extending from 1638 to 1793, when the Academy was abolished by the Revolutionary government. These are of silver and it was the custom in those days to strike one at every election of a new dean, which took place every two years. There are 96 of these pieces in the collection. Of great artistic value are the medals of distinguished members of the modern Faculty of Medicine of Paris, the prices ranging from five to twenty dollars a piece. A number of medals struck by medical schools, medical societies, congresses and hospitals; also some pest and cholera medals and other medals commemorating the great epidemics and famines of the earlier centuries, the touch pieces of the kings of England for the supposed cure of the Kings Evil, represented by a complete series—all these are in the Washington collection.

NORTH CAROLINA

The *North Carolina Library Bulletin* for March contains statistical tables for the public libraries and also for the school and college libraries and for the libraries in colored institutions in the state. The largest public libraries in the state are at Greensboro, Raleigh, Asheville, Charlotte and Durham, and the total number of volumes contained in all five of these libraries is 61,467. Yet this total is over 17,000 less than is contained in the University of North Carolina Library alone. The libraries reporting the largest number of borrowers are Charlotte, 7495; Durham, 6795; Raleigh, 7034; Wilmington, 5325 and Greensboro, 5070. The largest number of additions, the largest receipts, and the largest number of magazines and newspapers received are reported by the Greensboro Public Library. It is interesting to compare the number of volumes circulated by the different libraries. The libraries reporting the largest circulation are Charlotte, Greensboro and Durham, yet the library reporting the largest circulation in proportion to number of volumes is the Gastonia Public Library, each volume in that library having circulated an average of 7.45 times. In Charlotte each vol-

ume circulated 5.95 times and in Durham 5.01 times.

GEORGIA

Cordele. The Carnegie Library was dedicated on the night of April 13, with appropriate exercises. The new building is an old one remodeled, \$10,000 having been given by the Carnegie Corporation in 1903. In 1917, the library having outgrown its original building, the city of Cordele gave \$4239 and the Carnegie Corporation gave \$7556 toward a new building. Work was begun in June, 1917, but owing to delays in shipment of material and the scarcity of labor the building was not finished until April of this year. Besides having spacious juvenile, reading and circulation rooms, mending room, etc., the building has a splendid assembly room. The library is also a county library, the county contributing \$400 and the city \$1800 toward its support. It was the first library in Georgia to have a traveling library for the county schools.

Macon. Work which has been delayed on account of war conditions has been started on the Washington Memorial Library, Contractor W. J. Beeland getting material in readiness for its construction. The building, which will be situated on the corner of Washington avenue and College street, is to be 50 x 90 feet, and is to occupy the site of the residence of the late Col. J. H. R. Washington, father of Mrs. E. W. Bellamy, who deeded the plot to the city in January of last year. The building is erected as a memorial to her brother, the late Hugh Vernon Washington.

FLORIDA

Clearwater. The Public Library on Apr 7 had as guests the following librarians: Mr. Josselyn, state director of the A. L. A. war service, and Miss Elizabeth Long, of Jacksonville; Miss Stelle and Miss Lewis of the Tampa Public Library; Miss Emma Williams, of St. Petersburg, and Miss Nina Compton, of Syracuse, N. Y. This constitutes the largest meeting of librarians ever held in Florida.

St. Petersburg. The recent book drive brought in over 800 books which will be sent to Fort Dade.

Tampa. A little over a year ago the Tampa public library opened with 3800 books. Today there are approximately 10,000 in the library, the majority having been donated. During this first year, 5525 people have registered. There have been 76,680 books circulated during the same period. This averages approximately 13 books read by each person

registered and each book circulated about the same number of times. Demonstrations of food conservation have been held and reference books displayed in keeping with the demonstration. A registration station for the national council of defense for women of America was established; reading lists encouraging patriotic movements were sent out; a financial campaign to raise funds for equipping libraries for the soldiers and sailors, at which \$1200 was collected, was put on; the poster contest to encourage donations of books for the book drive was conducted by Miss Stelle, the librarian, as was the book drive, in which 5000 excellent books were secured for the Arcadia camp. A reading hour for the children has been inaugurated, 1577 children having attended since last November.

Tampa. A conference concerning A. L. A. camp work in South Florida was held at the Tampa Public Library April 8. Those attending were Mr. Josselyn of the Jacksonville Public Library, T. V. McCaul, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., Mr. Harmon, assistant secretary from Arcadia, and Mr. Linken, general secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Fort Dade. In these camps A. L. A. libraries will be placed in the Y. M. C. A. buildings and operated by the secretary. In the recent book drive over 5000 books were collected at the Tampa Public Library. In this number are included the books received from Manatee, Lakeland and Plant City. With the help of volunteer typists, students of the business college and a number of high school pupils, they were all cataloged in a day and a half, and packed for shipment to the aviation fields at Arcadia, Fla. Helen Virginia Stelle, librarian of the Tampa Public Library, spent the week of April 29 to May 4 in Arcadia supervising the installation of the camp libraries.

East North Central

MICHIGAN

Hastings. It is expected that the Hastings City Library, which will be located in the new high school building, will be opened to the public early in June. The librarian will be Helene Fairchild of Ann Arbor, formerly an employee of the Detroit Public Library.

OHIO

Youngstown. Because the building occupied by the Haselton library branch the last twelve years is no longer available owing to the sale of the lot on which the building stood, directors of the Reuben McMillan Library have made arrangements with the board of educa-

tion for the continuation of its service in the Haselton and Adams school buildings. These branches will be open daily from 4 to 6 p. m. to children and the general public.

INDIANA

Logansport. Arrangements have been made to establish a branch of the Public Library in the railroad Y. M. C. A.

ILLINOIS

The third biennial report of the Illinois Library Extension Commission for the years 1915 and 1916 shows the following record of successful achievement: 20 public libraries were established, 12 association libraries opened and 14 libraries reorganized on modern methods; 4 libraries received gifts for buildings from the Carnegie Corporation; 3 libraries received bequests for buildings from citizens; 5 libraries received substantial gifts of either money or books; 14 library buildings were completed; 2 district meetings were held; 189 visits to libraries were made by the secretary; 52 public addresses were made by the secretary; 9 library positions filled thru recommendation of the commission; 22,744 books, 128 club programs and 321 pictures loaned; 3 new leaflets published by the commission.

Chicago. The Chicago Public Library has acquired from the Lambert Tree estate the property at the northeast corner of Crawford and Wilcox avenues, 113 x 121 feet, for a stated consideration of \$15,500, as an addition to the site of the proposed Legler regional library. The library previously had acquired the property at the southeast corner of Crawford avenue and Monroe street, 121 x 97 feet, so that it now has the entire west frontage on Crawford between Wilcox avenue and Monroe street, 242 feet, which, with a sixteen foot alley, gives it 258 feet with a depth of 97 feet on the other two streets. While no plans have yet been made regarding the building, its cost is expected to run between \$100,000 and \$150,000.

WISCONSIN

Green Bay. Conspicuously placed in the Public Library of Green Bay, Wis., is the following statement: "This library and each and all of its employees are pledged to the national administration to conduct all educational affairs committed to their care in this library or elsewhere with whole-hearted and unconditional loyalty to the United States."

East South Central

ALABAMA

Birmingham. Appropriations of \$50 per school for libraries, with 34 schools applying

for them, have been made by the county thru the board of revenue upon application by the county board of education. The schools raise \$10 to obtain libraries. The state appropriation will shortly be received. Prof. N. R. Baker, county superintendent of education, has taken steps to obtain the libraries.

West North Central

MINNESOTA

Buhl. The people of Buhl are justly proud of their new library building, erected by Contractor Hugh Fawcett of Duluth according to plans furnished by Sullivan & Halstead, also of Duluth. The furniture was made especially for the building. Its finish is of silver gray oak and matches the woodwork perfectly. In the children's corner there will be three sizes of chairs to accommodate the little ones of different ages. An inclined table has been constructed on which to lay the large story and picture books. Directly under the skylight is the librarian's desk, and back of this are the stacks. There is room for more stacks, but at present only four will be utilized. The remainder of the main floor comprises the adults' reading room, which will contain three reading tables. In the basement is the men's smoking room, which is made accessible directly from the outside. The floor is made of tile and is easily cleaned. Around the huge fireplace are easy chairs where men can come directly from their work and read, smoke and enjoy themselves. The assembly room, in which the stage is located, has a capacity of 160, and, by utilizing the women's clubroom, which can be done by opening accordion doors, the capacity may be increased to 200. Off from the women's room is an up-to-date kitchen. Enid Stafford is librarian.

Duluth. A branch of the Duluth Public Library has been opened in the new Lester Park school.

St. Paul. The University of Minnesota regents are starting plans for a new library and assembly building on the campus after the war, which will include an auditorium capable of seating from 2000 to 4000 persons.

IOWA

Des Moines. The Highland Park Branch of the Public Library, located at Sixth and Euclid streets, was opened May 1, with Maude E. Graham in charge as branch librarian.

NEBRASKA

Table Rock. A home talent entertainment which netted \$100 for the benefit of the Public Library, was given recently under the auspices of the Altrurian Club.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of development in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature. Material printed in this department is cumulated each year in the "American Library Annual."

CHILDREN, WORK WITH

A pamphlet series of 5-cent educational classics is being used in Greenfield, Ind., to satisfy the incessant demand of the smaller children for very easy, large print stories. These can be destroyed and replaced when soiled, and are both cheaper and more usable than the primary magazines.

DEPOSIT STATIONS

A new plan of rewarding the deposit station librarians will be followed this year in Lebanon, Ind. The usual cash prizes of \$3, \$2 and \$1 will be awarded those showing the greatest circulation. All the other school librarians will receive a Thrift card with a thrift stamp on it.

ENGINEERING—CLASSIFICATION

The Deborah Cook Sayles Public Library of Pawtucket, R. I., is revamping the Dewey schedules for "Engineering" in order to bring the classification more into proportion with the books actually on the shelves. In this work it is taking advantage of the new "Proposed classification for an engineering library" compiled by Eleanor H. Frick and Esther Raymond, which was published in the Proceedings of the American Society of Civil Engineers for December 1917, but it is depending mainly on the advice of local Pawtucket engineers and experts in foundry practice. The aim is to give both Mechanical Engineering (now numbered 621, and Electrical Engineering (621.3) a full "division" of ten whole numbers (600-609 and 610-619) so that the notation for those subjects will be proportionate to that for Civil Engineering and its branches (620-629).

The necessary vacuum for such expansion will be secured by removing "Medicine" (610-619) from the class of Useful Arts entirely and settling it in the 100's (Philosophy) between Psychology and Ethics, where it will be flanked by Bodily Cures ("Religion and Medicine," "Faith Healing," and the like) on the one hand, and by Mental and Moral Training ("Child Study," "Adolescence," "Power of Will") on the other.

FUMIGATION OF BOOKS

A new machine for the fumigation of books has been invented by Robert Oldham, of

459 Victoria Place, Salt Lake, according to a news item in the Salt Lake *Tribune*.

The device automatically turns the pages of books of any size, so that fumigating fumes may reach the entire surface of the book. Electricity is the motive power. The invention is simple, and, according to the inventor, may be cheaply manufactured. Several books may be disinfected at one time. The machine is inclosed in a glass case and the fumes may be withdrawn thru a pipe leading outdoors and the books removed without discomfort to the operator.

Mr. Oldham has been engaged in the construction of the machine for three years.

GREAT BRITAIN—SPECIAL LIBRARIES. *See* Special Libraries—In Great Britain.

LECTURES—FOR CHILDREN

During the winter months the Public Library of Mishawaka, Ind., successfully conducted a Saturday morning stereopticon lecture for children between the ages of six and fourteen years. The lectures and the screening of the pictures were in charge of two high school boys who enjoyed their Saturdays spent with the children as much as the little folks enjoyed the pictures.

LIBRARIANS AND ASSISTANTS—TRAINING OF

A plea for advance instruction in library summer schools. [Mrs.] J. T. Jennings. *School and Society*, Feb. 9, 1918. Vol. 7: p. 156-160.

Emphasizes the importance on the part of library workers of the open mind and the tolerant attitude toward a new subject.

What is a librarian? Isabella M. Cooper. *Jour. of the Assn. of Collegiate Alumnae*, Jan., 1918. p. 294-297.

In this paper Miss Cooper replies to some of the charges made by Miss Hasse in the October, 1917, issue of the same magazine. Miss Cooper warns the academic graduate against the danger of seeking to guide without knowing how, and takes the position that both that part of library work which Miss Hasse designates as professional, and the part which is purely technical, should come under the broad term Library Profession.

"The librarian who does not know how to

use wisdom, in technical detail, and has no vision as to the need of records for reference, is worthless as a professional worker, for the reason that when she is absent from her department or goes to another position, or dies, her wonderful power of aiding others dies with her. If she does not attend to the detail herself she must know exactly what is required and how it should be done by her corps of efficient technical workers who should have in them the inherent possibilities of the research worker. The 'careful person with ordinary natural faculties' cannot—and I repeat it—cannot be trained into a cataloger of any value whatever if she has not a broad basic knowledge of general academic information or a profound special knowledge of an individual subject, and an experience in dealing with the people who use the material which she catalogs. She may not use the typewriter herself. That is to be hoped may be assigned to a clerical worker; but she must know how to direct her assistants to prepare such work for the final printing. If this ability does not permeate the entire cataloging force we might all better strive to be Justin Winsors never forgetting anything, than to relegate the material to the impenetrable and useless mass of card catalogs and indexes in expensive furniture taking up valuable space. Catalogers should not sit forever in one room and professional or reference workers in another, scarcely ever seeing each other, often never co-operating in any way whatever."

In other words the separation of the technical and professional is impossible; each is helpless without the other. "Every profession has both phases and no vocation can become a profession until the two are indissolubly fused and made a useful whole."

"This discussion is not based on theory but on a very strong conviction developed thru experience in many phases of library work, including the specialized reference department, four different types of schools either as student or instructor, and circulation routine which in many instances resolves itself into the management of a large office force. This last phase is particularly dependent upon both the so-called technical departments and the reference divisions; and times without number is seriously handicapped and rendered helplessly foolish for lack of adequate co-operation between all departments. Organization, co-operation, interdependence, inter-department commerce should be the watchword, the aim and ambition of all assistants, chiefs and administrators."

LIBRARIANSHIP

The joys of librarianship. Arthur E. Bostwick. *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Jan., 1918. p. 3-16.

If librarianship has joys, they are to be found in the perfect adaptation of the worker to the work, and this adaptation is the thing to be sought, "letting the joy come as a by-product—as it surely will."

The elements in librarianship favoring adaptability are, first, that it deals with books, the records of life and its products. Whatever the worker's interests, he is sure to find them represented in the library. A second element favoring adaptability is the fact that library work has become progressive. And as the progressiveness of the work depends on the progressiveness of the workers, it behooves every one, from the beginner up to the chief, to be constantly watching for opportunities to improve and perfect some portion of the work. Most chiefs like progress and will promote those who plan it and carry it out.

Some of the greatest progress in the library world must be made in intensive work, and from it will come some of the greatest joys—those attendant upon success in making one blade of grass give way to two. Experimentation in some form is open to every library worker, and this leads up to another joy—the joy of discovering and developing ability. Other joys are those derived from the librarian's contact with the public. To take part in the inevitable future struggle for truth in this country will be another one of the joys of librarianship, and closely connected with it is the task of teaching the public what there is in books and how to get at it. The lack of this knowledge is one of the library's greatest obstacles to success today.

"To persons with a sense of humor work in libraries offers very special joys. The library assistant who could work long at the loan desk, in the reference room, with children, or with the foreign population at a branch, without getting into a state of inextinguishable laughter, is surely the exception."

One of the librarian's greatest joys at the present time should be his opportunity of doing national service—service that is country-wide and linked up with as many other forms of country-wide service as possible.

As for the routine work, much of it may be cared for automatically by the subconscious mind, leaving the higher mental faculties free for constructive thought. If we will, we may well use these periods to perfect ourselves in the details of our work and devise methods for its improvement and expansion.

The present dissatisfaction of library assistants with their work, when it is anything more than the occasional square peg in the round hole, may signify a general misapprehension of what the congeniality of work implies. "Failure to fit oneself to one's work comes never, I prefer to think, from general unfitness for useful activity, but always either from the squareness of the hole in which the round peg reposes or from putting the cart before the horse and thinking that one must love one's work before one can do it well instead of loving it because one is able to do it well. . . . The way to like librarianship is to like it, and the way to fit yourself to it is to stick to it as closely as you may. . . . Those of us who have been at it longest love it most, and we love all its connections, animate and inanimate."

Professional standards. Marilla Waite Freeman. *Pub. Libs.*, Apr., 1918. p. 156-161.

It has long been a moot question in the library world whether librarianship can really assert its claim to be regarded as a profession. It is entirely up to the librarian to prove it such. The "love of books" and the desire to be where there is "plenty of time to read them," will never make one a librarian.

Miss Freeman's advice to girls who are planning to take up librarianship as a profession is: first, a college education if it can be managed; if not four years, then as many as possible. It is impossible to be too well equipped for service as a librarian. If a girl really has the desire with the will power to back it, the college education is bound to come. After college the next step is the library school—for two years if possible or one year at least. A girl should be told of the different library schools and their various requirements and should be shown the circulars of the different schools with their specimen examinations. From her reaction to all this can be learned something of the girl's real character and initiative. To find even one girl who makes the click of decision, and enters upon the long road to real librarianship, is to have raised the standard and quality of the profession, and to have given to the whole community a new idea of the library profession and what it stands for.

It may be necessary sometimes to resort to the short cut to training which the apprentice system provides, but even in this compromise professional standards need not be lowered. Establish the rule that admission to library service shall be conditional upon at least a high school education, and upon ability to

pass a preliminary examination. After the examination applicants should be required to take a course of training in the library without salary and this training should be systematic, definite, and valuable enough to compensate them for the time given and, in turn to compensate the library for the time which the trained assistant must give in instruction and supervision.

The assistant should regard this training as a preliminary step toward regular library school instruction later, and the trained librarian herself should never let false pride stand in the way of filling up the gaps in her own education. The fact that she holds a position of importance should spur her on to qualify for filling it.

There are certain professional duties and privileges which will help the librarian to measure up to standard. One is attendance at state library association meetings. Another is membership in the American Library Association, and the third is the reading of the best library publications.

It is the man or woman underneath the technical training who counts, however. If a librarian regards his library as merely a collection of so much reading matter and measures its usefulness by its circulation, the community will take him and his library at his own rating. But if he recognizes the library as a sort of living tool to reach the thought life of the community, his sense of this and his own responsibility will reflect itself. "For what we are as individuals must inevitably affect what our libraries shall be as institutions. Any intolerance in us will reflect itself in the spirit of our libraries. . . . We should cultivate the inspirational rather than the practical side of our libraries." To cultivate imagination, sympathy, and understanding is one of the most fundamental steps for becoming a real professional librarian.

The dealing with books and methods the librarian's ultimate aim is to reach people which can only be done by taking active interest in the community's affairs. Every opportunity should be seized to present to schools, clubs, and the public at large, the work of the library, its resources and its desire to help in all good works, and the results of such library effort should be recorded. A profession without a literature is scarcely a profession.

LIBRARIES—CHARACTER OF

The changing character of libraries. John Cotton Dana. *Atlantic Monthly*, April, 1918. p. 481-485.

The day of the library of books has gone by; the day of the library of useful print has come. The old belief was that the units which compose a library are books and books only, and must be treated as books even if they are not books. The library of records, the library of useful print, which is taking the place of the library of books only, it is impossible as yet to describe, for it is in process of making and daily takes on new features. It has books, of course. The qualities which distinguish it are due to the inclusion of new material and not to the exclusion of old material. Some of its characteristics may be noted in the special collections of books and of other records of thought and action, formed in the last ten years in hundreds of banks, trust companies, insurance offices, and industrial plants of every kind. The material gathered is of infinite variety, ranging from the latest English Blue Book on education in India to the prospectus of a company for the exploitation of a peat bog in Maine.

And the method of handling the material is as varied as the material itself. Since much of it consists of excerpts from papers, books, and journals, or is of the lowly pamphlet class, it is very conveniently kept in one of the many forms of the familiar vertical file.

Argument for the enlargement of the conception of the general library is reinforced by a glance at the vast quantity of the records of man's thought and action, and at their physical characteristics. For instance, the phonograph disk and the "movie" film present a problem so vast that librarians have not dared to attack it, tho admitting the appropriateness of their inclusion among the records of the world's activities.

As to printed records, these have increased marvelously in quantity in the last thirty years. Between 1889 and 1909 the printing output increased 230 per cent., and the growth of the industry since 1909 has been even more rapid. A very large part of this has been in pamphlets and journals. Much of this is of ephemeral quality—for a brief time, possibly, of the highest value, but not of lasting usefulness. It is this ephemeral quality of the material collected which has changed the character of the libraries. For the day, at least, the items must be included in the field which the library covers; and, being included, they compel a diversion to them of a great part of its librarian's activities. In illustration of this statement, the treatment necessary to make available the reports, propaganda, and journals of the more than one hundred and fifty organizations existing in

this country as a direct result of the war, as well as the similar material put forth by more than fifteen hundred societies of altruistic endeavor, is touched upon briefly.

To check this flood of print is impossible. It creates daily, by its mere presence, new armies of readers for its use. Indexes, guides, keys, and lists of countless kinds designed to help in its mastery, multiply daily. Libraries, societies, city and state and national governments are combining to form agencies to gather and arrange these indexes to the print of the day. So far has the printer outpaced the old type of library—a collection of books.

LIBRARY SCHOOLS—INSTRUCTION IN

Qualifications of the teacher in the library school. W. E. Henry. *Pub. Libs.*, March, 1918. p. 113-115.

The greatest need of every teaching institution is better teaching, and the finest scholars often make the poorest teachers.

Qualifications for efficient teaching fall into two classes, knowledge of the subject and ability to teach. Of course it is unthinkable that anyone should teach well whose knowledge is inadequate, yet this is no more inconceivable than that everyone who has knowledge can impart that knowledge.

For the benefit of those who have not the genius or instinctive ability to teach Mr. Henry suggests these essential qualities and qualifications:

A knowledge in detail of the subject matter to be taught, and a comprehensive understanding of the relation of this detail to all other subjects upon which the student is working, and to the purpose of the student's life-activity.

The teacher must be possessed of an intense human interest in his subject as distinct from mere subject interest as knowledge. He must see his subject as a tool in the student's hand and as an inspiration for life itself.

The teacher must have the power to organize the materials of his subject and set them forth in such a manner that the student may see clearly not only the facts, but the relations and organization of the facts.

And last in this series comes that essential quality of a good teacher—the power to inspire the student with an intense desire to master knowledge and to use the knowledge gained and organized.

The teacher in the library school must do his work in such a manner and with such spirit that the student will have a higher respect for library service than he already possesses and at the end of his curriculum

will have such an organic grasp of it all, that to him it becomes a profession.

MANUSCRIPT—PREPARATION FOR PRINTER

Suggestions for the preparation of the M. A. thesis. Louis N. Wilson. Worcester, Mass.: Clark Univ., 1917. 14 p. (Publ. of the Clark Univ. Lib. Vol. 5, no. 7.)

In these suggestions, first gathered together in 1912, Dr. Wilson has made recommendations on the preparation of manuscript which will be as useful to the librarian as to the candidate for a master's degree.

A simple form is given for the citation of references which will later form the writer's bibliography, and attention is given to the form of writing, spelling, numerals, extracts and quotations, typewriting, index and summary and title page. A short bibliography serves the double purpose of giving useful references for further study of the subject and of acting as a model for those preparing a manuscript for the first time.

MEDICAL LIBRARIES

The medical library in wartime. F[ielding] H. G[arrison]. *Bull. of Med. Lib. Assn.*, Oct., 1917. p. 29-32.

In aid of army medical officers and medical librarians, the Index Medicus may issue soon a special "War Supplement" containing the literature of military medicine (including military hygiene and surgery) from 1914-17, classified under special subdivisions. This with the current numbers of the Index Medicus and the bibliographies of military medicine in the Index Catalogue for the literature of the past, will meet all ordinary requirements.

In choosing new literature, the first essential is good periodicals devoted to military medicine. Among the best are *The Military Surgeon*, and the *Journal of the Royal Army Medical Corps of Great Britain*. In a library frequented by naval medical officers the *United States Naval Medical Bulletin*, the *English Journal of the Royal Naval Medical Service*, and the *French Archives de médecine et pharmacie navales* might be added. Among continental periodicals the *French Archives de médecine et de pharmacie militaires* and *Caducée*, and the Italian *Giornale di medicina militare* are the best available.

Of current medico-military literature, the medical manuals prepared under the auspices of the Council of National Defense, those in preparation by the new organizations of the Surgeon General's Office, the Oxford War Primers, and the French "Collection Horizon"

might be added. A list of standard recent works desirable for purchase is included here. Books on military nursing, Red Cross activities, medical supplies, food conservation, etc., may be needed in some locations.

The article closes with some suggestions for an exhibit if the library is provided with glass cases or other exhibition facilities.

The county medical society library. Lewis H. Taylor. *Bull. of Med. Lib. Assn.*, July, 1917. p. 1-4.

In organization of the medical profession, the proper medical unit is the county medical society, and one of the strongest ties for binding together the medical men of a county is the formation and development of a medical library for their common use. Its establishment independently of the public library will act as one of the strongest stimulants toward securing permanent quarters, to which all members of the society would have access. In sparsely settled districts it often seems a difficult and expensive task to establish such a library, but if the material now going to waste annually, could be collected and preserved, it would become of the greatest value to the coming generations of medical men.

Every county society should appoint a library committee to secure from each member as a nucleus of a library: (1) The gift of books for permanent use or exchange with other libraries. (2) The loan of such books as he could spare and yet might not at first feel inclined to give outright. (3) The gift of current periodicals for the use of the reading room.

The expenses of the library could be met by the annual dues of the members. That which is paid for is appreciated in proportion to the payment, there being more lapses of membership for non-payment of dues at two dollars a year than at ten. A portion of the fund should be used for the binding of periodicals accumulated during the year, and of course some new books must be bought. For the early days of the library, at least, each member could be provided with a key to the building making it accessible to him for reference at all times. The library should be open a portion of each day, with a trained attendant and suitable indexes to assist members, at hand.

The Medical Library Association has been very helpful to the libraries in distributing duplicates thru its exchange, but there still remain many duplicates that could be given away to the smaller libraries. The establishment of libraries in every county medical

society should be encouraged and they should be induced to become members of the association that they may have the benefit of the Exchange.

MOTION PICTURES

The Bureau of Commercial Economics, in Washington, is an association for the dissemination of educational, industrial, and geographical information to the public, by the use of moving pictures and lantern slides. These are available, however, only when admittance to the public is free.

The bureau also maintains a lecture service for large organizations and sends out mica slides of announcements. It is international in character, its aim being to give universal public instruction. It circulates the films of the United States Government, of the Dominions of the British Empire, Republics of France and Argentina and of the lesser nations.

Any organization which desires to use the films of the bureau thru the medium of the co-operating universities, may have the privilege under the following stipulations: The borrowing institution must pay transportation charges from and to the distributing center. The films shall be used on standard machines handled by competent operators. A report of films used and attendance shall be mailed after each performance to the distributing center and films shall be returned immediately after use.

If films of an objectionable or undesirable character are shown in conjunction with the films of the bureau, the bureau may discontinue the service.

PAMPHLETS—CARE OF

The pamphlet as a library tool. Frank Place, Jr. *Bull. of Med. Lib. Assn.*, Oct., 1917. p. 17-22.

In the Academy of Medicine, whose library forms the basis for the practices described in this paper, a pamphlet is defined as a paper-covered book of less than 55 pages which is not a part of a periodical or serial, and the material so designated includes two groups of publications, those of independent issue differing from books only in lack of binding, and the very numerous reprints.

Each day all pamphlets received are divided into two groups, the old (printed in or before 1911), and the new (printed in 1912 or later). All inaugural dissertations are put with current pamphlets. When a hundred or so have accumulated, each group is alphabetized by author and filed with its own kind of uncataloged material.

Few of the old ones (now about 8000 in number) are cataloged, but the new ones are continually in process. When opportunity offers, all the pamphlets under a letter are taken to the catalog, compared, and the duplicates marked, subjects are assigned, cards are written, the pamphlets are accessioned in a special book and an accession number placed on the card as a call number. The cards are filed in the catalog and the pamphlets are filed in pamphlet boxes, first under author and then by number.

The catalog, with its full record of pamphlets and reprints, is a court of first resort, and if magazine references prove incorrect or the needed volume is missing, the catalog often points the way to the reprint. For home use also the reprints, with their slight bulk, are invaluable.

A chronological arrangement having been found unsatisfactory, the present one was substituted. A separate file has been found necessary for those above six by ten inches, of which there are some three or four thousand in some 120 boxes. Only those pamphlets or reprints which show the wear of much borrowing, which are too large to go into the file, or which have real scientific or economic value, are bound. One or two-leaf reprints, and occasional clippings, are slipped for protection into a paper cover taken from some discarded reprint and turned inside out. No pamphlet volumes are made.

The reprint represents certain advantages to the editor of the journal, others to the author, and still others to the librarian. To the latter, indeed, it may be a sort of first aid, but to get them from the authors as soon as printed means a never-ceasing campaign. A very useful medical library could be made from a good collection of reprints when properly cataloged. For a practitioner's library a classification has been worked out and described by Miss Van der Osten from her experience with Dr. T. C. Janeway's library.

In all such collections the variety in shape and size of the reprints, which range from the size of a postal card to a folio, is a serious obstacle to their preservation. If one or two standard sizes could be adopted for reprints, according to whether they came from one-column or two-column journals, it would be a great advantage for everyone concerned.

PHOTOSTAT

The photostat and the library. Charles Perry Fisher. *Bull. of Med. L. Assn.*, Oct., 1917. p. 22-25.

The photostat, an apparatus for photograph-

ing documents, drawings, or printed material directly upon sensitized paper, without recourse to a dark room, is used extensively in certain commercial lines where absolute accuracy in the copying of documents is required. It has also been installed in some of the large public and reference libraries, but its usefulness as an adjunct of the library has not been fully appreciated.

To the reader, the advantage of having personal copies of desired articles for easy reference and transportation is obvious. To the library the protection of valuable books and periodicals from soil and possible mutilation is equally obvious.

In the College of Physicians in Philadelphia, where a photostat was installed in November, 1916, the work of copying incunabula and other rare and valuable books has been begun. The copies so made are to be uniformly bound and open for inspection, while the originals are to be placed in closed steel cases in the stacks. Up to the present [1917], working only two days each week, thirty incunabula have been copied. Three of these, which were imperfect, have been completed thru the courtesy of other libraries, from whom the books were borrowed for photographing.

PICTURE COLLECTION

During 1917 over 1500 plates were added to the picture collection in Salt Lake City, strengthening it in subjects most requested by schools, churches and clubs. A large accumulation of war scenes is being made and, aside from the mounted collection of pictures, the library now has over 1500 portrait reproductions, used chiefly by newspaper men and artists. One of the most attractive additions has been the display of posters on the History of Civilization. There are now over 5000 plates, making 826 sets.

Views of post-card size are circulated for use in the balopticon machine, and the demand for agricultural and local subjects is growing constantly. During the year 11,673 plates were circulated.

PUBLICITY

Why I believe in advertising the public library. Charles E. Rush. *Assoc. Advertising*, April, 1918. p. 15.

Clear and concise statement of arguments for constructive library publicity.

In 1917 a new publicity plan was tried in Salt Lake City, with the idea of introducing the library specially to the business men of the city. The classified list of business houses in the back of the city directory was taken as a basis. For each of the enterprises repre-

sentated there, a very short list of perhaps not more than three books, the latest and best in the library, was made. A personal letter was sent to the representative of every house, enclosing the list and expressing the hope that he would find the library of use to him in a business way, and suggesting that he might find something of interest to him in the list. An application blank was enclosed when the person addressed had no library card. For instance, a letter was sent to every baker in Salt Lake City, and to every banker, each with its appropriate list of books. The responses were very encouraging. There was but one set of letters, but almost every one brought a personal letter in return. The library received in addition many valuable suggestions as to the purchase of books along business and industrial lines, and feels altogether that altho the plan involved a good deal of work, it was well worth while.

The following flyer has been sent out to libraries by the publicity committee of the Pacific Northwest Library Association:

A PUBLICITY EXPERT

Paid for Co-operatively by Libraries

Why should 8000 libraries be duplicating advertising which in most part is ineffective, unattractive and uneconomical?

A publicity bureau connected with A. L. A. headquarters could prepare advertising material for all.

You will hear from us again.

In the meantime think it over.

Publicity Committee, Pacific Northwest Library Association.

C. H. COMPTON, Chairman
Seattle Public Library
G. W. FULLER
Spokane Public Library
CORNELIA MARVIN
Oregon State Library

The librarian from whom you receive this is strongly in favor of the above.

REFERENCE DEPARTMENT

The number of reference questions asked and answered in the San Diego Library last year was 5728, according to a more accurate account of questions asked which has been kept. Reference checks are supplied at the information and registration desks, and all attendants who do reference work or are on floor duty, note requests and on the reverse side of the card indicate whether the library has sufficient material to answer satisfactorily. The plan has worked well, for it not only indicates the nature of the reading of the public, but is an invaluable aid in book purchase.

The reference department is also publishing each month a list of pictures (all of them in the circulating picture collection) suitable for use in the various grades. The course of study has been used as the basis for the lists. Circulation for the year was 3000.

REPORTS

In *Public Libraries* for March, 1918, a correspondent discusses some of the flaws in the average library report. He objects, first, to the departmental report often submitted, maintaining that the departmental reports should go to the librarian and that from them a composite report should be prepared for the public. He also objects to the length of reports, tho deploring the practice of some librarians who, in the name of economy, have cut out many pages from the body of their reports while retaining many pages of statistical tables. Lack of perspective is held responsible for the inclusion of petty items such as the purchase or repair of a desk for the librarian. The common omission of salary schedules, the infrequent use of the graph for presenting fluctuations in circulation or service, and the stereotyped wording of reports, are also subjects of comment.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES—IN GREAT BRITAIN

The interim report of the British Library Association Council, on the provision of technical and commercial libraries, presented at the annual meeting of the Library Association in October, 1917, has been separately issued in pamphlet form.

The report includes a memorandum to the department of scientific and industrial research recommending the removal of the existing limit to the library rate, a closer union between state and copyright libraries on the one hand and municipal libraries on the other, and the provision to some state-supported library such as the Science Library at South Kensington of a fund for the purchase of books required for research which should be available for loan to public libraries.

The British Museum Library is prepared to act as a clearing house or center of final references for all bibliographical inquiries, and the Council and the Panizzi Club have agreed to co-operate in preparing a union list of current periodicals to be found in public and professional libraries of the United Kingdom. The allotment of patent publications is touched upon in the report.

In regard to the growing need for scientific and technical material, the Council urges more generous support by local authorities for the provision of this literature in public libraries; greater co-operation between municipal and other library authorities and institutions so as to make their resources available over wider areas; the publication periodically by a state scientific or technical library of a de-

scriptive list of selected books in science and technology; and the increased provision of current indexes and digests of periodical literature.

The establishment of commercial departments in libraries in trading and industrial centers is urged, which will provide much valuable business information. This should include commercial and industrial data, geographical information, transport and communication material, financial information, books on commercial and industrial law and business organization, general and special reference books, and journals on commerce, industry, and finance.

For the dissemination of information on commercial subjects collected by the government, the Board of Trade Commercial Intelligence Branch might send to provincial commercial libraries, free and unsolicited, all British official publications as soon as issued. The same department has a collection of foreign trade catalogs, listed and indexed, which are lent to manufacturers on application and which might be similarly lent to libraries. Better, the department might obtain additional copies for the libraries. There are in Great Britain four sources of commercial information—the Consular Service, the Board of Trade Commercial Intelligence Branch, the Scientific and Technical Staff of the Imperial Institute, and the Agencies-General for the Colonies. Closer co-operation among them is now being planned.

In order to facilitate the filing of the mass of material collected, the Council has submitted proposals to the leading professional societies and trade journals for the organization of trade catalog literature on standardized lines, and possibly for the publication of periodical condensed catalogs of British manufacturing firms.

The training of libraries for this new special service, in commercial libraries, is strongly urged by the Council, and the suggestion is made that they be organized in a special body within the Library Association and a section on special libraries included in the *Library Association Record*.

SURGEON GENERAL'S LIBRARY

The Library of the Army Medical Museum. R. W. Shufeldt. *Med. Rec.*, Dec. 15, 1917. vol. 92, p. 1022-1025.

This is an account of the library more popularly known as the Surgeon General's Library, of Washington, with a special plea for increased appropriations and larger quarters.

Bibliographical Notes

The Federal Board for Vocational Education has started a monthly bulletin called *The Vocational Summary*, the issue for May being the first number.

As a result of recent war legislation, British publishers and booksellers henceforth may send their catalogs to customers only on receipt of a written request.

A second and enlarged edition of Dr. Koch's pamphlet on the "War service of the American Library Association" has been issued and a third is in preparation.

The *Bankers Magazine* has reprinted the article on "Price-fixing protecting the civilian at the expense of the soldier," by A. E. Adams, president of the First National Bank of Youngstown, Ohio.

Another interesting pamphlet is "The Rockefeller Foundation; a review of its war work, public health activities, and medical education projects in 1917" by Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the Foundation.

New York Libraries has recently issued an index to volumes 1-5 (1907-1917) which is being sent to institutions (not individuals) on the subscription list. It will be furnished to all others who make personal application.

The "Catalogue of Runic literature forming a part of the Icelandic collection bequeathed by Willard Fiske" to Cornell University Library, has been compiled by Halldor Hermannsson and published by the Oxford University Press.

Messrs. Iselin & Co., 36 Wall Street, New York City, have for distribution a beautifully colored profile, several feet in length, illustrating the fluctuations of the industrial and railroad stocks of the United States, as well as the commodities, copper, cotton, wheat and silver.

"Statistics of state universities and state colleges" for the year ended June 30, 1917, has once more been put out by the Federal Bureau of Education as bulletin, 1917, no. 55. Another useful recent leaflet is "Education in patriotism," a synopsis of the agencies at work, issued as Teachers' leaflet no. 2 by the same bureau.

"The story of the Anzacs" published in Melbourne, Australia by James Ingram & Son "in memory of those who, far from home fell fighting for king and country" is a historical account of the part taken by Australia and New Zealand in the Great War from the out-

break in August, 1914, until the evacuation of Gallipoli in December, 1915.

New titles in the War Information Series issued by the Committee on Public Information are: The German war code, by George Winfield Scott and James Wilford Garner; American and allied ideals, by Stuart P. Sherman; German militarism and its German critics, by Charles Altschul; The war for peace, by Arthur D. Call; Why America fights Germany, by John S. R. Tatlock; and The study of the Great War, by Samuel B. Harding.

The Tacoma Commercial Club and Chamber of Commerce has published a folder called "Tacoma, military city of the Pacific Coast." On one side is a view of the city from the waterfront, with notes on its industries and on Rainier National Park. On the other side is a very interesting panorama of Camp Lewis, the largest permanent cantonment in the United States.

The heirs of the late Judge James V. Campbell have presented to the University of Michigan Library the remainder of his "Outlines of the political history of Michigan," published in Detroit in 1876. This is one of the best, if not the best, history of the State of Michigan. The library will be very glad indeed to send copies on exchange account to other libraries. The books are in good condition and unused.

A bibliography of maritime literature has just been issued by the American Steamship Association, 17 Battery Place, New York City. It was compiled by W. M. Brittain, secretary of the association, for distribution among the officers and crews of steamships operated by its members. The bibliography includes sea stories as well as technical material. As the edition is limited the pamphlet is not available for general distribution, but it has been suggested that it be reissued as a government publication.

The 1916 report of the New York State Library has just come from the printers. Besides the report of the directors, which includes reports of the Educational Extension Division and the School Libraries Division, it contains a bibliography on the official publications of the state relating to its history, another on vocations, and the "Best books of 1916"; more translations from the early Dutch records; a report on mothers' pension legislation in this and other states; and the thirteenth annual report of the State Library School.

The National Committee of Patriotic Societies (43 Exchange place, New York City), was organized in February, 1917, for the pur-

pose of co-ordinating other war societies of the United States and co-operating with them to prevent duplication of effort. Under the chairmanship of Edward Harding, a well-known New York lawyer, an important phase of the society's work has been the counter-acting of German propaganda. The society has already published some material and is now about to issue a series of posters. Plans for a series of competitions for the drawings are now being matured. The committee is anxious to build up a mailing list of libraries which can make use of its publications, and will welcome requests.

A tabulation of the votes, and dates of passage, of Federal constitutional amendments in Congress and in New York state was compiled in March by James Hodgson, sub-librarian of the Legislative Reference Section of the New York State Library, and has been printed as a state document and twice reprinted. The table is arranged to show the number of the amendment, its short title, date passed by Congress with the vote in House and Senate, date received in New York and date approved by the state, with vote in Assembly and Senate, date promulgated by the Secretary of State of the United States. Additional notes on some of the amendments are also given, as well as the reference for each entry given. The preparation of the table was publicly commended by leaders of the Republican, Democratic, and Socialist parties in turn.

OF INTEREST TO LIBRARIANS

CLASSIFICATION

Classification scheme of the Boston Medical Library. *Bull. of the Med. L. Assn.*, Jan., 1918. p. 33-63.

LIBRARIANSHIP

Bostwick, Arthur Elmore. The joys of librarianship. New York Public Library. 17 p. 8°. 5 c. n.

ORGANIZATION, LIBRARY

Certain, C. C. Standard library organization for accredited high schools of different sizes. A. L. A. Pub. Board. 23 p. O. 10 c.

PERIODICALS

Walter, Frank K. Periodicals for the small library. 2d. ed., rev. and enl. A. L. A. Pub. Bd. 47 p. 15 c.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

COMMERCIAL LIBRARIES

Central Committee for National Patriotic Organizations. Books for the commercial library. Part I. *Librarian*, Feb., 1918. p. 122-128.

HIGH SCHOOLS

Wilson, Martha. Library books for high schools. Govt. Prtg. Office. 175 p. 15 c. (U. S. Dept. of Int.—Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1917, no. 41.)

TOWNSHIP LIBRARIES

Rice, O. S., and Bergold, Bertha. List of books for township libraries in the state of Wisconsin, 1918-1920. Madison, Wis.: C. P. Cary, state superintendent. 112 p. O.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AERONAUTICS

Coventry [Eng.] City Libraries. Aeronautics [suppl. to list of 1st November, 1917]. (Serial catalogue, p. 105-109.)

BIOGRAPHY

Selected list of the best biographies in English, from the point of view of a Canadian public library. Ottawa, Can.: Carnegie Public Library. 79 p. 25 c.

BIOLOGY, MARINE

Carnegie Institution.—Dept. of Marine Biology. Papers from the Dept. of Marine Biology. vol. 12. Washington, D. C.: The institution. bibls. Q. \$5. (Publ. 252.)

BIRDS

Books on birds. *Bull. of the Grand Rapids P. L.*, April, 1918. p. 55-58.

BUSINESS

Cannons, H. G. T., comp. Classified guide to modern business books. Oct., 1917. Finsbury [Eng.] Public Library. 48 p.

CASE-HARDENING

Case Hardening. *Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh, Mo. Bull.*, Mar., 1918. p. 128-136.

CLASSIFICATION

Classification: music and books on music; as revised April, 1917. Govt. Prtg. Off., 1917. 157 p. 15 c. (Library of Congress.)

CONCRETE

Concrete and cement; a list of books in the Brooklyn Public Library. March, 1918. 12 p. S.

DENVER

Bibliography of Denver's municipal activities [magazine articles appearing in 1917 and 1918]. *Municipal Facts*, April, 1918. p. 17-18.

DOCUMENTS

Library of Congress—Division of Bibliography. List of documents sent free by War Department and other government offices to the camp libraries. April 19, 1918.

EDUCATIONAL TESTS

Ruger, Georgie J. Psychological tests; a bibliography; supplement to January 1, 1918. New York: Bur. of Educ. Experiments, 16 West 8th St. 111 p. 10 c. (Bull. no. 6. Supplement 1.)

ENGLAND—HISTORY

Cheyney, Edward Potts. A short history of England. rev. ed. Boston: Ginn. bibls. 12°. \$1.50.

Dietz, Frederick Charles. Finances of Edward VII and Mary. Northampton, Mass.: Smith College. 7 p. bibl. O. 50 c.

EUROPE—HISTORY

Grant, Madison. The passing of the great race; or the racial basis of European history. new ed., rev. and amplified. Scribner, 1916-18. 4 p. bibl. O. \$2 n.

EUROPEAN WAR

Harding, Samuel B. The study of the Great War; a topical outline, with extensive quotations and reading references. Washington, D. C.: Committee on Public Information. 95 p. (War Information series. No. 16. April, 1918.)

FICTION

General guides [to the selection of fiction]. *Librarian*, Jan., 1918. p. 106-108.

FOOD CONSERVATION

Bascom, Elva L., and Marlatt, Abby L., comps. Books and bulletins on food conservation; supplementing the list on Economical cookery, *Wisconsin Library Bulletin*, April, 1917. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, April, 1918. p. 115-117.

Bascom, Elva L., and Marlatt, A. L., comps. Books and bulletins on food conservation. 6 mim. p. (Federal Food Administration for Wisconsin. Library publicity committee.)

FORESTRY

United States.—Supt. of doc. Forestry, tree planting, wood tests, and lumber industries. Nov., 1917. 8 p. (Price list 40. 9. ed.)

FRANCE

France and the French. *Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh Mo. Bull.*, Mar., 1918. p. 121-127.

- GARDENS**
War gardening. *Bull. of the Grand Rapids P. L.*, Mar., 1918. p. 41-42.
- HOUSING**
California Commission of Immigration and Housing. An A-B-C of housing. San Francisco: The Commission, 525 Market St. 2 p. bibl.
- INTERNATIONALISM**
Balch, Emily Greene. Approaches to the great settlement; with a bibliography of some of the more recent books, and articles dealing with international problems; introduction by Norman Angell; published for the American Union against Militarism. Huesch. 44 p. bibl. O. \$1.50 n.
- IRON**
Burchard, Ernest Francis. Iron ore, pig iron and steel in 1916. Govt. Prtg. Off. 5 p. bibl. O. (U. S. Geol. Survey. Mineral resources of the United States, 1916. Part 1.)
- LIBRARY MOTOR**
Library of Congress—Division of Bibliography. List of references on the Liberty motor. May 8, 1918. 2 mim. p.
- LIBRARIANSHIP**
Johnson, Ethel M. Library work as a vocation for women. *Spec. Libs.*, April, 1918. p. 99.
- LOUISIANA—HISTORY**
Lonn, Ella. Reconstruction in Louisiana after 1868. Putnam. 5 p. bibl. O. \$3 n.
- MANUSCRIPTS**
Catalogue of manuscripts in European languages belonging to the library of the India Office. 2 vols. New York: Oxford Univ. Press. 302 p.; 422 p. 8°. vol. 1, \$4.20; vol. 2, \$5.
- MILK**
American Lib. Assn.—Food Information Committee. Milk as food. (In *Food News Notes for Public Libraries*, April, 1918. p. 22-23.)
- MINING**
United States—Supt. of Doc. Mines, explosives, fuel, gas and gasoline, petroleum. Jan., 1918. 21 p. (Price list 58. 4. ed.)
- MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT**
A selected list of books on municipal government in the London [Ont.] Public Library. 8 p. S.
- NEUROLOGY**
Herrick, Charles Judson, and Crosby, Elizabeth Caroline. A laboratory outline of neurology. Philadelphia: Saunders. 5 p. bibl. 8°. \$1.75 n.
- PATRIOTISM**
Hart, Albert Bushnell, ed. America at war; a handbook of patriotic education reference; edited for the Committee on Patriotism through Education of the National Security League. Doran. bibls. O. \$1.50 n.
- POETRY**
Georgian poetry, 1916-1917. Putnam. 4 p. bibl. D. \$2 n.
- POULTRY**
American Lib. Assn.—Food Information Committee. Poultry; list of references [enlarged from list prepared by G. A. Deveneau, College of Agriculture, Univ. of Ill.]. (In *Food News Notes for Public Libraries*, April, 1918. p. 24-32.)
- PUBLIC HEALTH—ADMINISTRATION**
Public health administration. (In U. S.—Supt. of Doc. Health, (Price list 51. 9. ed.) Nov., 1917. p. 22-23.)
- PUBLIC HEALTH—CONFERENCES**
Conferences. (In U. S.—Supt. of Doc. Health, (Price list 51. 9. ed.) Nov., 1917. p. 6-7.)
- PUBLIC OFFICERS—RETIREMENT SYSTEMS**
List of references. (In Lewis Meriam. Principles governing the retirement of public employees. p. 451-463.)
- PURCHASING, COOPERATIVE**
Jenkins, Frederick W., comp. Co-operative purchasing. *Assn. of Neighborhood Workers of N. Y. Bull.*, Mar., 1918. p. 7.
- QUAKERS**
Keyser, Raymer Wickersham. Friends and the Indians, 1655-1917. Philadelphia: Associated Ex-
- ecutive Committee of Friends on Indian Affairs, 1917. bibls. 8°. \$1.50.
- RABIES**
Rabies. (In U. S.—Supt. of Doc. Health, (Price list 51. 9. ed.) Nov., 1917. p. 24.)
pations and employment. *Spec.*, Jan., 1918.
- RAILROADS IN WAR**
Bur. of Railway Economics, comp. List of references on the relation of British railways to the European war. *Spec. Libs.*, Mar., 1918. p. 79-83.
- RED CROSS**
Library of Congress.—Div. of Bibl. List of references on the work of the American Red Cross in the European War. Apr. 2, 1917. Amer. Red Cross, Bur. of Pub. for the Dept. of Chapters. 7 p. (A. R. C. 156.)
- RELIGION**
MacHarg, John Brainerd. Visual representations of the Trinity; an historical survey. Rome, N. Y.: Mrs. Cora MacHarg Jarvis. 15 p. bibl. O. \$1.25.
- RHYTHM**
Ruckmich, Christian A. Rhythm; a bibliography; second supplementary list. *Amer. Jour. of Psychology*, April, 1918. p. 214-218. (115 titles. There are included in this bibliography discussions of rhythmical phenomena in the fields of psychology, of music, of pictorial and sculptural art, of prosody, of pedagogy, of aesthetic dancing, of physiology, of biology, of geology, of physics, and of chemistry.)
- RUNIC LITERATURE**
Hermannsson, Halldór. Catalogue of Runic literature forming a part of the Icelandic collection bequeathed by Willard Fiske [in the Cornell University Library]. Oxford Univ. Press. 105 p. Q.
- RUSSIAN LITERATURE**
Chicago Public Library. Russian literature, including Ukrainian. 88 p. (Catalog printed in Russian.)
- SAND**
Hopkins, L. L., comp. Sand; its occurrence, properties and uses; a bibliography. Pittsburgh: Carnegie Library. 72 p. O. 15 c.
- SCHOOL HYGIENE**
Schools. (In U. S.—Supt. of Doc. Health, (Price list 51. 9. ed.) Nov., 1917. p. 25-32.)
- SCHOOLS, EXPERIMENTAL**
References. *Experimental Schools Bull.* no. 3, 1917. p. 21-22. (Jean Lee Hunt, sec., 70 Fifth Ave., New York City.)
- SCHOOLS—OPEN-AIR**
Kingsley, Sherman Colver, and Dresslar, F. B. Open-air schools. Govt. Prtg. Off., 1917. 12 p. bibl. 8°. (U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull, 1916, no. 23.)
- SCIENCE**
Catalogue of rare and standard books on exact and applied science; including the scientific portion of the library of the late Rt. Hon. Sir James Stirling and selections from those of . . . some other well-known scientists. London: H. Sotheran & Co. 248 p. 2/6 n. (No. 770. 3883 items.)
- SEWAGE DISPOSAL**
Sewers and sewage. (In U. S.—Supt. of Doc. Health, (Price list 51. 9. ed.) Nov., 1917. p. 26.)
- SEXUAL HYGIENE**
Reading list of social hygiene. Boston: Mass. Soc. for Social Hygiene, 50 Beacon St. 11 p.
- SOCIAL PROBLEMS**
Russell Sage Foundation. List of department publications. 8 p.
- SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS**
Los Angeles Public Library—Training School. Selected list of references on the social settlements of the United States, compiled by Rosalind Greene. 1917. 11 p. 55 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- SOCIALISM**
Kerr, C. H. What to read on socialism. Chicago: Chas. H. Kerr & Co., 341-349 E. Ohio St. 31 p.
- SOCIOLOGY**
California Commonwealth Club. Catalogue of club library. Calif. Commonwealth Club Transactions, vol. 12, no. 12. Jan., 1918. p. 531-570. 12 c.

- SOLDIERS, DISABLED**
McMurtrie, D. C., *comp.* Bibliography of the war cripple. Jan. 4, 1918. New York: Red Cross Institute for crippled and disabled men, 311 Fourth Ave. 41 p. (Pub. ser. 1, no. 1.)
- McMurtrie, Douglas C., *comp.* A bibliography of the war cripple. 36 p. (In Vocational rehabilitation of disabled soldiers and sailors. Federal Board for vocational education. Bull. 5.)
- SOLDIERS, RETURNED—CIVIL WAR**
Library of Congress. List of references on soldiers' and sailors' homestead legislation after the Civil War. Nov. 27, 1917. 4 typew. p. 20 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- SPEECH EDUCATION**
Wilds, Elmer Harrison. Speech education in secondary schools—a bibliography. *Quar. Jour. of Speech Educ.*, Mar., 1918. p. 184-195. (75 titles, classified.)
- STATE INSTITUTIONS—ADMINISTRATION**
New York State Library.—Legislative Reference Section. New York State publications on administration of state institutions, *comp.* by William Webb. Apr., 1917. 2 p. 10 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- STORY-TELLING**
Cross, Allen and Statler, Nellie Margaret. Story-telling for upper grade teachers. Chicago: Row, Peterson, 623 S. Wabash Ave. 4 p. bibl. 12". \$1.25.
- STREET RAILWAYS**
Library of Congress. List of references on street railway employees. Oct. 4, 1917. 4 p. 20 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- SUBMARINES**
Jameson, Mary Ethel, *comp.* Submarines; a list of references in the New York Public Library; with foreword by Simon Lake. Part I. *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Jan., 1918. p. 18-69.
- Jameson, Mary Ethel, *comp.* Submarines; a list of references in the New York Public Library. Part II, conclusion [with author and subject indexes]. *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Feb., 1918. p. 91-132.
- SUBWAYS**
Cleveland, O.—Municipal Ref. Lib. Selected bibliography on rapid transit subways, general and constructional; features, 1896-1917, taken chiefly from the *Engineering Index*. Jan., 1918. 38 p. \$1.90. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- SYPHILIS**
Syphilis. (In U. S.—Supt. of Doc. Health, (Price list 51. 9. ed.) Nov., 1917. p. 27-28.)
- TAX COMMISSIONS**
Lutz, Harley Leist. The state tax commission; a study and results of state control over the assessment of property for taxation; awarded the David A. Wells prize for the year 1915-16, and published from the income of the David A. Wells fund. Harvard Univ. 16 p. bibl. 8° \$2.75 n. (Harvard economic studies 17.)
- TAXES, INCOME AND WAR**
Kansas City [Mo.] Public Library aids on income and war taxes. 2 p. Q. (Special list no. 13.)
- TECHNOLOGY**
New technical books; a selected list on industrial arts and engineering added to the New York Public Library, January-March, 1918. 13 p. (Vol. 3, no. 1.)
- Pratt Institute Free Library.—Applied Science Reference Dept. Quarterly list of new technical and industrial books. April, 1918. 4 p. (No. 6.)
- TOLSTOI, LEO**
Noyes, George Raphael. Tolstoy. Duffield. 5 p. bibl. D. \$1.50 n. (Master spirits of literature.)
- TRADE ASSOCIATIONS**
Meyer, H. H. B., *comp.* List of references on the organization and work of trade associations (exclusive of boards of trade and chambers of commerce). *Spec. Libs.*, April, 1918. p. 97-98, 100-102.
- TUBERCULOSIS**
Tuberculosis. (In U. S.—Supt. of Doc. Health, (Price list 51. 9. ed.) Nov., 1917. p. 29-31.)
- TYPHOID FEVER**
Typhoid fever. (In U. S.—Supt. of Doc. Health, (Price list 51. 9. ed.) Nov., 1917. p. 31-32.)
- UNITED STATES—ARMY**
Library of Congress. List of references on the feeding of armies and navies. Sept. 4, 1917. 6 p. 30 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- Superintendent of doc. Army and militia aviation and pensions. (Price list 19. 8. ed.) Sept., 1917. 19 p.
- UNITED STATES—CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS**
Hodgson, James, *comp.* Votes, and dates of federal constitutional amendments in Congress and in New York State. [table, with 87 references.] March 21, 1918. (New York State. Assembly doc. no. 37.)
- UNITED STATES—HISTORY**
Hockett, Homer C. Western influences on political parties to 1825; an essay in historical interpretation. Ohio State Univ., 1917. 5 p. bibl. 4° \$1.
- UNITED STATES—CIVIL WAR**
Hill, F. P., *comp.* Civil war collections. (In American Library Institute, Proceedings, 1916. p. 62-66.)
- UNITED STATES—DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR SERVICE**
Diplomatic and consular service. (In U. S. Supt. of doc. Foreign relations of the United States. (Price list 65. 3. ed.) Sept., 1917. p. 9-10.)
- UNITED STATES—EXPULSION OF SENATORS**
Library of Congress. List of references on the expulsion of senators. Oct. 2, 1917. 2 p. 10 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- UNITED STATES—FOREIGN RELATIONS**
Superintendent of doc. Foreign relations of the United States. (Price list 65. 3. ed.) Sept., 1917. 40 p.
- UNITED STATES—HISTORY**
Davenport, Frances Gardiner, *ed.* European treaties bearing on the history of the United States and its dependencies, to 1648. Washington, D. C.: Carnegie Institution. bibl. Q. \$2.50. (Publ. no. 254.)
- Hart, Albert Bushnell. New American history. American Book Co., 1917. 7 p. bibl. O. \$1.72.
- Schlesinger, Arthur Meier. The colonial merchants and the American Revolution, 1763-1776. Longmans. 15 p. bibl. O. \$4 special n. (Columbia Univ. studies in history, economics and public law, 182.)
- UNITED STATES—NAVY**
Superintendent of doc. Navy: Marine corps, coast guard, revenue cutter service, armor-plate manufacture and battleships. (Price list 63. 3. ed.) Oct., 1917. 15 p.
- UNITED STATES—PUBLIC DOCUMENTS**
Library of Congress. List of federal documents especially useful to librarians and citizens at the present time; *comp.* by A. L. A. sub-committee on federal publications. Sept., 1917. 3 mim. p.
- VIRGINIA**
Virginia—Bibliographical note. (In C. C. Pearson. Readjuster movement in Virginia, 1917. p. 178-183.)
- VITAL STATISTICS**
Vital statistics. (In U. S.—Supt. of Doc. Health, (Price list 51. 9. ed.) Nov., 1917. p. 33-34.)
- VOCATIONAL EDUCATION**
Robison, Emily, *comp.* Vocational education. H. W. Wilson Co., 1917. 40 p. bibl. D. \$1.25 n. (Handbook series.)
- VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE**
Brewer, John Marks. The vocational-guidance movement; its problems and possibilities. Macmillan. 18 p. bibl. D. \$1.25 n.
- WATER POLLUTION**
Water. (In U. S.—Supt. of Doc. Health, (Price list 51. 9. ed.) Nov., 1917. p. 34-36.)

The Open Round Table

EMBARRASSING PUBLICITY

Editor Library Journal:

The recent civil service examination for the librarianship of the Chicago Public Library, in which the writer was a participant, resulted in a surprising degree of publicity which might have proved disconcerting. Such publicity may also prove unfortunate in deterring librarians from submitting their names in future tests when this would be highly important.

To be in charge of the library in the country's second largest city, with its varied activities, doubtless would appeal to many. When the notices were received from the Chicago Board of Civil Service Commissioners, however, some of us were interested in a general way, but were not sufficiently interested personally to respond.

Chicago newspapers showed a fine spirit in their attitude toward the Chicago librarianship and threw themselves into the fight against the alleged plan to have a Chicago politician appointed librarian who had recently resigned from the Chicago Board of Civil Service Commissioners of which he was a member, for this purpose, it was charged.

Suspicion that the library situation was not to be handled on a professional basis if the city administration could control this, was strengthened by other developments.

It was then that a Chicago club of the highest standing and representatives of Chicago's best activities, sent personal requests to several librarians to help make the selection of the librarian a professional and not a political question. Assurances were given that the Chicago Board of Civil Service Commissioners had stated that "the applicant's name will not be given publicity, so no possible embarrassment will result."

Some of us then submitted our names thru this club, after notifying our library boards of the Chicago situation, and a thesis was sent which covered the requirements for the examination.

The library representative on the examining board in Chicago was the best selection possible in this country and the final selection for the Chicago librarianship was not only the logical one, but one which will meet the approval of the library profession at large.

We were glad to participate in this examination, irrespective of what the examining board's choice would be, but we have not

relished the wide publicity given us by the daily press of the county, the night calls from local newspapers, and the attentions showered by publishers of civil service textbooks who have since encouraged us to renew and future efforts.

To those who are happy and contented in present surroundings and who are not searching for other professional grazing grounds, the unexpected publicity of our well meant efforts are of slight and but temporary irritation. It is easy to realize, however, that such a breach of promise as publishing thru the daily press of the country the names of those who submitted their names on special request in a difficult situation, might prove seriously embarrassing to librarians. There are library boards and communities as well which would easily resent participation in examinations for library work elsewhere, particularly without previous notification having been given, and this can be a delicate and difficult thing to do.

CHALMERS HADLEY.

Denver, Colorado.

ON CHARGING DESK PROBLEMS

Editor Library Journal:

Years ago I planned a charging device which would mechanically charge books to readers. Upon investigation I ascertained that the manufacture of this device would be difficult without infringing upon certain existing patents. From time to time I have thought of taking a month or two vacation and spending the time in a machine shop with a competent machinist perfecting a device which would not infringe upon other patents.

The basic principles of the device subsequently were worked out and you are doubtless familiar with it in the form of a carriage call used at department stores, theaters, etc. The difference between a carriage call and a charging device is that the carriage call displays automatically the given number, whereas in the charging device, the numbers instead of being displayed in white letters would be displayed in rubber type, and automatically would click down on a card. The thing is perfectly simple and any intelligent patent machinist should be able to work it out at a cost not to exceed a few hundred dollars. At the present period of the world's history I do not feel that I can give any time and outlay to this work. If any one wishes to confer with me on the subject I will do the best I can to help, on the proviso that any patent which is eventually obtained will be presented to the public libraries of the country.

In regard to the static condition of the work

of the charging desk I can only say that it has frequently occurred to me that the present generation of librarians has done substantially nothing to render easier, more accurate, or more efficient the methods of charging and discharging books. I confess I have no substantial improvement in mind that could readily be made, and I do not think that it is altogether amazing that there has been no advancement in the work at the charging desk during all these years. Of course the people who conceived of, organized, and devised the libraries are either dead or are doing administrative work. Their successors found existing machinery and in their inexperience have concluded that the machinery itself was perfect. Indeed, some of the successors have concluded in their own minds that the machinery itself was a reason for its being and not a means to an end, and have accepted it as such without question. By the time that a person has had sufficient training to make improvements at the charging desk, graduation from that desk has been effected if the person is of a caliber sufficient to warrant promotion, and upon graduation has left the desk and its problems to those to whom promotion did not come and to junior subordinates.

I should think that the charging desk and its problem could be compared to the binding problem of ten or fifteen years ago. In library binding and rebinding many experiments were made by many persons. Mr. Dana and Mr. Chivers came along and consolidated practically all of the good points and eliminated practically all of the bad points in vogue in library arrangements. If we can find a Dana or a Chivers to study the charging desk I feel quite sure he would evolve a much simpler, more accurate, and quicker method of charging books than any now existing.

EDWIN WHITE GAILLARD.

New York Public Library.

IS THE A. L. A. TOO BIG?

Editor Library Journal:

With the views of Mr. George as expressed in his letter in the April number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, I am in most hearty accord, and in addition to the question of "Why the A. L. I.?" the question of Why the A. L. A.? might also be asked. For several years I have not attended the meetings of the A. L. A. for the reasons openly expressed in Mr. George's letter, and for the other reasons at which he strongly hints. The three-ring circus is an apt simile. I recall a meeting several years ago, at which two important sessions were being held at the same hour in different rooms of the meeting place, and subjects being discussed

in both which I was anxious to hear. I went back and forth from one room to the other, endeavoring to gather some ideas from each meeting, with the result of getting practically nothing from either.

Mr. George has covered the ground so fully, that it would seem unnecessary to further discuss the conditions. If I had not known that several librarians of my acquaintance had the same feeling about the A. L. A. meetings, I should have regarded myself as an old fogey. It may be the imagination of myself and others who deny themselves the privilege of attending these meetings, but there seems in addition to the failure to provide opportunity for those who wish to hear library topics discussed, a tendency to gather in what Mr. George calls "cosy groups," which, tho probably not so intended, give the appearance of a lack of cordiality towards those who are not in these "inner circles."

There is perhaps a side to this question which Mr. George has not considered and which we have all overlooked, and that is the large attendance at the A. L. A. meetings. Our American mania for bigness has led us to urge a large attendance, and to have the last meeting surpass the previous one. They have thus become so unwieldy that a proper consideration of the topics likely to be brought up cannot be given.

A remedy for this might be had by dividing the country into districts and holding meetings in these various districts, somewhat after the plan by which the Library Institutes are conducted in New York State. Still better would it be to have state divisions of the A. L. A. and have the state organizations conduct meetings in districts convenient to members, doing away with all state library associations, local clubs or similar library organizations. This would be the means of bringing all the smaller libraries in touch with the A. L. A. and make their librarians members, and do away with the many minor organizations which now exist. The central organization of the A. L. A. could still be preserved, and representatives from the various states be elected to represent the interests of the localities from which they come.

JOHN C. SICKLEY.

Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA BIOGRAPHICAL
ENCYCLOPEDIAS

Editor Library Journal:

A circular letter calls attention to a biographical "Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania," now being published by the American Historical Society, 267 Broadway, N. Y., to be

completed in ten volumes at nine dollars per volume—five dollars to libraries.

In 1915, the Lewis Historical Publishing Co. of 265 Broadway brought out "Genealogical and personal history of Western Pennsylvania" in three volumes. That work was not well arranged and the indexing was not well done, while the genealogies were mainly of those who paid for full-page illustrations, or at least bought a set of the work. I am wondering if the American Historical Society is not the same as the Lewis Historical Publishing Co., since the New York Directory names three persons by the name of Lewis as officers in the Historical Society. If the publishers are identical is it not possible that the ten-volume work may be a slight expansion of the "Genealogy"?

GEO. H. LAMB.

*Carnegie Free Library,
Braddock, Pa.*

Telephone inquiry brought out the fact that the American Historical Society had "emanated from" the Lewis Publishing Co., and that while both companies still retained their individual incorporation and the Lewis company is continuing all series which it had originated, all new publications were being undertaken by the more recently organized company. A further question as to the identity of the two series mentioned above brought out the admission that "there might be some slight overlapping of material, of course, but that the new series was not regarded as a revision of the earlier set."

*ON RESIGNATIONS FROM THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY*

Editor Library Journal:

The Association of American Library Schools has sent to library trustees and librarians a circular letter, admirable in purpose, but unfortunately liable to misinterpretation as to the figures quoted in the following paragraph:

"54 members (19%) of the staff of the Reference Department of the New York Public Library resigned during 1917 to take better paid positions, while 154 persons (27%) resigned from the Circulation Department during the same time. From the Brooklyn Public Library 30 persons have resigned during the last year to go into business libraries or to the War Department; from the Cleveland Public Library 24 assistants have left for similar reasons. These figures do not include janitors, pages or mechanical employees."

The figures showing the loss from the staff of the New York Public Library are not comparable with those quoted for the Brooklyn and Cleveland public libraries which include only the persons who have resigned to go into business libraries or to the War Department. The statistics for the New York Public Library quoted in this circular letter are those given in our annual report for last year and repre-

sent, in the case of the Reference Department, the number of employees who left for "better-paid positions," while, in the case of the Circulation Department, they represent the total number of resignations, excluding janitors, pages or mechanical employees. We have no tabulated statement of how many of them took better-paid positions with the government or with business libraries, nor as to the number who went to other libraries, or got married, or were called home by family duties.

The situation described in the circular letter has, as stated there, "affected directly or indirectly nearly all libraries." It is not a problem confronting one library or one locality. In fact, I know of one public library far from New York which lost 50% of its employees during the same period. Incidentally, I have heard of a railroad that lost 60%; and I believe investigation would show that many commercial enterprises have lost larger percentages of their employees than have the public libraries.

E. H. ANDERSON, *Director.*
New York Public Library.

IS THIS PLAGIARISM?

Editor Library Journal:

Mr. H. G. Kugg of our staff called the enclosed matter to my attention and drew up the statement. He wrote Mr. Heartman two weeks ago but has had no reply as yet. It is a rather flagrant case, either of error or deception.

"Mr. C. F. Heartman has recently issued 'Notes toward a history of the American newspaper,' Vol. 1, ed. by William Nelson. Mr. Heartman states that his material has never been published. He is in error however, as the same material was printed in 1894 in 'Documents relating to the Colonial History of the State of New Jersey,' ed. by William Nelson, which is Vol. XI of 'Archives of the State of New Jersey.'

"This contains the 'Some account of American newspapers particularly of the eighteenth century and libraries in which they may be found, Part I, Alabama-Maryland.' This account is continued in Vols. 12 and 19, printed in 1895, 1897 of the N. J. Archives covering newspapers thru New Hampshire. The sheets in Mr. Heartman's Bibliography are apparently the very same as used in the New Jersey Archives."

Kindly note also—

Buchan, John. Prester John. Lond. 1910. Nelson.
" The Great Diamond Pipe. Dodd. 1911.
" Prester John. Doran 1918.

All the same book.

N. L. GOODRICH.

*Dartmouth College Library,
Hanover, N. H.*

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WHERE SOME OF THE BURLESON MAGAZINES GO. THE CAMP KEARNY LIBRARY TRUCK IS STOPPING AT ONE OF THE WARDS OF THE BASE HOSPITAL ON ITS WEEKLY CIRCUIT. THE LATEST AND CLEANEST MAGAZINES ARE RESERVED FOR THIS USE, AND A PROTEST GOES UP IF THE TRUCK IS LATE. MAGAZINES ARE CARRIED INTO THE WARD FOR THOSE WHO CANNOT LEAVE THEIR BEDS

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

Vol. 43

JULY, 1918

No. 7

ONE of the best features of the camp library buildings, with their open shelves, has been to furnish a "browsing room" for our soldiers during their hours of leisure, where hard work and drill training may be relieved by turning to the books of pleasure as well as to those which have proved so useful to them for technical training. This use of the library should be positively encouraged by the camp library staffs, that our soldiers may not look upon the library solely as an educational establishment, in which they are called upon to do another kind of work, with their brains instead of their bodies. Let it be clearly understood that these buildings are for recreation as well as for education. While, as has been stated, these buildings have been very useful as central reference libraries, the men should not feel that all their pleasure reading must be done elsewhere. The hearthstones of those buildings which have fireplaces should literally be a home focus for the men, and they should be made to feel at home quite as much for pleasure as for work.

It is well that American modesty should be safeguarded by cordial recognition of the good things which have been pioneered in other parts of the world. Notably Australia, which makes the kangaroo its national symbol, has leaped forward in more than one respect, and it is especially interesting for American librarians to note that in the middle ages between the 1853 conference and the organization of the A. L. A., a system of country reference libraries prefiguring our traveling libraries in the county library system here, had been started in the island continent in 1859. It has always been the desire of American librarians to welcome our English speaking brethren from the south Pacific at our

national conferences, that we might well learn from them and their methods as well as they from us, but with scarcely more than a single exception, we have not been successful in obtaining Australian attendance. The article by Mr. Ifould, of New South Wales, in the current issue, will open the eyes of many American librarians to the great work which Australia is doing, even tho its kangaroo posters have not before come to their attention. We are glad always to grasp "hands across the sea" with our Australian colleagues and wish we could see more of them and learn more of their work.

It is gratifying that the exchange of library knowledge and facilities is proceeding at a more rapid pace in Asia. Japan has a library school graduate at the head of one of the Tokio libraries, and we have had more than one visitor from those progressive islands. In China, Boone College at Wuchang, with its distinctive library building, has been a center radiating library influence, and a summary of other popular libraries in China, issued from that institution, shows a surprising number. A graduate from the library school in New York city has already returned to Wuchang, another is a student there this year, and a third student at Albany is doing good work bibliographically in acquainting Americans and Chinese with their respective bibliographical equipment. A translation and adaptation of the Dewey Decimal classification into Chinese has been published from Wuchang by Mr. Seng, the graduate first referred to, since his return to China. And now the Philippines, where the library at Manila is thoroly on home lines, take the step forward of providing financially for five library students, who are to be sent to

America for technical instruction. Truly, this is progress in the Orient!

MR. JOHN COTTON DANA has contributed to the New York *Evening Post* a valuable series of articles on books for the woman voter, with special reference to the state of New York, whose adoption of woman suffrage is the most significant fact in its recent development, giving new impetus to the Federal amendment and setting the pace for other states in the East and South which have been slow to adopt the measure. Here is an example of bibliographical work which should be done in common by many libraries or for all libraries, by mutual co-operation of libraries acting together, or thru the Publication Board of the A. L. A. The tendency is unfortunately for libraries to do a piece of work like this, each for itself, basing its publication on the books on its own shelves, to the great waste of time, effort and money. Mr. Dana has kindly caused to be prepared from his wealth of material a reading list, printed in this issue, which may safely be purchased by small libraries thruout the country, whether in suffrage or non-suffrage states. Another field of present interest to libraries the country over is that of the "problem territories" from which so many of our new voters come to us. Books especially on Alsace-Lorraine, on Poland and the Ukraine, and on Armenia and other Asian regions, should be at the service of library readers thruout the country, and here again publication of special bibliographies for the libraries generally is much to be preferred to the issuing of different lists by different libraries.

WITH the summer season, the summer schools again begin their useful work of giving a modicum of library training to those who cannot attend the full courses of library schools. Professionally, librarians, especially graduates of library

schools, should never overlook the fact that a large number of small libraries, such as those to whom the Carnegie Corporation grants \$10,000 with a required support of \$1000 a year, must depend in great measure upon those who have not had the advantage of library school training and to whom corresponding salaries cannot be paid. In other words, the time has not passed, and indeed will never pass, when the gentlewoman "fond of books and reading" and with some administrative ability will not be required the country thru in many a library where she will be able to do real service to her community. Librarians should never become so professional as to fail to appreciate this class of associates.

THERE can be too much of a good thing, and this seems to be the case in the matter of books sent on approval to libraries. It is, of course, desirable that librarians should have full opportunity of inspecting books, where they so desire, but there has been a growth of the habit of sending books to libraries on approval without request, especially on the part of minor publishers, who think their books likely to be overlooked. This has become quite an annoyance and abuse, and some libraries have found reason to complain. Books should not be sent on approval, unless some desire to inspect them has been expressed; and to cure the evil librarians would do well to send such parcels back, unopened, at sender's expense, if after a courteous note on the subject the nuisance is not abated. Many of the smaller libraries obtain books on approval from or thru local dealers, and in some such cases books sent for approval may be duplicated from the publisher as well as from the bookseller, to nobody's profit. With the increases in the costs of both letter postage and expressage publishers owe it to themselves and to the libraries to use "on approval" methods with especial restraint.

THE SCIENCE OF INDEXING

By WALTER H. McCLENON, *Chief Indexer and Compiler, Legislative Reference Division, Library of Congress*

ONE of the most important functions of a modern library is to provide reference works which make available at a moment's notice substantially the entire store of knowledge along every important line of human activity or speculation. In order to fulfil this function, it is of the highest importance that the library should possess a complete index or list of all the books or other sources of information relating to every particular point that is likely to be the subject of research. It is also important that each separate book should be so indexed as to enable the investigator to find at a moment's notice the particular section relating to the point in which he is interested. If the index does not enable him to do this, it is useless or worse than useless, for it gives him the incorrect impression that the book contains no reference at all to the point in question.*

In spite of the vital importance of a reliable index, little thought is for the most part given to the need of systematic method and care in the preparation of an index. The usual theory seems to be that any reasonably intelligent person is competent to prepare an index, and frequently the indexing of the most important scientific works is relegated to a clerk or stenographer who has only a slight appreciation of the various points treated. There are undoubtedly a large number of professional indexers of one or another sort of material, but rarely if ever has anyone attempted to develop a science of indexing, or to so much as indicate in an elemental way a few of the fundamental principles upon which the merits of an index must depend.

The only reasonable measure of the

merits of any index is the extent to which it fulfills its purpose; *i. e.*, the extent to which it makes the material indexed readily available to the person wishing to consult it. The science of indexing must accordingly deal with the methods by which an indexer may best meet the probable needs of those likely to consult the index. Obviously indexing can never be made an exact science, since the personal equation of the investigator enters so largely into the determination of the utility of an index that it is impossible to lay down any standard for a theoretically perfect index. There is however much similarity in the mental processes of all rational persons, especially of persons likely to consult any particular index; and on the basis of this similarity it is possible to develop certain rules as to the methods likely to give an index the greatest practical utility.

The most fundamental rule to be observed in the scientific preparation of an index is that the purpose for which the index is likely to be used must furnish the test for deciding any doubtful question which may arise. The indexer should constantly endeavor to put himself so far as possible in the place of the person likely to consult the index. No desire to secure a logically perfect system should ever be permitted to interfere with the attempt to secure an index possessing the maximum feasible amount of utility.

A scientific method of preparing an index presupposes some plan worked out more or less completely in advance. In the working out of such a plan, it is important to anticipate, so far as possible, every contingency likely to arise in the actual process of indexing. But since it is seldom possible to anticipate everything in advance, the plan adopted should never be regarded as fixed and unalterable; it should rather be subject to development and modification as the progress of the actual indexing may seem to indicate. It is however of primary importance to preserve a consistency of method throughout the entire index. Con-

* The classic example of unsatisfactory indexing is that of the story of a parrot, which was indexed under "Absurd story," "Extraordinary tale," "Fable," "Remarkable story," "Unusual tale," and in a dozen other places, but never once under "Parrot." A number of scarcely less striking examples have recently been called to the writer's attention. Thus the Blue Sky Law of one of the Southern states is not indexed under "Blue Sky," "Corporations," "Stock," "Securities," "Promoters," or "Fraud," but only under "Bonds," where almost no one would think of looking for it. Again, a bill relating to an additional judge in Pennsylvania was indexed under "Additional" instead of under "Judges" or "Pennsylvania."

sistency is of more consequence than absolute logic in the plan. If the investigator fails to find what he is looking for in the first place where he looks, he is apt to turn next to what he considers the next most promising place; but if he finds even a single reference in one place, he naturally assumes that it is unnecessary to look for other similar references elsewhere. Hence it must be regarded as one of the most serious defects of an index to have one or two references only under a particular heading to which four or five other references are equally applicable.

The first question to be determined in connection with the plan for any index is the basis of arrangement. There are three possible ways in which an index might be arranged: alphabetical, numerical, and by subject-classification. A numerical arrangement is obviously inapplicable in the vast majority of cases, but occasionally it is by far the most useful possible arrangement. It is often useful to arrange numerically particular subdivisions of an alphabetical index or of a subject-classification, especially in cases where chronological order is a matter of interest or importance. A good example of the value of a numerical arrangement, as well as of the inconveniences resulting from the absence of a reliable index, is furnished by the records of real estate transactions recorded in the office of a register of deeds. By law every person is chargeable with knowledge of every transaction recorded, but in the absence of an official index arranged numerically according to the various parcels of ground, it is necessary to pay a substantial fee to an attorney or title company to have the records themselves searched.

A subject-classification is frequently the most useful form of index. It can be made logically complete with far less overlapping than would be necessary in any alphabetical system. On the other hand, a subject-classification is of relatively little use except for people who are already familiar with the classification scheme employed, or who would at least be able at a glance to comprehend it sufficiently to locate any desired point. But the number of readers able to do this is in most cases extremely limited;

for the average reader the amount of time and effort required for a mastery of the classification scheme would be too great to make the use of such an index practicable for most purposes. Something in the nature of a subject-classification is usually followed in the arrangement of the material itself, so that substantially all the merits of this sort of index are found in a reasonably complete table of contents. Such a table of contents is frequently of the greatest value in locating a specific point, but for most people it is apt to be far less useful than an alphabetical index. Indeed, so completely is the superiority of an alphabetical arrangement recognized that to most people the word index necessarily implies an alphabetical index.

An alphabetical index does not involve an elaborate system of classification which must be learned by the reader; every intelligent person must be presumed capable of finding in an instant whatever he is looking for in an alphabetical arrangement. But while the work of the reader is simplified by the alphabetical arrangement, that of the indexer is made more difficult; for he must anticipate every place where a reader might reasonably think of looking for a particular point. In other words, it is impossible to prepare a satisfactory alphabetical index without frequently duplicating references two or three or even six or more times, according to the various words which might reasonably be thought of as catchwords. For example, a reference to action by the Secretary of the Treasury refunding duties paid on iron ore at a certain port might reasonably be indexed under "Secretary of the Treasury," under "Refunds," under "Iron ore," and under the name of the port and of the person to whom the duties are refunded.

A point which is sometimes overlooked in the preparation of an index, but which may be a matter of some importance, is the manner of citing the material indexed. In every book divided into paragraphs or sections numbered consecutively, each page of the index should indicate whether the references are to pages or to the paragraphs or sections. Especial care should be used in citing material contained in a volume

other than that in which the index occurs. If abbreviations are used on any page of the index, there should appear on the same page a complete explanation of them, or at least a reference to the place where such an explanation may be found.

After these preliminaries have been determined, the next question to be considered by the indexer is how much of the material he shall index, and how completely he shall index it. The answer to this question must depend very largely on the nature and purpose of the index. Only in the most elaborate and detailed indexes is it possible to index every important word, or even every subject of a sentence. On the other hand, it would seem that the most concise index should include a reference to every word that forms the subject of a section or paragraph or whatever else constitutes the unit of the material indexed. The ideal is of course to index everything that might reasonably be looked for by the one using the index. But, as has already been said, it is impossible to realize this ideal completely; what is of really vital importance is absolute consistency in method. Even this is a matter of the greatest difficulty, especially if more than one person is connected with the preparation of the index. Perhaps no one problem of indexing demands such careful attention as the matter of consistency and proportion in the extent to which different parts of the material are indexed. Obviously a true sense of proportion demands that more attention should be devoted to the more important parts of the material. On the other hand, it must always be borne in mind that what the indexer regards as important may not coincide with what will actually be sought in the index. It is never safe to regard any point as too trivial to be worth indexing. Wherever any of the material is ignored for the sake of conciseness, the point omitted is very likely to be the first thing that someone or other attempts to find in the index. Yet this defect must always to some extent be accepted by the indexer, otherwise the index would become so bulky as to be entirely unworkable. The largest part of the element of discretion in the work of the indexer consists in deciding in what

cases it is better to run the risk of omitting something of possible value than to encumber the index with matter unlikely to be of any real use.

In this connection it is well to call attention to a defect extremely common in indexes; *viz.*, the multiplication of entries under one heading, all referring to the same section or paragraph. Unless the index professes to contain a complete digest of all the material indexed, four or five entries with the same reference are scarcely more useful than one, altho tending to increase materially the bulk of the index. The one entry adopted should of course be sufficiently descriptive to indicate clearly the nature of the material indexed; sometimes the addition of two or three words to the entry is sufficient to reduce to a fourth part the number of references which any particular reader may need to look up.

The scientific principles relating to the method of indexing must be considered separately with respect to a subject-classification and to an alphabetical arrangement, for no principle can be recognized as applicable in exactly the same way to the preparation of both kinds of indexes. In the case of a subject-classification, the principal point to be borne in mind is that the outline must be logically complete, with the possibility of overlapping reduced to the absolute minimum. Wherever it is impracticable to avoid entirely situations in which the same subject-matter might reasonably be included in more than one place in the classification scheme, it would seem clearly useful to give a cross-reference to the point where such material is in fact indexed, from every other place where it might reasonably have been indexed. On the other hand, there is of course no necessity of including cross-references from headings appropriate to some other system of classification, but only from those which might reasonably have been expected in the system actually employed.

In the case of an alphabetical index, there are a number of considerations specially applicable. In the first place, as there is no attempt to create a logically complete outline, it is impracticable to attempt to avoid or materially restrict the

possibility of overlapping. It is, however, frequently desirable to avoid actual overlapping by indexing the material in one place only, with cross-references to that place from every other place where a reader might reasonably be expected to look for it. For example, any reference to nominations by direct primary might reasonably be looked for under "Primaries," "Direct primaries," "Nominations," "Candidates," or "Elections"; but obviously the same material would not need to be repeated at length under all five headings. Some one heading should be adopted as the one under which the material is to be indexed, with a cross-reference to that heading from each of the others.

It is not always easy to decide what headings should be given index entries, and what ones cross-references to other headings. In general, there should be entries in the place where the largest number of people would be likely to look. There should clearly be a general plan adopted with respect to cross-references, in order to give the reader some basis for assuming from one case that another similar case will be similarly treated. For example, if references to generals in the Army are indexed under "Army," with a cross-reference from "Generals," references to admirals in the Navy should be indexed under "Navy," with a cross-reference from "Admirals." It should always be borne in mind that a cross-reference is less useful than an actual entry, as it requires twice as much work from the reader; consequently it should never be used except for the sake of reducing the size of the index by avoiding the duplication of a number of entries. In most cases it would be better to duplicate three or four entries than to refer the reader to an entirely different part of the index for them, even tho the latter method would save a small amount of space. Above all things care should be taken to avoid if possible all double cross-references, *i. e.*, cross-references to a place where no entries exist, but only other cross references. Wherever possible, cross-references should be specific rather than general. The form "For a particular —, see the specific titles" is unsatisfactory. If the indexer cannot

enumerate the different specific titles to which reference should be made, it is scarcely likely that the reader can do so. Nor is the gain in space ever likely to offset the lack of completeness and definiteness in the cross-reference.

In any extensive index, there are apt to be a number of headings which need to be subdivided, and each subheading treated for many purposes as comparable with a separate main heading. The use of subheadings should be avoided unless the number of entries would otherwise be so great as to be unwieldy, or unless there is a natural division of the main heading into two or more entirely distinct subjects; *e. g.*, "Ministers—Diplomatic" and "Ministers—of Religion." Every time a main heading is divided into subheadings, the total number of entries is almost certain to be increased to some extent. It is also frequently of the greatest difficulty to plan subheadings that are mutually exclusive to a sufficient extent to enable the reader to direct his attention entirely to the subheading most directly in point, and to ignore the rest of the title. He is generally, however, enabled to concentrate his attention upon a smaller number of entries than would be the case if the main heading had not been subdivided. The same considerations apply with even greater force in the case of sub-subdivisions, consequently a subheading should never be subdivided unless the necessity for doing so is very clear. On the other hand, it may occasionally be necessary, in order to prevent the accumulation in one place of an absolutely unwieldy bulk of material, to subdivide even a fourth or fifth time.

One of the most difficult problems arising in connection with the preparation of an alphabetical index is the extent to which specific headings are to be grouped together under a main title, rather than scattered thru the entire index alphabetically. The most natural arrangement is to index everything under the most specific possible title; for example, to index a reference to captains in the Army under "Captains" rather than under "Army officers." On the other hand, it is frequently of importance to the reader to be able to find quickly all the reference to every specific title included

within a larger group. This object can of course be met by the use of specific cross-references from the more general to the specific titles in point, and in most cases this is no doubt the best way to meet the situation. But since a good index should be more than a mere word-index, something in the nature of subject-grouping is needed. It is apt to be far more useful, for example, to index under a single title all the material relating to the various steps in a single complex process, such as the distillation of liquor or the assessment and collection of customs duties, than to scatter these references throught the index under the various titles descriptive of the separate steps of the process. On the other hand, an excessive consolidation of related headings under a single main title tends to transform the index into a subject-classification and thus to lose the distinctive characteristics of an alphabetical index.

A point which it is scarcely necessary to mention, but which is obviously of considerable importance, is that distinctions between titles or subdivisions should always involve a real difference in subject-matter, and not merely in designation. It would obviously be a defect in any index to have certain material indexed under "Aliens," and other material indexed under "Foreigners"; everything should be included under one or the other of these headings, with a cross-reference from the other. On the other hand, any real distinction, however slight, may justify a difference in heading; thus, in the Index to the Federal Statutes with which the writer has for some years been connected, certain provisions of law are indexed under "Navy," and others under "Naval Forces," altho the difference in meaning between the two expressions is extremely slight.

In connection with the preparation of an alphabetical index, it is necessary to determine the rules according to which entries are to be alphabetized. Occasionally, indeed, we find indexes that are regarded as sufficiently alphabetized when all entries beginning with the same letter are grouped together, regardless of arrangement within the letter; but this cannot be regarded as in any respect scientific or complete, and for any but the briefest indexes is aggravat-

ingly inadequate. It may perhaps seem at first glance that no special rules of alphabetizing are necessary; but a number of doubtful cases are certain to arise in connection with any extensive index, and inconsistent alphabetizing is likely to occur unless these doubtful cases are determined in accordance with definite rules.

One of the most important questions to be determined is whether alphabetizing is to be by words or by letters; for example, whether San Francisco shall precede or follow Sandusky. If alphabetizing is to be by words, certain further questions are apt to arise, such as whether compound words like post-office, and nouns in the possessive case, shall be regarded as one or two words; whether every word shall be counted, or whether certain unimportant words such as articles, prepositions, etc., are to be disregarded in alphabetizing; whether prefixes like De, O', Van, etc., are to count as complete words or not. The prefix Mc is bound to cause trouble in any index containing proper names; this has sometimes been treated as a distinct letter between M and N; sometimes as a letter between L and M; again, the letters are taken just as they come, between Maz and Me; finally, Mc may be treated as an abbreviation and alphabetized as if it were written Mac. Abbreviations should clearly be alphabetized as if they were written out in full (except of course in an index of abbreviations), tho this rule is frequently not observed. With respect to the other questions of alphabetizing referred to above, it is impossible to say that one rule is any more scientific than the opposite one; but scientific indexing demands the existence of some rule as to each of these points, instead of leaving each specific case to be decided independently by the individual indexer.

Scientific indexing involves constant attention to a multitude of details. It also involves a consistent adherence, thru all the mass of detail, to a definite plan worked out in advance. Beyond this, the merits of an index must depend chiefly upon the accuracy and judgment of the individual indexer.

The world belongs to the energetic.—
RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

WHY A COUNTY LIBRARY LAW FOR MISSOURI*

BY HAROLD L. WHEELER, *Librarian, School of Mines and Metallurgy, Rolla, Mo.*

I WANT to read you a news item that appeared, two or three weeks ago, in one of the Rolla newspapers:

"Pie Social"

There will be a pie-social at Point Bluff School House Saturday night, September 29th, proceeds to be used for a library. All are cordially invited.

It is books that these people want—a library. Point Bluff School House is about eight miles south of Rolla. To get there you ride by wagon or on horse-back, out into the Ozark hills, over one of the roughest approaches to a road that I have ever traveled—and I've seen some rough roads. For two miles, the only road is a creek bed. When you get there, the little, one-room school house nestles by the far side of the creek, without a house or dwelling in sight. But around in the hills, within two or three miles, live the families for whose children the school house exists—some of them fairly well-to-do farmers, as wealth goes in the Ozarks; many of them struggling pretty hard to win a living from the stony, unproductive hills. But they want books—a library.

The Point Bluff School and its neighborhood are samples of a type with which nearly all of us are more or less familiar. Surely any librarian from a rural community can call to mind a number of these isolated school houses. They are more isolated, perhaps, down in the Ozarks, than they are up in North Missouri. For Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. talks at Sunday church services, or pie socials, I have been to quite a number of them in my county. And the people everywhere have had the same thing to say: "We are mighty glad to have you come out here and tell us about these things. You see we don't have books here in the country; and we don't get magazines, and we don't very often see the big city newspapers. All we ever get to read is the little county weekly, and it doesn't tell us very much." And I have said, "Do you folks want books and maga-

zines?" And the answer every time is, "Indeed we do; but how can we get them?"

Now the point I want to make is, that the people in the country want books—something good to read. And as soon as they get one book or pamphlet that helps solve their problems—tells them how to prevent black-leg among their cattle, how to raise alfalfa under unfavorable conditions, how to keep their canned vegetables from going "flat sour"—as soon as they realize how practically useful and helpful books may be, then they want them twice as much. And I believe that any one would agree that they ought to have them if it is possible for them to get them.

But they haven't them, and they can't get them.

There are three ways in which books can be supplied to these dwellers in the small towns and rural communities all over Missouri. First there is the system of independent, local libraries—each little town and city, and each rural school district, as in the case of Point Bluff, trying to establish a library of its own. Then there is the system of traveling libraries, as operated by the State Library Commission, lending small collections—25 to 50 volumes—to localities or organizations which ask for them.

Third, there is the county library system, which is outlined in the bill we are hoping to see enacted. It contemplates the establishment of a library for an entire county, just as we now have libraries serving towns or cities. The county library idea is about like this: The County Court is authorized to levy a tax on the population of the entire county. The bill under consideration prescribes the conditions under which such tax may be levied, and limits it to two mills on the dollar. Administrative headquarters of the library system would be at the county seat, or at the largest library or in the largest town in the county. Books would be sent out in varying numbers to many branches or stations, part or all of the books being changed at frequent intervals from one point to another, in the

* Read at a meeting of the Missouri Library Association at Jefferson City, Oct. 18, 1917.

way that would serve the greatest number. The branches and deposit stations would be located in stores, school houses, residences—wherever numbers of people can easily reach them, and without having to erect or rent, if possible, a building or rooms. The local stations would be in the care of local assistants, while the administration and supervision of the whole county unit would be in the hands of a trained librarian.

Compare this, now, with the independent, local system, and several advantages of the county system will be apparent. With the local system, the first and chief effort is too often toward a building. You know how prevalent is the idea that the building *is* the library—if you have no building you have no library. So, many communities wait until they can spend their money on a building, when, under the county system, they could and would, with a few dollars, have the use of a great many books.

Another advantage of the county over the local system is that it eliminates the useless material—the “cord-wood” and “junk”—and makes unnecessary the duplication, in each separate library, of much of the book stock, especially the more expensive and specialized books, encyclopedias and reference books. One of the misfortunes of the small local library is its inability to buy more than a handful of even the best novels, the most valuable works of history, science and economics, poetry, essays and the drama. At the same time its shelves contain yards of dusty, useless volumes—War of the Rebellion Records, Reports of the Adjutant General of Illinois for 1867.

Each separate little library has, to a certain extent, a duplication of books—and if it is not a duplication of actual titles it is a duplication of scope and subject matter. While it is quite possible that any county library would buy some “dead ones,” it is obvious, on the other hand, that, with only one copy of such a book to be sent around to many stations and inspected by readers all over the county, it would eventually get pretty well used. And instead of duplicating in each of the local libraries all the reference books and encyclopedias and less

used books of literature, science and economics, one copy of each, under the county system, would be sufficient for all the branches and stations in the county.

One reason why the small local libraries are not used more is because they can not be constantly offering their readers a fresh lot of books. How often we have heard, “Oh, I’ve read everything in the library.” And so the books—even the good ones—rest on the shelves, gathering dust. Under the county system, local libraries like this would be branches, and books which had been read would be exchanged for something new from another branch. So, at the minimum expense, without duplication, each little neighborhood would always have books of fresh interest, and all the books would be in continual use until worn out. Isn’t that “efficiency and economy”?

The county system saves, too, in eliminating the duplication of overhead costs of administration and maintenance. Instead of two or three, or a dozen or twenty separate libraries buying in a more or less ill-advised way, classifying, cataloging and handling the books independently, it is all done better and more economically at one central point.

Moreover, in addition to all the untrained volunteers and assistants at the various local stations and branches, the county system makes possible a trained librarian at the head of the whole thing, able to see and correlate the needs of each locality, to supervise and direct the work of the assistants, and administer the entire system to the greatest service to every part.

Most important of all, the county system not only gives *better* service; it tends to introduce library privileges to thousands of people who never have had them before—and who are every bit as much entitled to them, and who would appreciate them every bit as much as you or I. The people of a large village or town might in time undertake to establish a collection of books; but the small village, and the community which centers about a single remote school house or country store, or group of rural mail boxes at a cross-roads, would seldom venture it. Hundred of thousands of Mis-

sourians live in just such small communities, or are isolated altogether, and never would be reached by a local library service. I know how it is down in my county—and in all the counties round. We have three good sized "cities"—Rolla, with a population of about 2500; St. James, with 1100, and Newburg, with 900. None of these "cities" has a library. In the course of time perhaps one or another of them may find a way, and a person with the initiative, to undertake a library. But think what weak, struggling little libraries they will be, as compared to what a county system would make of them. And think of the 10,000 other residents of Phelps county, scattered around thru the hills, who never will have the use of a library—unless some one thinks to have a pie supper, and they can clear \$10 or \$15 for books. The county system would soon reach all these people with a station, or by a book-wagon delivery; and it could reach them immediately by telephone and parcel post.

But, it may be asked, doesn't the State Commission, with its Traveling Libraries system, embody all these advantages of the county system? Isn't it, practically, the county system on a state-wide scale? Theoretically, yes. But the state-wide system is on too big a scale to do this work anywhere near as effectively as the county system. In spite of its many good features, the state system means too great distances, too remote a connection and personal acquaintance between headquarters and local custodians, too difficult and delayed communications and shipments. It would take a week or ten days for many communities in Missouri to send a letter to Jefferson City and get books from the State Commission in return. But the station at a cross-roads store twelve or fifteen miles out in the hills, or the farmer on a "rural route," can telephone in to the County Library headquarters this afternoon, and get his information either at once, or by parcel post tomorrow morning. It is a comparatively simple and easy matter for the county librarian to know every part of his county, and see that every part gets regular and adequate service. For the state commission to have an equally intimate knowledge of

119 counties, an equally immediate oversight of the work in each, and provide equally thoro service in each—well, it is asking a little more of the commission than is humanly possible.

There is another point wherein the county system would have the advantage over the state system. The organization, administration, and financing of the latter are in the hands of a few people, all of whom are strangers to the people back on the farms. The direction of the county library is in the hands of the "home folks." The state system is some vague thing "up at Jefferson City," beyond the ken of people who never have been outside their own county. The County Library is something tangible, in our midst; it is "our" library, with which we are directly concerned. The funds of the State Commission and its traveling libraries are appropriated by the state legislature, which sometimes has to economize. The county library is supported by a tax levied by direct vote of the people concerned. Now the significance of this must be apparent. The amount of money raised by a single tax for the whole state for the support of a state system, will tend to be small as compared with the sum of the separate county library levies which the people will gladly vote and gladly pay, provided we give them the legislation that makes it possible. What might seem burdensome or extravagant as part of a state tax, will take on a different aspect when levied as a local tax, by the voters themselves.

So the county library system is the system that gives the best service and reaches the most of the people at the lowest cost. It combines the advantages of the local and state systems, without their shortcomings. It reaches communities that never would be reached by either of the other systems. It is the best system of library service that has yet been devised for rural communities.

One point should be made clear in regard to this law that we have in mind for Missouri. It is *not* compulsory; it is *not* mandatory. It only provides an opportunity, and prescribes the way in which the opportunity may be grasped by those who

will. No county *has to have* a county library. But under our present law, practically no county *can* have one. This law merely provides that, under certain conditions and restrictions, any county *may* tax itself a limited amount for the maintenance of a library. Is there anything less that we can do to help our rural communities—unless we ignore them altogether?

More than half the population of Missouri is a rural population, living on remote farms, in scattered hamlets, or in villages too small to support a library. Their only hope is in co-operation. Recently I had occasion to compile some data in regard to the Ozark and South Central counties of Missouri. Rolla is just about in the center of a group of 27 counties which lie in a belt about 100 miles wide, from the Missouri River to the Arkansas line. These 27 counties comprise approximately 10,000 square miles, with a population of about 400,000. In that area there are two cities with a population of 3000, and four more towns of from 2000 to 3000; ten other towns with more than 1000. That accounts for 35,000 out of the 400,000. In other words, more than 90 per cent of the population are in little bits of settlements, or scattered about thru the hills, hopelessly beyond reach of any library influence except that of the county unit.

In all these 10,000 square miles, there are four small libraries, of which mine is one—and mine is the collection of an engineering school. Just think what a wonderful opportunity is there, if only we had the enabling law that would make it possible. These people are citizens of Missouri, just the same as you or I; their votes have just as much weight. Why aren't they entitled to just as much consideration, why shouldn't we give them the advantages for education and advancement that the city people in other parts of the state have? Is there any fairness, any logic or wisdom in saying to the people of St. Louis, "Yes; you may have a fine library," and to the people of Kansas City and St. Joseph, "Yes, you are city residents, you may have these advantages," and then turning around and saying to the people of more than a quarter of the state, "No; you can't have library privileges;

why you are just a lot of ignorant hillbillies; you don't need a library. You *stay* ignorant." That is just what our present law says, in effect.

The county library is a move—and a real one—to help better the community and the state. It is of a kind with the move to consolidate rural schools—to get one good school in place of a dozen poor ones, two or three good trained teachers instead of a dozen immature girls. It is on a par with the move for better roads, for county highway engineers, for farm demonstrators. All these things are a part of one big movement of the times—the movement for rural betterment. They are a part of the world's progress. The farmer and the country dweller knows that he would be better off, and have more of the comforts of life, if he had better farming methods, better roads, better schools, better library service. We are not forcing a library on him. But if he wants a library, and if he is willing to tax himself in order to get it, why turn a cold and indifferent shoulder, why stand in his way? Why not give him a chance?

USING FILMS TO AMERICANIZE THE ALIEN

A NOTE in the *Moving Picture World* for Feb. 16, says that the University of South Dakota, which some time ago installed a bureau of visual education, has extended its influence into Wyoming. The films supplied by the South Dakota institution are playing an important part in the Americanization of employes of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Sunrise, Wyoming. The films are supplied free, with the exception of the payment of express charges and upon the condition that no admission fee is charged. Men in the mining camps are particularly interested in industrial subjects, such as those dealing with automobile manufacturing, railroading and trips to industrial centers of the United States.

THERE is one voice in books, and yet they teach not all men equally.—THOMAS A KEMPIS.

THE COUNTRY REFERENCE SECTION OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

By W. H. FOULD, *Principal Librarian*

THE State Library in Sydney, the oldest of Australasian cities, is purely a reference library, except for its country circulation section. The metropolitan circulating department was transferred to the civic authorities nine years ago and it is now a separate institution. The Public Library of New South Wales has three definite divisions, the General Reference Library, the Mitchell Library, and the library for country circulation. The three sections contain 312,000 volumes and the increase for 1917 was 13,638 volumes and 3251 pamphlets.

The section known as the Mitchell Library is a collection of Australasian books and manuscripts. The trustees aim to include all material published in Oceania as well as everything on those regions, and it is perhaps surprising that with this geographical limitation the Mitchell collection numbers over 98,000 volumes as well as a very large number of manuscripts, maps, pictures, and other Australianiana.

The Country Circulating Department of the main library is divided into two sections. The first comprises books in boxes circulating amongst country schools of arts, recognized bodies of students, branches of the Country School Teachers Association, lighthouses, and branches of the State Agricultural Bureau. The traveling library system is not new to the Commonwealth; indeed Australia may claim to have been the first country in the world to have circulated books in this way. As far back as 1859 the state library of South Australia, then called the South Australian Institute, commenced the loan of boxes of books to country institutes, and the system has continued with very little alteration to this day. The Public Library of Victoria commenced its traveling library system within a few months after South Australia, and these two states apparently originated the idea quite independently of one another.

During the past year the Public Library of New South Wales circulated 470 travel-

ing libraries containing 18,222 volumes to 219 groups of readers. The boxes are of four classes. Those circulating amongst small local libraries, schools of arts, and organized groups of general readers, contain biographies, works of history and travel, sociology and natural history, especially recent works which are too expensive for purchase by local libraries catering for a majority of their readers—that is, for the class who mainly desire works of fiction and the more ephemeral general literature. Lighthouses and signal stations are supplied with cheaper and popular general literature, a fair proportion of fiction, and books for children. Boxes for teachers' associations contain works on education, child study, psychology, nature study, as well as a small proportion of general literature. Libraries circulating amongst branches of the Agricultural Bureau, and similar groups of primary producers, are made up almost entirely of books on agriculture and domestic science.

The traveling libraries are not intended as substitutes for local libraries but as aids to them in supplying material for the readers of better class books and to increase their borrowers by affording a frequently changing supplement to the local collection.

The circulation of agricultural boxes has only been in operation for one year but so far has proved successful. It is recognized that but few farmers have the impulse to read more than their newspapers with perhaps an odd magazine or novel. It is not expected that without this energizing motive it will be easy to get them to study very seriously even the literature of their own particular calling, but it is hoped that by placing the latest and best books before them—books of which they had previously never heard—they will gradually learn to read. The twenty-five agricultural libraries so far circulated have undoubtedly been well used and each group on returning a collection has asked to be supplied with an-

other; whilst several committees and organizers have expressed great approval of the new opportunities offered to their members. The greatest hope, however, is centered in the younger men and in the populations of newly opened up districts, especially that increasing number who have passed thru the agricultural colleges. These men have learned to use books and will apply direct to the library for volumes they know or for books on subjects about which they desire information. It is not difficult to get them to take advantage of the branch of the Country Circulating Department known as the Country Reference Library.

This section was established in 1913 with about 2000 specially chosen volumes, and since then has grown at the rate of 1000 volumes per year. The collection covers works on almost all branches of useful arts, fine arts, science, sociology and history. Literature as such is not included altho works on literature are purchased freely. The section is not intended to supply mere interesting reading. Each addition is made with the idea of supplying definite information on a definite subject. Medical and legal text books, and works on theology, are not included altho borrowers may obtain books on physiology and anatomy and on comparative religion. All citizens of the state may borrow except those living within the metropolitan area. Intending borrowers are required to sign with a witness a simple guarantee form and may then obtain without further formality three books at a time, to be kept for a period not exceeding a month, or for an extended period on further application if the works are not required for another borrower. The books are forwarded by post and the borrower has to pay the return postage. No general catalog has yet been published but in place of it there are available sectional lists on over 100 subjects and a printed list of these sectional catalogs is forwarded to all new borrowers. Many of these lists are on single sheets of foolscap size or half foolscap size. The letterpress on the following page will give an idea of the form of the shorter lists.

New editions of most sectional lists are issued every year, and manuscript additions

are made as required. When the Country Reference Section was first established the main difficulty which presented itself was the problem of making the scheme widely known, but the notoriety grew with the resources at the command of the officers and there gradually arose the problem of ministering to the requirements of certain sections of people whose demand was greater than the supply, and at the same time creating a greater demand for less popular subjects. An example of this variation in demand may be interesting. The section contains twenty-one books and a number of United States and Australian bulletins on Pigs. As they were not circulating satisfactorily special attention was called to them in the agricultural column of one of the best weekly papers. Moreover, circulars and sectional lists on the pig were sent to branches of the Agricultural Bureau in dairying and pig-raising districts. The response was overwhelming and taught the lesson of not over-advertising a small supply. It was found necessary to add eighteen copies of a New South Wales book which carried the excellent short title of Potts "On the pig." At the same time was purchased every copy in Australian book-shops of other good books on the same subject, and still borrowers were waiting their turn for books on the pig. When the demand of similarly advertised sections shows signs of decreasing a paragraph relating to the "free books for country borrowers" is inserted in some of the country newspapers, the proprietors of which have been a splendid help in making the system widely known.

More than half of the present borrowers are agriculturists and school teachers. Clergymen, bank managers, and country store-keepers have so far proved disappointing, for notwithstanding individual circularizing of these classes, and the forwarding of lists of books on subjects it is hoped to bring more into demand, it is found that they respond unevenly. Clergymen commence by borrowing a work on philosophy perhaps and then in a surprising number of cases ask for books on poultry, a subject for which there are already more

borrowers than can be properly supplied. The bank managers have borrowed little but are helpful in bringing the library under the notice of other classes. Thru their agency requests for books on live stock

continue after he had removed to the city, is typical and has its pathetic side:

"A few years ago I bought a small farm on the extended payment principle, and started my son planting out young citrus

March, 1918.

Public Library of New South Wales.

LIST OF WORKS IN THE COUNTRY REFERENCE SECTION DEALING WITH Fruit Preserving and Jam-making.

	No.
*ALLEN Curing the Lemon. 1912. (Farmers' Bulletin).	3498
* " Fruit Preserving. 1914. (Farmers' Bulletin).	3498
* " Fruit Drying. 1911. (Farmers' Bulletin).	3498
BERRY Fruit Recipes. 1907.	714
BYRON May Byron's Jam Book. 1915.... ..	1314
*CORRIE Art of Canning, Bottling, and Preserving Fruits. 1909.	716
EISEN The Fig, its History, Culture, and Curing. 1901.	976
HACKETT The Australian Household Guide. 1916.	3611
*HOOKE Australian Fruit Preserving. 1910.	718
MEUNIER Fruit Juices. 1912.	3498
*NEIL... .. Canning, Preserving, and Pickling. 1914.	2926
ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL DEPT. Uses of Vegetables, Fruits, and Honey. 1915.	4905
*POWELL Successful Canning and Preserving. 1917.	4530
WAGNER Recipes for Preserving Fruit, Vegetables, and Meat. 1908.... ..	1715
WICKSON California Fruits, and How to Grow them. 1910.	995A
YATES Successful Jam-making and Fruit-bottling. 1909.	717
*ZAVALLA Canning of Fruits and Vegetables. 1916	4425
A Volume of Bulletins on Canning and Preserving	3498

Those marked * are specially recommended by the experts of the Department of Agriculture. Publications of the Department are recommended as a matter of course. All of the Books on this list are available for loan through the post to students beyond the metropolitan area. There is no charge for them, except that borrowers must themselves pay the return postage. Further particulars can be obtained from the undersigned.

W. H. IFOULD,
Principal Librarian,
Public Library of New South Wales, Sydney.

Sydney: William Applegate Gullick, Government Printer.—1918.

25599

and similar subjects have come in only too freely.

The system is proving helpful in connection with repatriation and there are many examples of its value to our returning soldiers and to the friends who are endeavoring to provide for them. The following extract from the letter of one borrower, who pleaded to be allowed to

trees. He planted some 1300 trees, varying in age from under 12 months to 4 years, but when the call came to serve his country he, when he became 21 years of age, enlisted and is now fighting in France. As I had spent too much money, time, and energy in establishing him on the little orchard for me to let it go to the dogs, I gave up my job in the country and got work in

Sydney so that I could go home of a week end, and for the last 12 months I have been doing my best to keep the orchard in good order and growing so as to have it for my boy if he has the luck to return."

Our country lending system is discovering in the far back districts many men educated for the professions, English and Australian graduates in Arts and other faculties, who are now pastoralists and farmers. One reader from the Far West returned a book on soap manufacture and asked for the latest on Bergson's philosophy. Most of the requests, however, are essentially practical. A baker in an out back township wrote for a book on building an oven, saying that a bricklayer was passing thru the district and that if he could not get the book he would lose the bricklayer. Another borrower found veterinary science books of practical value. He sent the following unsolicited testimonial: "I was asked to help a man whose horse could not travel further. I operated and after three days' treatment the horse was well on the way to recovery when I left. I obtrude this item on you to show that the books are being used in a practical manner."

In a state so large in area and with such a scattered population as New South Wales the methods necessary for making people acquainted with the system of loaning books from the State Library has to be along commercial rather than official lines, and it may be of some interest to librarians in other countries and especially in the United States to know what these methods are. The newspapers have been of the very greatest assistance in disseminating information about the section. The Sydney daily and weekly papers with large country circulations have been good enough to publish articles in their columns, especially in the agricultural columns. Editors of country newspapers have not refused to publish an interesting article sent to about six papers per month, chosen as covering different parts of the state in their circulation. The journal of the Department of Agriculture has published articles, especially on the agricultural books loaned, and has kept a running advertisement in its columns without charge to the library. The journal

of the Education Department similarly has been helpful in bringing the matter under the notice of public school teachers. Circulars have been compiled dealing with special classes of books, and forwarded to the people engaged in particular branches of agriculture and other industries. For example, the New South Wales Post Office Directory will show perhaps two or three hundred people engaged in bee-keeping. Circulars would be sent to these at the rate of perhaps twenty per week until the whole list in the directory had been covered. Specially worded circulars and letters have been forwarded to organizations in the country such as teachers' associations, farmers and settlers' unions, co-operative bodies, and agricultural societies of all descriptions. Advantage has been taken of the meetings of country people for conferences in the city, and a library officer has arranged to address the delegates on the facilities offered to their constituents thru the country reference section of the Public Library. Placards and specially designed posters have been placed in public buildings and shop windows in townships and have been handed to borrowers who have expressed enthusiasm concerning the value of the system, with the request that they should display the posters in a conspicuous manner. The red kangaroo poster, now becoming familiar thruout the state, is reproduced here in black and white.

A special exhibit of about five hundred volumes from the Country Reference Section, and of sample boxes of books circulated to three different classes, namely, schools of arts, country teachers' associations, and agricultural bureaus, is made at the royal shows in Sydney in the spring and autumn, and is there seen by many thousands of country people. The exhibit is under the charge of competent officers who explain the working of the system, hand out forms, circulars, and sectional lists.

The principal newspapers of the metropolis are scanned daily for reports of new organizations in the country and organizers are immediately communicated with. Every opportunity is taken to advertise the library.

Country people are not very willing

students. They have never previously had an opportunity of using books regularly except the novels, popular works, magazines and newspapers supplied by the schools of arts and country institutes where they are in reach of these institutions. The older farmers are conservative and suspicious of something offered free by a government department or institution, and frankly hostile to the suggestion that books are going to help them in work in which they have had long experience under local conditions. Pushing the circulation amongst such classes is slow work but the records show very definite and satisfactory progress. In 1915 only 1790 books were forwarded thru the post. In 1916 this increased to 2703, and in 1917 the circulation amounted to 6984 with a rapidly mounting curve. These figures will not appear very large to librarians of big city circulating libraries in America but it must be remembered that each book was sent in response to an individual application thru the post and was a treatise on a definite subject, not a book for pleasant reading but to supply information so much required that the borrower took the trouble to write for it. Country people are not given to correspondence if they can avoid it.

The work of choosing the right volume or of sending a sympathetic reply to an enquiry for some piece of information, advertising the section, choosing, buying and cataloging books, and dealing with the traveling libraries, occupied the time of four officers during 1917. As the circulation grows the proportionate time of attending to each borrower will decrease. It is expected that in the current year four officers will be able to manage the circulation of over 20,000 volumes in the travelling libraries and 9000 separate volumes thru the post. The need for advertising so extensively will probably decrease, as the growing circle of borrowers will themselves constitute the best advertising agents.

The books by post as well as the circulating boxes travel long distances. They go by rail as far north as the Queensland border, 508 miles by rail and then 256 miles by river boats to Wilcannia, in the west; while both posted books and traveling books

for Broken Hill have to go 1072 miles by sea and then 335 miles by rail. The circulation extends in the east to Lord Howe Island, 400 miles by sea, with only a monthly service. Yet with all the difficulties of transport and the freedom with which anyone is accepted as a borrower who is interested enough to apply for the privilege, only three volumes have actually been lost from the Country Reference Section during the four years of its existence. It is pleasant to record also that for the last thirty years only three traveling libraries have been lost. One fell into the River Murray, another into the Darling, and one was destroyed by fire. Another box was mislaid for fifteen years but was eventually recovered, only to have its contents relegated to the dead stock.

The country circulating department and especially the Country Reference Section is proving a valuable part of the library system in New South Wales. It does not need the lessons of the great war to teach thinking people that patriotism and the instincts of national progress, and indeed national preservation, demand for the masses of the people, and especially the primary producers, a better training to meet rapidly changing industrial and social conditions. The provision of the best books will assist in this training. Up to now the state has taught people to read, but so far as the country people are concerned it has not been interested in what they read. It must continue the education by teaching them to read well and by providing books which in such a scattered community the countryman can never hope to procure without the co-operative assistance of the state.

IN REPLY TO AN OVER DUE NOTICE

Dear Librarian:

I am not married; neither is my wife, for I have no wife, and my wife has no husband. Therefore, I beg of you, on behalf of myself and my wife, who is not yet, that you kindly look this matter up again and if possible let me know the error, as I do not want to pay for any books my wife gets before I get her.—*Occasional Leaflet.*

REFERENCE BOOKS

On all branches of
Agriculture,
Useful Arts,
Science,
etc.



LENT
FREE

by post

to Country People
by the

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

For
Forms & Particulars
write
W. H. FOULD
Principal
Librarian
SYDNEY

THE KANGAROO POSTER WHICH IS CARRYING THE SERVICE OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF NEW SOUTH WALES TO EVERY CORNER OF THAT EXTENSIVE STATE

THE COLOMBIAN EXHIBIT IN NEWARK, N. J.

BY A FRIEND OF COLOMBIA AND THE NEWARK FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

PRESIDENT WILSON has assured Latin America, thru the editors of many Mexican newspapers, that the United States, under his guidance, has no desire to boss the Spanish American republics. And President Wilson has declared, in a telegram to R. C. Jenkinson, vice-president of the Newark Free Public Library trustees, that he is heartily in sympathy with the movement lately put on foot by the library to increase intimacy between Spanish and English-speaking America, thru the agency of an exhibit. His words are:

"I have much pleasure in expressing to you and your co-workers in the organization of this notable international work, the hearty interest I feel in the enterprise." -

The "enterprise" is both modest and ambitious. It is modest, because the exhibit is, and only aspires to be, a small one. It is ambitious, because it is the first of its kind, and is done in spite of the advice of everybody who knows. Colombia has never acquired the exhibition habit. There is no learned citizen in Bogota living usually in modest retirement, but brought to the front every few years by an inadequate appropriation tied up in faded red tape, empowering him to set forth the greatness of his nation in history, in archaeology, in natural resources, in industry, education and culture, all by means of a show which will, when set up, occupy 1000 cubic feet of space, and weigh less than 10,000 pounds. For obvious and perfectly respect-worthy reasons, Colombia had little interest in exploiting her assets at either of the late great fairs. And no Colombian city has so far been willing to risk adventuring a fair of its own, as did Philadelphia, Chicago, Buffalo, St. Louis or San Francisco.

But John Cotton Dana is of the order of Melchizedek. Tho argumentative, he is anti-belligerent. He is a constructive warrior, a champion of the arts of peace. Hence, after paying due tribute to Mars by an exhibit of military equipment, paraphernalia, and architecture, he sought a

subject calculated to make for international friendship, neighborliness, commercial co-operations and economic amities.

"Who is our neighbor?" said he. "Canada is our ally. The West Indies and Panama are our near-wards. Mexico is our dearest foe. There remain the republics of South America, of which nearest, yet most remote, is Colombia. A Colombian exhibit we shall show."

There is a saying among museum folk—"Don't be unequally yoked with a library, lest it overlie you." But the distrust is not mutual. There is nothing which a library enjoys more than to play host to a parasitic museum. For the presence of the museum excuseth all things.

A library may lure the public by a display of fine bindings, or rare prints, or flags of all nations, or posters, or postage stamps, or heraldic devices; but it is going distinctly beyond its legitimate field when it lends its corridors to Red Cross bandages and war bread. At least, it has no right to spend public funds on things so plainly objective, so far removed from the symbolism to which it owes its being. But to a library which has foster-mothered a museum, much latitude may be allowed.

Mr. Dana began the Colombian Exhibit as a librarian. "In spite of the fact," said he, "that our Business branch has 6000 visitors and 7000 circulation monthly, it is plain that most of our business men still believe a library to be a place where the frivolous and immature—that is, women and children—can get fiction and fairy tales for the amusement of their playtime, and not a treasure house of solid facts capable of feeding the fires of lucre-producing factories. I will teach them a lesson. Their wives and little ones shall drop, about the dinner table, crumbs of information to which the financier will hearken, upon which the exporter will meditate, which will be to the importer an eye-opener, which will assail the manufacturer's ears, and challenge the imagination of the middleman."

So he gathered for display, books.

The Dewey-ly informed reader will understand how wide was the field from which he gleaned when I mention that his exhibition shelves were ornamented with white circles, numbered: 015, 266.1, 327, 341, 342, 380, 382, 385, 387, 403, 468, 508.3, 614.5, 616.9, 658.1, 811, 860, 913.7, 913.8, 917.2, 918, 970, 972, 980, 986, and many B's, not to mention government pamphlets, popular magazines, railway reports, and publications of the National Trade Council, the National Association of Manufacturers, the International High Commission, Dun's *International Review*, and divers Spanish volumes printed in Colombia or Boston, all decorated with bright-hued colored bands of several widths and sequences, as described in the pamphlet, "Color and position filing, No. 8, Vol. II, of the Modern American library economy series, J. C. Dana and others."

Then he gathered pictures. There are some 500,000 of these in the library art department, and among them were found street scenes, public buildings, bridges, railway stations, natural scenery, heroes, celebrated beauties, authors, and many other interesting features of Colombian life and environment.

At this point the museum began to function. And the friends and natives of Colombia began to offer help. The result is, that without, so far, receiving anything from South America direct, Mr. Dana has amassed a roomful, and two hallsful of Colombian material—maps, charts, fruits, minerals, laces, carvings, weapons, textiles, Panama hats, hammocks, money, medals, industrial and festival scenes in wood and wax, feather work, nuts, vegetables, manufacturing processes, costumes—and still they come.

Moreover, the library has become, for the nonce, headquarters and meeting ground for South American guests—a matter of profit and pleasure on both sides.

Frequenters of the exhibit are moved to wonder at the likenesses and diversities in the lives of North and South Americans.

For a cool climate, we go north; they go up. Our people collect in valleys; theirs on plateaus. Our great river runs

south; theirs north. Our blood is chiefly Germanic; theirs Latin. Our Indians were warriors and hunters, and we evicted them; theirs were agricultural, and they enslaved them. We are chiefly Protestant; they are almost entirely Catholic. Our ideals are chiefly English; theirs French. Our traditions, too, are English; the traditions of Colombia are Spanish. Civilization, with us, began on the coast, and spread to the interior; civilization in Colombia began in isolated spots in the interior, and is spreading outward. Our empire spread from east to west; theirs is spreading from west to east. Our higher classes are scientific and motor-minded; the American is a hustler. The educated Colombian is literary and contemplative, and largely of the opinion, "Slaves keep time; I keep no time." We speak of "The Revolution"; the Colombian refers to the "last revolution." We are, alas, often brusque and tactless; the Colombian dilutes his telegrams with compliments, and renders a bill with a bow.

But both have tasted of the well spring of Liberty, and Colombia matches our Washington with her Bolivar.

There is as much human variety there as here; the Antioquian is as different from the Bogotaian as is a New Englander from a native of Georgia. But perhaps the racial gradations are more minute, and the social grades more precipitous in Colombia.

As to commercial products, the two countries seem destined to supplement each other. Even now we send to Colombia leather in exchange for hides, textiles for wool and hair, harvesters for sugar, clothing for cotton, coal for emeralds, jam for bananas, paper for bark, patent medicines for medicinal herbs, and jewelry for platinum. And the products of Colombia are merely sampled in this interchange. The future holds opportunities for mutual benefit which it will take considerable skill to avoid.

This exhibit has, however, plainly shown that such skill is not lacking. The one thing which has most impeded the collectors of Colombian data has been the mutual distrust of American firms—the fear of giving away trade or financial secrets.

So long as the German government and German manufacturers and merchants know their interests to be identical, and American manufacturers, bankers, traders, and government officials believe their several interests to be mutually indifferent or prejudicial, so long will Colombia as a "sphere of influence" fall more and more under Teutonic guidance. South America is the opportunity of the future, and Colombia is the chief feature of that opportunity.

So saith the librarian-director of the museum-library, who has studied both facts, as they may be seen, and opinions, as they may be read.

There is talk of making at least part of this exhibit into a traveling exhibition, that the patriotic and international service involved may be multiplied with but slight additional labor and expense. This has been done very satisfactorily with other exhibitions, notably the exhibition of materials, tools and processes of bookbinding, a step-by-step exhibition of the production of printed publicity, exhibition of German applied art, the wood engravings of Rudolph Ruzicka and the Why study Latin? exhibit.

Such collaborations are intended as suggestions of one way in which to substitute, for the efficiency and economy of autocratic control, the broader efficiency and nobler economy of democratic co-operation.

The exhibition is open during the month of June. It will be closed during the months of July and August and will be opened again about the 15th of September, to remain open until the end of October.

To the exhibit, already interesting, will be added in the next three months, much material direct from Colombia.

ITALY PROHIBITS ADVERTISING IN PERIODICALS SENT TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

THE *Gazzetta Ufficiale* published at Rome, Mar. 23, 1918, contains a new Lieutenant's Decree No. 345, in regard to sending to foreign countries any publication containing advertisements, as follows:

Article 1. The sending to foreign countries of any periodical or printed matter whatsoever containing advertisements is prohibited.

The directors and editors of newspapers or of periodicals and editors of publications who intend to continue sending to foreign countries, must prepare special editions in which the advertisements are suppressed.

The periodicals and publications to be sent abroad must be submitted, at the offices of the respective editors, to the examination of a censor and of a postal official, to whom are consigned the copies verified for shipment.

There is prohibited the posting second-hand to foreign countries of newspapers, periodicals and publications containing advertisements.

Article 2. The editors and directors of newspapers who make shipments to foreign countries without observance of the verification as by the preceding article, are punished by a fine up to 10,000 lire and they shall be denied the faculty [facility] of further shipment of their newspapers abroad even with suppression of the advertisements.

Article 3. The present decree shall enter into force on the day of its publication in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale* and shall have effect for the entire duration of the war. Given at Rome, this third day of March 1918.

A similar order was issued in Paris June 11 by M. Clemenceau, as Minister of War, with the intent of rendering impossible all communication with the enemy by means of advertisements containing secret code messages. Henceforth French newspapers must print for foreign subscribers special editions from which all advertisements are excluded, or else must black out or otherwise obliterate all advertising matter.

It was suspected several months ago that the enemy spies were using the advertising columns to send information out of the country, and it was required that every advertisement must be submitted to the police before acceptance for insertion. Apparently this was not sufficiently drastic to be effective.

¹ THE Second Pan-American Child Welfare Congress will meet at Montevideo, Uruguay, in December, 1918. Honorary chairmen of the various sections have been appointed as follows: Section on Sociology and Legislation, Hastings W. Hart; Section on Hygiene, Dr. Albert H. Freiburg; Section on Education, Franklin B. Dyer; Section on Medicine, Richard C. Cabot.

CITIZENSHIP AND CIVICS

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The following list was prepared in the Newark Public Library by Marie L. Prevost, head of the catalog department, under the supervision of John Cotton Dana, who contributes the introduction.]

WHETHER their localities are yet under equal suffrage or not, libraries, large and small, are meeting requests, and are likely to meet more in future, for books that will profit the woman voter and instruct her in the arts of citizenship. The larger libraries whose collections are fairly representative should have no difficulty in supplying on the instant the material desired, for the simple reason that the demand, altho voiced in new words, in no wise expresses a new need. The print that will help a woman to become a good citizen is exactly the same print that has been helping or, much oftener unfortunately, waiting to help the male members of her generation. Government is not one thing to a woman and another to a man, nor are any of the normal processes of governing, from ballot casting to presiding, differentiated by sex. Whether the variation in points of view will or will not produce noticeable changes in future administration, as some affirm and others deny, is not the point at issue here. Political theory, history, functions and righteousness, and their records, do not themselves alter because their students change; and the only way to make this erroneous idea persist—for it may be seen in the popular conception—is to cater to it unreasonably. Already certain manuals for women are appearing; but librarians who take these at their face value without going further will be unwise. The sooner we can make all women realize that the differences in citizenship are of grade and not of kind the better it will be for us all.

While large libraries, therefore, should be able to meet this demand without special forethought, smaller ones, whose accessions are always more or less narrowed to the necessities of immediate strain, may find the following short list of service in purchasing for present wants.

In reducing this selection to practicable size, the omission of scores of excellent books may be presupposed, as in preparing far longer lists the question of choice has

been difficult. An attempt has been made to include a sufficient variety of subjects to cover the main points required in making government and politics intelligible to the average woman or man.

CITIZENSHIP AND CIVICS

"Universal training for citizenship and public service" by Wm. H. Allen, published by Macmillan, N. Y., 1917, \$1.50, is particularly valuable in showing citizens what should be expected of themselves and of those they place over themselves, and for its suggestions toward retaining, in times of peace, the co-operative efficiency called forth by war needs.

"Woman's part in government; whether she votes or not," by Wm. H. Allen, published by Dodd, Mead, N. Y., 1911, \$1.50, is well known; but cannot be too well known. It shows in what effective personal power lies.

"Community and the citizen," by Arthur W. Dunn, published by Heath, Boston, 1908, 75 cents. A textbook which has been called "a revelation in its field."

"American citizenship," by C. A. Beard and M. R. Beard, published by Macmillan, N. Y., 1914, \$1.12. Another good textbook on civics which includes the social aspects.

So far the best of the "woman" books is "The woman voter's manual," by S. E. Forman and Marjorie Shuler, published by Century Co., N. Y., 1918, \$1.00. A preferable substitute would be Mr. Forman's earlier "Advanced civics," published by Century Co., N. Y., 1915 ed., \$1.25, which covers the same ground more fully.

"Civil government in the United States, considered with some reference to its origins," by John Fiske, published by Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1890, \$1.00. A short, accurate and most readable history.

"Hindrances to good citizenship," by James Bryce, published by the Yale University Press, New Haven, 1909, \$1.25, warns against the dangers of indolence, private self-interest, and party spirit.

POLITICS, PARTIES AND VOTING

"Introduction to political parties and practical politics," by P. Orman Ray, pub-

lished by Scribner, N. Y., 1913, \$1.60. Useful for its own information and for its good bibliographies.

"American politics. Political parties and party problems," by J. A. Woodburn, published by Putnam, N. Y., rev. ed., 1914, \$2.50. A much used and often quoted volume.

"Politics and administration," by Frank J. Goodnow, published by Macmillan, N. Y., 1900, \$1.50. Showing how politics are actually administered rather than the legal provisions for them.

"Party organization and machinery," by Jesse Macy, published by Century Co., N. Y., 1912, \$1.25, is described by its name. It contains an appendix giving the full regulations of the Democratic-Republican Organization of the County of New York.

"Democracy and the party system in the United States," by M. Ostrogorski, published by Macmillan, N. Y., 1910, \$1.75. An abridgement by this noted Russian analyst of his longer work "Democracy and the organization of political parties."

"Government by the people," by Robert H. Fuller, published by Macmillan, N. Y., 1908, \$1.00, includes an excellent chapter on the details of voting on election day.

"Primary elections," by C. Edward Merriam, published by the University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 1908, \$1.25, is probably the best book on the subject for general use.

"Short ballot principles," by Richard S. Childs, published by Houghton Mifflin, Boston, 1911, \$1.00. A delightful, humor-touched little volume giving considerably more to the reader than its clear exposition of the short ballot.

"American ballot laws, 1888-1910," by A. C. Ludington, published by the University of the State of New York as Legislative bulletin 40, Albany, 1911, \$1.00, gives a historical summary and an analytical digest of existing laws arranged by states.

GOVERNMENT: NATIONAL, STATE AND LOCAL

"The American commonwealth," by James Bryce, published by Macmillan, N. Y., 1915, \$1.75, needs no introduction to American librarians but may not be omitted from any such list as this.

"Actual government as applied under American conditions," by Albert Bushnell Hart, published by Longmans, N. Y., 1914, \$2.25. An interesting treatise on our government as a whole.

"The state: elements of historical and practical politics," by Woodrow Wilson, published by Heath, Boston, 1910, \$2.40. Full treatment of governmental theory, with studies of ancient and modern forms in many countries.

"Constitutional government in the United States," by Woodrow Wilson, published by the Columbia University Press, N. Y., 1908, \$1.50. Studies of federal departments and the Executive.

"State government in the United States," by Arthur N. Holcombe, published by Macmillan, N. Y., 1916, \$2.25. A critical analysis of state government principles.

"Introduction to the study of government," by Lucius Hudson Holt, published by Macmillan, N. Y., 1915, \$2.00. A general book on government structure that is excellent in its comparative treatment of different states.

"Local government in counties, towns and villages," by J. A. Fairlie, published by Century Co., N. Y., 1906, \$1.25, gives the present common forms of local government other than city.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT AND THE NEWER FORMS

"Municipal administration," by J. A. Fairlie, published by Macmillan, N. Y., 1901, \$3.00. This is a complete, authoritative study of all divisions of city administration in all times and countries.

"American city," by Henry C. Wright, published by McClurg, Chicago, 1916, 50 cents. "An outline of the functions performed by people grouped together in a city."

"American city government," by Charles A. Beard, published by Century Co., N. Y., 1914, \$1.00, includes the newer tendencies and is written by an undoubted authority on things municipal.

"Government of American cities: a program of democracy: a study of municipal organization and the relation of the city to the state," by Horace E. Deming, pub-

lished by Putnam, N. Y., 1909, \$1.50. Contains a reprint of the "Municipal program" of the National Municipal League.

"Government of American cities," by William B. Munro, published by Macmillan, N. Y., 1916, \$2.00. Particularly good from both historic and descriptive viewpoints and well up to date.

"Applied city government," by H. G. James, published by Harper, N. Y., 1914, 75 cents, describes a model commission government charter.

"New city government," by Henry Bruère, published by Appleton, N. Y., 1913, \$2.00. Administrative workings of commission government as seen in a survey of ten cities.

"Initiative, referendum and recall," by William B. Munro, published by Appleton, N. Y., 1913, \$2.00, has been called, and probably is, the best single work on its subjects for the general reader.

As will have been seen, little effort has been made here to touch on anything but the political side of citizenship. Being the obvious approach this is the one that the many will use, and our institutions must be fortified against the onslaught. But where a true and rounded citizenship is really desired and those of our profession have the good fortune to be called in consultation toward its attainment, we will do well to recognize its other and perhaps more important side, the social one. For, to know society, both in the mass and in the individual, in its physical and mental history, its moral proclivities, its actions and reactions, is but to possess the rational equipment for legislating—or voting properly—or using our influence—in its behalf.

THE North Carolina State Conference of Social Service has invited the National Child Labor Committee to undertake a child welfare survey in North Carolina similar to those which the committee has made in Oklahoma and Michigan. The survey will be made in co-operation with a number of the state departments and the information obtained will be used to lay the basis for subsequent action looking toward the standardization and codification of state child welfare laws.

STATE INSTITUTION LIBRARIES IN OHIO

DESIRING to know conditions in the libraries of the state institutions, the Ohio Library Association appointed a committee to make investigations. The committee decided to visit each institution and really see the work and report on its spirit rather than on details and statistics. The first step was to secure the permission of the Ohio State Board of Administration, which controls these institutions, and a letter to the president brought a cordial reply in which he promised the "cheerful co-operation" of each superintendent.

Then the committee consulted several persons of experience in directing institution library work and, from their suggestions, report blanks and questionnaires, prepared a list of points on which it seemed wise to concentrate attention. The idea was to make the visits as informal and friendly as possible and to avoid any appearance of gathering testimony. The question blanks were not carried on the trips but were filled out afterwards.

The librarians, who visited the twenty-one institutions supported by the state, were welcomed kindly, by officers and by inmates. In some cases the hospitality was royal, for the guests were met at trains, driven in state to the buildings, dined in the superintendents' private dining rooms, and in one case a special evening of song was arranged to honor the occasion. In some cases the superintendents were more anxious to show off their specialties than to discuss the books, so they ushered their visitors thru green-houses and kitchens, class-rooms and hospital wards, showed them the views and introduced them right and left. But eventually the important topic was reached and the information supplied.

The libraries vary in size from the penitentiary collection of ten thousand volumes to the hospital for the criminally insane without a single book. The books have been secured in many ways, by purchase, by gifts from individuals and from societies, and by taking discards from public libraries. Some of the collections have been selected admirably, especially those of the institution for the feeble-minded and the

reformatory for women. The librarian of the first, a teacher who has had a summer course at Chautauqua, has built up a well-balanced children's library; the list for purchase for the other was prepared, at the request of the superintendent, by Miss Doren of Dayton. Some of the libraries are made up mostly of fiction but the men's reformatory has many books of history, poetry and technology which are well read, remarkably so, for each man is limited to one book at a time, with which to while away the long solitary evenings, when he might be expected to crave novels. (The officers report attempts of the men to smuggle books they have enjoyed to friends in other cells.) Some of the libraries contain books unsuited to the ages and tastes of the inmates and consequently useless.

Two of the institutions have full-time librarians but only one has a trained worker. The others are cared for by inmates, chaplains, teachers, nurses, and office assistants, and one by the postmistress. In some the books are on open shelves, in others they are kept in locked cases. In the penitentiary and the reformatory the men are not permitted to go to the library but select their books from printed catalogs and the volumes are delivered to them in their cells. In several places the collections are divided into traveling libraries, charged to the cottages or wards. At the girls' industrial school the library is in the basement of the school-house and is not used as a reading room, but delegates come from the cottages carrying baskets of books to be returned and choosing, with the aid of the teacher-librarian, fresh sets. In both the girls' and the boys' industrial schools there are reference collections and supplementary reading for school-work, separated from the recreational literature.

Some of the institutions have no periodicals. One has magazines brought to it regularly by women of the neighborhood, after their families have read them. In the boys' industrial school each cottage is supplied with weeklies subscribed for by the superintendent and by friends and parents of the boys. At the reformatory each man is permitted to take three periodicals. The visitor happened to be there on the

day of the arrival of the *Saturday Evening Post* and saw two prisoners busy assorting the huge piles. The tables in the periodical room of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home are laden with a choice of magazines which would make the librarian of a town library quite envious.

Most of the institutions do not keep records of circulation. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Home reports an annual circulation of twelve thousand volumes but shows a strange fluctuation. Each soldier receives, in addition to this home provided by the state, a pension from the federal government. When the pension money arrives, four times a year, so many of the men depart to spend it that the circulation drops suddenly and fearfully. When the pensions are spent the men return, little by little, resume their reading habits and the circulation gains steadily until the next pension day.

One institution has its own bindery. The others make no provision for rebinding. Consequently the favorite books are in tatters, and in some places, where economy has reduced the book fund to little or nothing, there is great need.

Do these institutions borrow from the state or local libraries? Two of them do so occasionally and one borrows altogether.* The others give various reasons for not borrowing: for fear of either catching or spreading contagious disease, for dread of accountability for damage or loss, thru discouragement over unsuccessful attempts to borrow in the past. One institution does not have to borrow, on the contrary it lends books to the people of the neighborhood.

The inmates of these institutions are free from anxiety and distraction. Their clothes, their meals, their sleeping quarters are provided for them, their hours are regulated, even the tasks assigned are performed without the nervous tension of modern industry. They have more time to read than any group of normal persons and therefore they should be supplied with quantities of reading matter. They are free from responsi-

* See the report on libraries in institutions in Cleveland to be published in a forthcoming number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

bility but they have lost the most precious things in life; the companionship of family and friends, opportunities to see plays and to hear music and lectures, to be active in club and church and community life. For contact with the outside world they must depend largely upon books.

Books and periodicals are needed on a great variety of subjects, for these people come from all walks of life and expect to return to various occupations and hobbies. Some of the men and women have had little education and need simple books in large print and easy sentences, such books as are suitable for foreigners beginning to read English. On the other hand, among the patients in hospitals for the insane are many professional men and others of wide culture. For all, books are needed to amuse, to instruct, to stimulate, to plant high ideals of personal and civic morality. Attractive make-up is important, especially to appeal to the indifferent.

The wise selection of books is one of the serious problems of every library, as the experienced librarian with access to bibliographies and book reviews and lists from other libraries will admit. It is not surprising, then, to find that these collections, many of which have been secured as gifts or bought from very limited funds by persons without book selection tools, are weak; on the contrary it is surprising that they are as satisfactory as they are.

In what spirit is the library service rendered? With genuine interest and a desire to please and help but without comprehension of the healing and invigorating power of great literature and the importance of fitting the book to the individual reader. And there is no vision of what the libraries might accomplish by implanting the reading habit and accustoming the readers to library methods and so preparing them, when liberated, to turn to books and libraries for pleasure and assistance.

The committee would have liked to recommend that the association use its influence to secure the appointment of a librarian for state institutions, with funds sufficient to build up useful and attractive collections. The war, however, made it inappropriate to urge new offices and new

expenditures. So the committee contented itself with recommending three definite, practical things:

That the Board of Administration be requested to have the bindery at Mansfield rebind books for the other institutions;

That an invitation be extended to each ward, as he leaves his institution, to use the public library of the town where he goes to live;

That the association offer to assist the present librarians of the institutions in the choice of new books.

The Ohio Library Association instructed its committee for the year 1918 to carry out these recommendations.

MARY RUDD COCHRAN.

A LIBRARY FOR AMERICANS IN LONDON

WHEN America came into the war, the managing director of the Dorland Advertising Agency in London, George W. Kettle, foresaw the convenience of a reading room and library where the American soldier or sailor in London could see copies of his home newspaper, or any other American paper in which he is interested. A library was accordingly started by the agency in its building, at 16 Regent street, S. W.—close to Piccadilly Circus, the heart of London. Before many weeks had passed, the agency had completed contracts to supply American newspapers and magazines to the American Army and Navy Units, the American Red Cross, and the American Y. M. C. A.

As this department is run entirely without any fee for the service it renders to American visitors, publishers of newspapers are invited to mail copies each week to make the library as comprehensive as possible. Every additional paper sent means happy hours for some American boy thousands of miles from his home.

When the *Tuscania* sank, and hundreds of American troops were temporarily accommodated at an Irish port, the librarian of the above reading room dispatched to the temporary camp large numbers of American magazines and newspapers to amuse and cheer the men.

A JUNIOR TRAINING CLASS—THE EXPERIENCE OF THE WASHINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARY

"Gentlemen," said the commandant at the opening of a military training camp, "we have just thirty days in which to take you and make soldiers of you. In the short time we have you here, we intend to put you thru all the training, from an artillery standpoint, that you would get in the regular three years course." In comparison with this program, our decision to conduct a one month's training course to fit for junior clerical positions in the Washington Public Library did not seem too difficult.

The necessity to fill the gaps made by the rush of the younger members of the staff to higher paid government positions was upon us and we could not draw upon library schools, or upon other libraries, which were equally handicapped, or hope to attract into long courses a sufficient number of students to meet the emergency. There was no alternative but to follow the example of the Army camps and resort to intensive training. At the time of writing we are completing the second one month course and we have found the experiment an interesting one.

Our first necessity was to define as accurately as possible the purposes of the training, and to protect ourselves from any misconceptions in regard to the standing of the students upon completion of the course. We were therefore more explicit in telling applicants that the course was a war measure only, that the instruction would be of a most limited nature designed to prepare them for the business end of library work, namely, that connected with the circulation of books or distinctly clerical detail, that the salaries would be limited to the two lowest, and that there would not be opportunities for promotion without further training. We felt, however, that the course had something to offer young people just leaving school who had had no business experience to qualify them for government positions and we thought it might commend itself to the parents of these young people as offering a safe and

protected environment and one affording certain educational advantages. If these students left after a reasonable period of service, the library would not have put as large an investment of time and thought into their training as it does with the students of the regular eight months' course. If, on the other hand, they found library work attractive and proved themselves adapted for it, they might be tempted to enter the longer course later. The shorter course would afford them and us a desirable period of probation.

Our first point of interest was to see whom we could attract into the library service at a time when relatively large salaries were to be had almost for the asking. Our first idea, based on the thought that the course was designed to recruit for junior clerical positions only, was that we would require only part of the high school course as educational qualification, but we later found that it would not be hard to maintain our ordinary educational standards and the personnel of the second class has been as high as we have ordinarily secured. Many members of that class were army women who wanted occupation when their husbands went abroad. Apparently, the library environment appealed more to husbands than to the anxious mothers of our imagination, for in the second class we had not a single application from high school students, altho posters announcing the course were exhibited in each of the three large high schools and the matter was taken up personally with the principals, the date of the course being arranged in connection with the mid-year graduation.

Our idea was to limit the range of instruction but to demand high standards for the work covered. We felt that each student should acquire a satisfactory library hand, both joined and disjoined, a certain facility with the typewriter so that lists and forms could be typed creditably in a reasonable time, that desk work, filing and other detail should be handled accurately, systematically, and expeditiously. Classification, how to use the catalog, covering the most important

forms of entries, with exercises in alphabetizing cards, some general book talks and accounts of the activities of the various departments by their chiefs, completed the ground covered.

The students proved responsive, intelligent, and most eager to learn. The opening up of a new world of interests to many of them was interesting to watch, and more than one said that whether they secured positions or not the month's experience would be invaluable to them.

The chief difficulties in carrying out the program of instruction were to secure enough practice in desk work without unduly taxing the circulation departments and to get additional typewriters for sufficient practice to ensure any degree of speed, since war work was consuming the entire output of the typewriter factories. More especially the lack of time resulted in a failure to acquire those essential things that come more by absorption than by actual instruction; the sense of the relation of one piece of work to another and to the whole, *esprit de corps* and a professional attitude. These things may come with experience. In the meantime the library suffers, especially when it becomes necessary to appoint too many meagerly trained workers in the same department. In order to follow up the preliminary instruction, heads of departments make monthly reports on each student for three months after appointment to enable the director to keep in touch with the work and spirit of the student and to correct such weaknesses as she can.

As there proved to be no vacancies for the members of the second class immediately at the end of their course, they will continue their instruction another month or pending appointment. Their further training will include such part of the senior class course as they are fitted for, supplemented by general book talks and fifteen hours weekly of practice work.

CLARA W. HERBERT,
Director, Training Class.

TWO NEW WELFARE LIBRARIES IN NEW YORK CITY

MORE and more are American communities coming to realize their community duty toward the well-being of the individual members of each body politic. In New York city are two organizations working for physical and social welfare, whose work is becoming increasingly important. Both have felt the need of libraries as an aid in the proper carrying out of their work, and both have organized special libraries within the past year, putting trained librarians in charge.

The American Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men at 311 Fourth avenue, has a library which consists of books, pamphlets and magazine articles relating to the re-education and care of cripples. It was formed by Douglas C. McMurtrie and maintained by him until the fall of 1917 when he became director of the institute. At that time he transferred the books to the institute and Miss L. Lucile Davis was appointed librarian.

Before the war the literature on crippled children formed the bulk of the collection, but now that relating to disabled soldiers is the larger. Thus far it has been devoted to rehabilitation of the limb cripple but its scope is to be enlarged to include the blind, deaf and neurotic cases as well. The orthopedic side is also to be more strongly represented. Until recently it has been chiefly used by the research staff of the institute, but is open to all who are interested in this subject. It is indexed by author only, tho an analytical index is in course of preparation.

The National Organization for Public Health Nursing, at 156 Fifth avenue, is headed by Lillian D. Wald as honorary president, with Mary Beard as its active head. Its official magazine is the *Public Health Nurse Quarterly*, and it also issues a *Bulletin* eight times a year.

The library was started in the summer of 1917, and the books on hand were cataloged at that time, but no one was regularly in charge until March 1, when Frances R. Young was appointed librarian. The library is to consist of pamphlets, clippings,

books and periodicals on public health questions. The material is selected from the social welfare and public health points of view, rather than from the purely technical; it is to help the nurse to help others to help themselves. The public health nurse is constantly in touch with the following, on all of which the library has literature, usually in pamphlet form: Prevention of blindness, Cancer, Contagious diseases, Feeble-mindedness, Food conservation and dietetics, Health insurance (the need for it), Housing problem, Medical school inspection, School nursing, Mental hygiene, Obstetrics, Occupational hygiene, Pellagra, Infant welfare, Prenatal work, Sanitation, Social hygiene, Tuberculosis, Typhoid, Venereal diseases, Red Cross work, and Social conditions.

The public health nurse seeks to remedy family and community conditions thru her contact with individual cases of physical defect. The library was established to keep her in touch with the way other nurses have solved their problems. In rural communities particularly the public health nurse is often the social worker as well, all of which is a very roundabout way of saying that the nursing end of a public health nurse's work is the smallest end, no matter how large that may be.

The organization is endeavoring thru its magazine to get the nurses to send to the library for material, and is also sending out letters to members telling them of it. The pamphlets, etc., are to go out in packages, free of charge except for return postage; the borrower may have them for two weeks from the day they are received. Eventually the organization wants every state in the Union to take over this work and to have one or more libraries in every state where the nurse may borrow material, which will almost always be in pamphlet form. In this case the organization expects to discontinue sending out material from this library and to turn all requests for material over to the state from which it has come, insisting that the nurses use the libraries so designated in their own state.

The package library is only part of the work, for the library is used now as a bureau or clearing house for information

on public health literature. Every morning brings a call for literature on infant welfare for children's week in some small community. The inquirer usually wants quantities of literature to distribute free of charge to the people of her town, and is referred to the people who are prepared to handle such material in bulk.

Space is to be set aside in the magazine to be devoted to the library, and here will be listed the books, pamphlets and magazine articles of the month that will most interest the public health nurse.

THE NEW SERVICE BUREAU IN WASHINGTON

At the regular meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association in May, Dr. Arthur J. Klein of the Service Bureau, spoke to the association on "The Service Bureau, the librarian and the information game." Mr. Klein referred to his appeal at the March meeting of the association for the assistance of librarians in the work of listing and arranging information, and the splendid response to that appeal. He expressed his appreciation of the sacrifice entailed to many of the libraries in putting aside for the time some of their own lines of work in order to enable their assistants to help in the work at the Service Bureau.

The Service Bureau was created by executive order, Mar. 19, 1918, its purpose being to establish a place where information concerning all government activities, the personnel, location and function of all bureaus, offices, etc., could be found. Its aim is to give to the man coming to Washington to transact business with the government exact information as to the location of the person or office he desires to find, so that he shall not waste precious time in going from place to place, as has been too often the case heretofore. Three bureaus of information were already in existence when the Service Bureau was inaugurated; one at the Council of National Defense, another at the Food Administration, and a third in the Committee of Public Information, but none of these were well situated, nor did they have the funds to carry on the work nor the authority to require from

the various government departments the information necessary to make such a service of value. The Service Bureau was given the funds and the authority to ask for information, and has recently moved into a central position at 15th and G streets. Dr. Klein sketched the makeup of the Committee of Public Information to show that the logical place for the Service Bureau was under that committee. In mentioning the *Official Bulletin*, published by the committee, he announced that the Service Bureau was in the process of making an index for it, a fact that was appreciatively received.

One of the first tasks of the Service Bureau was, as Dr. Klein put it, to "sell the idea"; that is, to convince the various branches of the government that the bureau was going to render a distinct service and one which would be of importance to them. The bureau has a mailing service to answer the large number of inquiries that come to it thru the mail; a collection of informational books, directories and the like; and most important of all, a directory on cards. The latter is arranged under Department, Bureau, Office, etc., and subject, with a separate name list for personnel. The cards are arranged under guides of varying sizes and in two colors, so that the bureaus, divisions, etc., under a department stand out clearly. A system of call numbers has been devised, which shows at a glance the location of any office in the organization of a department. Catch word references are also used where an office is popularly known by some abbreviated form of title. There is also a visible index showing the organization of the various departments. This is merely a skeleton index.

In the first six days of its existence the Service Bureau was visited by over 1300 people. It is the dispenser of fleeting information; historical records are not within its scope; it looks to the libraries for such material and expects to refer to them inquiries which have to do with technical research questions and "historical information"—that is, anything over a month old. The bureau hopes to be of use to the libraries and Dr. Klein invited the members of the association to make use of it and to

call and see for themselves the work that the Service Bureau is undertaking to do.

VOCATIONAL LIBRARY BEGUN AT ALBANY

THE vocational placement department of the New York state employment bureau has installed a collection of books, largely from the State Traveling Library, which is to be the nucleus of a library on the trades for young people. The librarian of the Albany High School has been helpful with suggestions. Arrangements are under way for installing additional books of fiction thru the co-operation of the Pruyn Library, one of the city libraries.

The original purpose of such a library was to provide information about particular trades in order to stimulate interest and increase the efficiency of girls and boys in the trades. "In addition," writes Anna A. Boochever, the supervisor of the department, "we should welcome suggestive reading, written in simple language, and in a manner that would appeal to girls and boys between fourteen and eighteen years of age. We found such a limited bibliography of books dealing directly with trades that we have introduced biography of great men and women, books giving general advice to young people, and we are planning to add interesting books of fiction. This would be a tangible method of securing the confidence of boys and girls in our department and of bringing them in for frequent interviews.

"On Thursday evening of each week our offices are open for follow-up work. At such time applicants who have been referred to positions are invited to call after business hours, to report on their progress. Advice is given which would tend to advancement in position, and readjustments are made for better opportunities. For many applicants we have secured work after school and during vacations in order to encourage a continuation of their educational opportunities. During these consultations the boys and girls become most confidential, their plans and aspirations are crystallized. Therefore, the placing of the right book with the interested boy or girl may have the most far-reaching results."

NOTES AND REFLECTIONS ON LIBRARY SALARIES

THE question of salaries is of never-failing interest and importance in the educational world. From the newly-organized library unions to the special committee on teachers' salaries in the N. E. A., there is everywhere agitation and discussion of ways and means by which the librarian and the teacher alike can secure sufficient increase in wages to meet the rapidly rising cost of living. Thousands of teachers have gone into other lines of work, and librarians likewise—as shown by the letter from the Association of American Library Schools in last month's JOURNAL—have been leaving the libraries in such large numbers as to affect seriously the work of the institutions.

From Pratt Institute Miss Rathbone, who has made a careful study of the situation, writes:

"As the year closes, two factors stand out clearly as showing the influence of the war—one an increased demand for our graduates at distinctly better salaries than hitherto, and the other a diminished number of applications for the class of 1919. The former is caused by the need of skilled workers in all departments of the government; the reason for the other is twofold: on the one hand the drafting into war work of girls graduating from school and college, on the other the hesitation of untrained assistants, of whom we have many in each class, to give up an assured position in times of uncertainty. This is especially true because in many cases brothers who have helped with the family support have been drafted. But I feel very strongly that girls need professional training now as never before. Those who go into temporary, unskilled work will find themselves with no economic basis when the war is over, and the untrained worker may find her burdens heavier than ever a year hence, while her productivity will have increased very little if at all. So that this coming year of all others is the time, it seems to me, when the library schools should be filled to capacity that they may help to meet the professional demands of the present and may help women to prepare themselves for an uncertain future."

The Army Ordnance Department of the War Department has announced its policy of equal pay for equal work done by women filling the places of men in war industries, and this policy, if adhered to, will undoubtedly attract increasingly large numbers of women from the professions to munitions and similar establishments.

The board of trustees of the Tacoma Public Library has transmitted to the City Council, with its full approval, a petition from the library staff asking that library employes be given equal consideration with other city employes in the matter of salary increases thruout the city, which is now being considered by the City Council.

In Hibbing, Minn., the library board, early in June, granted an increase of 10 per cent in salaries to the librarians and other employes. This affects all not given raises at the preceding meeting of the board.

In Des Moines, Iowa, a scheme of library service was adopted April 1 which provided for substantial increases in salaries for a large number of the staff, amounting to about \$1500 per year.

FRANCE STARTS WAR LIBRARY AND MUSEUM

AN item in the *Nation* for June 15 says that the French government has established in Paris a library and museum in which will be collected all the material needed by the historians of the present war. The authorities hope to collect in this country all the information relating to the activities of the United States, whether governmental or private, since the beginning of the conflict in 1914, and especially everything that relates to the part taken by the United States in the war itself since the declaration of war in 1917. The history of public opinion during these eventful years is almost as important as the narrative of military and governmental activity. As funds are very limited, the French government will appreciate the contribution of documents and periodicals bearing on this subject. All material may be sent to the Bibliothèque-Musée de la Guerre, care of Professor Adolphe Cohn, Columbia University, New York city.

WOMAN'S TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT IN PORTLAND (ORE.) LIBRARY

"EVERY man is changing his business these days," remarked a man who was himself transferring his interest in lumbering to ship construction.

That women are also finding new uses for their training or former equipment has become a proverb. One housewife who lives in a city has transformed a space in her pantry formerly devoted to flower arrangement, into what she calls her "dairy," for the purchase of a cow has made possible cheese and buttermilk—processes never dreamed of in town in our days of careless wasteful living a few months ago.

A woman's technical department just created at the Portland Public Library is an endeavor to keep pace with the new special training required by women.

For the women intending to fill office positions vacated by men, there are late books on efficiency, advertising, the psychology of salesmanship, secretarial work, accounting, shorthand and typewriting methods, and works on vocations.

The new "farmers" will find works on intensive farming, farm engineering, rural economics, plant husbandry, farm business arithmetic, dry farming and irrigation, silos, spraying, pruning manuals, fertilizers, forage crops, farmer's veterinary information, as well as sanitation in all its aspects, truck-growing, marketing, poultry raising and dairy technology.

Nursing and first aid books, food adulteration, bacteria, also scientific feeding of the family, with recipes for the new methods in cooking and conservation of wheat, meat and sugar, are found in this technical room.

The practice of economy in dress to-day gives impulse to books like "Every woman her own dressmaker," "Practical home millinery," and the monthly magazines of fashion, which are kept in this department.

Two blue-capped khaki-clad women in "feminalls" carrying the outfit of the professional window-cleaner, call to mind the books on laundering, hotel housekeeping, and apartment house service, also stored in the woman's technical department.

DR. LICHTENSTEIN TO LEAVE NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY

Dr. Walter Lichtenstein, who has been librarian at Northwestern University since 1908, has been retired from his position by action of the board of trustees. Dr. Lichtenstein will be granted a year's leave of absence on half pay, beginning Sept. 1.

The reason offered by the trustees is that the university must make all possible economies during the coming year, and since it was recalled that the library had been successfully carried on during his trip to South America in 1914-15, it was felt that a similar arrangement of administration might be effected at this time.

In the first letter sent by Acting-President Holgate to Dr. Lichtenstein in April, it was proposed to discontinue his salary after Aug. 31. This summary action was protested by Dr. Lichtenstein, on the ground that in 1911 he had been given the rank and title of full professor, which according to the understanding at Northwestern and the rules of the Association of American University Professors meant that his position was permanent and that he should not be removed without cause. During the ten years that Dr. Lichtenstein has been at Northwestern the library has become one of the better university libraries.

It has been hinted in certain Chicago papers that Dr. Lichtenstein's removal had something to do with patriotism. Tho born in Germany, he was brought to this country when but two years of age, and his father became a naturalized citizen in 1893. His own citizenship has always been recognized by the American government, which has issued to him the usual American passports for all his travels. In 1914, when in South America, Dr. Lichtenstein aided, very indirectly, a German carrying mail from Buenos Aires to Genoa. On his return to this country in 1915 he reported the incident to his trustees, and the university counsel went to Washington and interviewed the officials of the State Department. His report to the trustees was that while the action, at worst, may have been foolish, it had in no way violated the laws of this country, and involved no moral question of any kind.

"YOUR HOME"—THE JOHNSON CITY LIBRARY

WHAT would some of the towns which are longing for a public library, think of having one of 6500 volumes, housed in a most attractive building, with artistic decorations, handsome hangings, rugs and furniture, great fire-places, comfortable living and sun rooms for reading, a children's room dear to the heart of every child, one of the best collections of pictures in this section of the state on the walls, a fully equipped kitchen and dining room, with everything for use from tin ware to exquisite silver, linen and china, and club rooms for the use of community groups! Would not these longing towns say, had they such a library, "Truly we have a home." This is what Johnson City possesses and this is what the people say, and therefore, the library has been named "Your Home."

"Your Home," the gift of big-hearted and big-minded men of Johnson City, is first and foremost a library, having an unusually fine selection of readable and workable books. In March, 1917, when the library was first opened, there were 2300 books on the shelves. Now at the end of one year there are over 5800 books, and in that time 76,820 books have been circulated. Of this number 21,966 were non-fiction; and the circulation averages 10 books for every person in the town of 8000 persons, or 18 books for each of the 4100 borrowers registered.

The library is splendidly located as a community center. It is surrounded by a large section of the largest shoe manufacturing center in the world, by thriving churches, homes, and the public playgrounds for young and old. This fact, coupled with the attractiveness of the library, the privileges extended, and the spontaneous and helpful co-operation of the townspeople, has made the institution a success in the first year of its existence.

The library was given without a penny of expense to the townspeople, with no strings attached for its upkeep, with no fines charged for books—in fact with only one condition: that the payment of money must not enter into the question in relation of its use by the public. The rule works both

ways. The library charges nothing for the use of the building or any of its equipment, and on the other hand admission or other charge may not be made by any community group. In the 315 working days of the library, in the last year, 410 groups, with a total attendance of 8000, used the library. The interests represented covered a wide range: Red Cross workers, literary societies, men's clubs, Boy Scouts, university alumnae, study clubs and purely recreational groups.

The work with the children has been made especially prominent, first in the room provided for them. Seldom will one find a more attractive place from the viewpoint of a critic or of a child. With its sage green walls, the geranium cretonne curtains, the comfortable fumed oak and willow furniture, the children feel that it is a place which belongs, without question, to them. They love the finely colored prints, such as Murillo's "The melon eaters," MacWhirter's "June in the Austrian Tyrol," and Millais's "Boyhood of Sir Walter Raleigh." All these things, added to the freedom granted the children, create in them a feeling of responsibility, which is shown in the care given to the furnishings and equipment, and the good use of the books in general. Of the 76,820 books circulated from March, 1917, to March, 1918, 32,693 were juvenile.

Here is what the mother of one of the children said, after she had followed the advice of her daughter and formed the library habit: "Until I went to the library I never knew how to make graham bread and I never could bake a good pie. I wasted what seems now an appalling amount of food. The library taught me new and practical methods. It showed me that home economics is a real science."

A child is permitted to take out one book of fiction and one book of non-fiction at a time. With adults more latitude is granted. They are permitted to borrow two books of fiction and as many volumes of non-fiction as they choose at one time.

Library work among the women is growing by leaps and bounds. Particularly the foreign born and foreign speaking women are developing interest. The volumes most

popular are related to home economics and to politics.

The foreign books most in demand are Polish, Slavic or Lithuanian, of which there are now 308. From the time the foreign-speaking women began coming to the library, the supply has been short of the demand. The most avid readers are the women who do not know more than a half dozen words in English.

Besides the knitting clubs which meet regularly to work for the soldiers, 3000 books and magazines have been shipped thru the library to the boys at the front.

Other educational work includes the distribution thru books of thousands of pamphlets on gardening, canning, food conservation and economy.

A little later classes in stenography and other business subjects may be started. And eventually it is possible that there will be cobbling classes and other instruction in trades.

"Your Home" was formerly a dwelling house and has been entirely remodeled to fit the purposes of the library. The original cost of remodeling, equipment and all expenses of organizing and furnishing of the library was \$25,000. This included the 2500 books with which the library opened. Since that time, because of the demand, more have been added until it now has 6500 books. It is estimated that the running expenses, yearly, will average \$9000 or \$10,000. There is no endowment fund, the expenses being met by the donors, the members of the Endicott, Johnson Company. Chief among these in interest, as well as in financial support, is H. L. Johnson, from whose ideas the library was developed. Equally hearty support is given by George F. Johnson.

HAZEL E. KILIAN.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF READERS

Readers who read through,
Readers who read at,
Readers who read in,
Readers who read round about,
And the well-beloved readers who read between the lines.

—From "The gentle reader," by S. M. CROTHERS.

PUBLICATIONS ON FOOD IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

THIS list of bulletins and leaflets on the conservation and preparation of food, printed in one or more foreign languages, was sent out by the library publicity committee of the U. S. Food Administration for Illinois, as its Library Letter no. 11. The problem of food conservation is especially complicated in communities where there is a large foreign-born population, and knowledge of English among adults is too slight to enable them to read even the daily newspapers.

Librarians who are conscientiously trying to look after the needs of their foreign-born population will welcome the following list of publications in foreign languages on the subject of food:

Agricultural Department of the Chicago Hebrew Institute, 1258 Taylor Street, Chicago, Ill.

The Food Conservation Bulletin:

1. The impending crisis
2. Home canning of vegetables and fruits
3. Food economy in war time
4. Applying the wisdom of the ant (use of fruits and vegetables)

Published partly in *English* and partly in *Yiddish*.

Bristol County Agricultural School, Segrengset, Mass.

Bulletin on canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables.

Published in *Arabic (Syrian)*, *French*, *Italian*, and *Portuguese*.

Hampden County Improvement League, Springfield, Mass.

Bulletin 24—"Cold pack method of canning."

Published in *Polish*.

Miss Margaret Justin, Home Demonstration Leader, U. P., Extension Division, Michigan Agricultural College, Court House, Marquette, Mich.

Bulletin on "Food."

In *Finnish*. In preparation.

Massachusetts Agricultural College, Agricultural Extension Service, Amherst, Mass.

Extension circular on canning of fruits and vegetables.

Published in *French*, *Italian*, *Lithuanian*, and *Polish*.

Massachusetts Board of Food Administration, State House, Boston, Mass.

United States Food Leaflets:

1. Start the day right
2. Do you know corn meal?
3. Whole dinner in one dish
4. Choose your food wisely



THE DWELLING HOUSE REMODELLED AS "YOUR HOME"



A BUSY MOMENT IN THE CHILDREN'S ROOM



THE LIVING AND READING ROOM
"YOUR HOME" IS THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AT JOHNSON CITY, N. Y.



THE SUN ROOM IS A READING ROOM, TOO

5. Make a little meat go a long way
6. Do you know oatmeal?
7. Food for your children
8. Instead of meat

Translated and published in *Armenian, Finnish, French, Greek, Italian, Lithuanian, Polish, Portuguese, Swedish, Syrian, and Yiddish.*

New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, Durham, N. H.

Lessons for the preparation of foods for the present emergency:

2. War bread (Circular 23)
3. Corn meal and other corn products (Circular 24)
4. Means of saving meat (Circular 25)
5. Milk and its products (Circular 27)
6. What to eat in war time (Circular 30)

A series of lessons published in *French, Greek, and Polish.*

New Jersey Department of Agriculture, Trenton, N. J.

Leaflets written by M. Anna Hauser, State Home Demonstration Leader:

1. Good food at little cost; whole grain hominy and corn meal dishes.
2. Save vegetables and fruits for winter; home canning instructions.

Published in *Hungarian, Italian, Polish, and Yiddish.*

United States Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C. H. H. Wheaton, Chief, Division of Immigrant Education.

Food conservation series of "America's war lessons."

Published for purpose of teaching foreigners English. These lessons are now being translated into several foreign languages.

United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C.

Home information card.

Published in *French, Italian, and Polish.*

Food posters.

Published with legends in *Italian, Lithuanian, Polish, and Yiddish.*

DECIMAL CLASSIFICATION OF AGRICULTURE

A DETAILED classification of agriculture now printing will be sent to all libraries of agricultural colleges or experiment stations on the printed lists of the United States Department of Agriculture and, on request, to other agricultural librarians having enough interest to test or examine the scheme critically and send the editor notes of faults or suggestions for improvement. This classification is for incorporation in the 10th edition of the Decimal Classification by Melvil Dewey, to be published next winter. Address Forest Press, Lake Placid Club, N. Y.

AN EXCHANGE OF PRACTICAL INFORMATION

THE District of Columbia Library Association is devoting a part of each regular meeting to an exchange of information which has proved of practical value to the members. Questions are sent to the secretary, who sends them out to members with the notice of the meeting, so that members come prepared to contribute replies. The questions submitted have been very practical, and the information secured thru this interchange of experience has been of such very definite value that it seems a pity more local clubs do not make the same plan a feature of their meetings.

At the May meeting, for example, the president read the following questions which had been submitted in advance. The account is quoted from a report of the meeting sent in by Miss Atwood, the secretary of the association:

"1. *Where can be secured a list of associations of employers?*

"Mr. Meyer reported that at the Library of Congress they used 'Convention dates,' successor to Russell's 'Convention dates' but did not find it very satisfactory; Mr. Houghton recommended U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Publ. no. 61, Misc. Ser. 'Commercial organization of the United States,' revised July 1, 1917. In using this one has to do some searching for information as the arrangement is by location, but Mr. Houghton kindly gave the pages on which he found the desired information as follows: p. 27, 30, 33, 35², 47², 52, 54, 66, 67, 68, 74, 82, 85, 86², 90, 92, 100, 115.

"2. *What libraries in the city are currently indexing trade and other journals?*

"Miss Cross reported that the Library of the Department of Commerce is indexing about 3000 journals. This index is on cards.

"Miss Stone drew attention to the fact that the Bureau of Railway Economics made a practice of indexing all the more important articles dealing with the subject of railways.

"3. *Is there any place in the city where the various questionnaires sent out by the government are collected?*

"Joint Board on Minerals and Deriva-

tives located at the Geological Survey collects those on its own subject but gets many others also. The questionnaire sent out by the Census gives much information as to the questionnaires previously sent out by other government agencies.

"4. *Has this Association designated a depository of the bibliographies compiled by the various libraries in Washington?*

"Nothing has been done in regard to this matter by the association. Mr. Meyer, speaking as chief of the division of bibliography of the Library of Congress, urged the necessity for collecting such bibliographical material, and suggested the division of bibliography as the logical depository. He said that there was a feeling that after this war the United States would be looked to more and more for research work in all lines and that we should be preparing for the demands that were sure to be made upon us. The Library of Congress should be the clearing house for all information as to what scientific or other investigations are being undertaken and as to what bibliographical material has already been compiled on various subjects.

"5. *Which two press clipping bureaus cover the broadest field and give generally the best service?*

"To this question several people murmured 'none,' but Mr. Houghton reported having received fairly satisfactory service from Henry Romeike and the Luce Press Clipping Bureau."

SCHOOL LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN NEW ENGLAND.

A MEETING of teachers, librarians, and others interested in school libraries was held at Simmons College, Boston, on May 18. Addresses were made by Mary E. Hall, of the Girls' High School of Brooklyn, Clarence D. Kingsley, agent for Massachusetts high schools, Ernest L. Collins, head master of the Quincy High School, Martha G. Pritchard, librarian of the Bridgewater Normal School, and Herbert S. Weaver, head master of the School of Practical Arts, Boston.

A constitution was adopted and the following were elected officers of the New England Association of School Librarians

for the year 1918-19: President, Martha C. Pritchard, librarian of State Normal School, Bridgewater, Mass.; vice-presidents, Iva M. Young, librarian of the High School, Machester, N. H., and Mary H. Davis, librarian of the High School, Brookline, Mass.; secretary-treasurer, Anna L. Bates, librarian of the High School, Quincy, Mass.; advisory board, Samuel Thurber, of the Newton Technical High School, Newtonville, Mass., Alfred M. Hitchcock, of the High School of Hartford, Hartford, Conn., and Alice M. Jordan, supervisor of children's work, Public Library, Boston, Mass.

New England schools are urged to send names of principal or faculty member to the secretary at 72 Willow St., Wollaston, Mass., that they may receive notices of future meetings of the association.

ANNA L. BATES, *Secretary.*

PHILIPPINE GRADUATES TO STUDY LIBRARY SCIENCE

AN act (No. 2746) has been passed by the fourth Philippine legislature, in its second session, authorizing the Secretary of Justice to grant scholarships to graduates of the College of Liberal Arts of the University of the Philippines to specialize in the United States in bibliography and library science.

The text is as follows:

SECTION 1. The Secretary of Justice is authorized to appoint every two years, upon the recommendation of the Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines, not more than five students who shall have successfully completed the course of library science in the College of Liberal Arts, to complete their studies in said science and in bibliographic science in a university of the United States designated by said Secretary of Justice.

SEC. 2. The sum of twelve thousand pesos is hereby appropriated, out of any funds in the Insular Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry out the purposes of this Act during the year nineteen hundred and eighteen.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect on its approval.

The act was approved Feb. 18, 1918, and it is hoped that five students may be sent to this country to begin work in September.

DR. HILL REPORTS ON HIS TRIP THRU SOUTHERN CAMPS

TRAVELING as a representative of the American Library Association War Service Committee, Dr. Frank P. Hill of Brooklyn, visited the southeastern group of camps and cantonments in April and May for the purpose of noting the library work being done in this field, and to see what, if any, extension of the work was possible. The trip included the following ten camps: Greene, at Charlotte, N. C.; Jackson, Columbia, S. C.; Hancock, Augusta, Ga.; Wheeler, Macon, Ga.; Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.; Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.; Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.; McClellan, Anniston, Ala.; Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.; and Sevier, Greenville, S. C. In addition he visited the six cities of Charleston, S. C., Savannah, Ga., New Orleans, La., Pensacola, Fla., and Mobile, Ala., also Paris Island, S. C. where libraries are, or are about to be, installed.

A general report of this trip submitted by Dr. Hill to the committee contains much interesting material, and from it numerous extracts are made.

"My general impressions of camp life and surroundings coincide with those gained by Chairman Wyer on a similar trip to the southwestern group," writes Dr. Hill. "The appreciation of our work as expressed by officers and men was most gratifying even if due, in a measure, to the fact that they have never had anything like it. From the library standpoint, however, there is much yet to be done before we can say that we have reached the point of really efficient service.

"At the time of my visit whole divisions were leaving camps, which meant a busy time and change of commanding officer. Whenever this was the case I merely left my card at Headquarters instead of seeing the general in person. I made a point, however, of making an early call upon the local Fosdick representative who had his office in town and who was the best posted man of all, knowing everybody and where anybody could be found. I also visited the Public Library—where there was one—and invariably found the librarian aiding the camp librarian in every possible way.

"I had personal interviews with the Y. M. C. A. educational and camp secretaries as well as with every representative of the Knights of Columbus, Jewish Welfare and Christian Science organization; and at several camps, as at Greene, Hancock and Johnston—in fact, all but one—met them informally at mess or at a regular meeting. The meetings of representatives of the different welfare organizations, held at regular intervals, are of the greatest benefit to all concerned. At every camp was found the most wonderful spirit of co-operation and comradeship. Everyone was trying to help someone else rather than trying to get all he could for his own organization.

"The cities mentioned in this report were visited at the request of the General Director. A full report was made to him immediately after an inspection of the Charleston district with a recommendation that an organizer be sent there for a long period, a building erected and books purchased at once for the large contingent of army and navy men now or soon to be in this neighborhood. This is one of our golden opportunities. A somewhat similar opening was found at Pensacola. Paris Island is almost as good from a library point of view, for here we have the effective assistance of the commanding officer, who will see that we are provided with a new building and librarian without expense to the fund. Savannah is well cared for by the local librarian. At Mobile the library work is in charge of A. G. Clinger, representative of the Fosdick Commission, who is giving it every possible attention. Unfortunately the local library—subscription—is about to go out of existence so no help can be expected from that quarter.

BUILDINGS

"Without exception the library building is better in architecture, in construction, and in conveniences than the building of any other welfare organization, but the more recently constructed Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. buildings are a great improvement over those of an earlier date. The newest type of Y building has a separate room at the side or end for officers, the desirability of which is still a matter of opinion

among the Y. M. C. A. secretaries. Four librarians have experimented with alcoves reserved for officers without as yet scoring any marked success. Two have already given them up, a third is about to do so, while the fourth thinks they serve a good purpose. By tactful treatment of all readers camp librarians have in several instances overcome much of the prejudice which existed; and at Camp Johnston officers and men use the library with the same freedom as they do a city library.

"In every case I found the buildings in apple-pie order, not due to the anticipated visit of your representative, who was usually two or three days ahead of schedule, but just naturally because they were in charge of men who had had some library training.

"All buildings are well screened. Some have awnings and those which have not ought to have them. Covered porches would add to the appearance of the buildings, and are very desirable in the South. At some camps plants, flowers, pictures and curtains are effectively used, and add to the attractiveness of the interior and the pleasure of visitors. Anything we can do to add to the comfort and enjoyment of the men should be provided if the expense is within reason.

"Cheap tables, chairs, shelving and delivery desks are a poor investment as it has been found necessary to have the same reinforced at every building where such purchases have been made. The top of one desk made of ten-inch boards showed openings of one-half inch between boards, caused by shrinkage. . . .

"If we have made a mistake it is in erecting buildings too small and of too cheap construction. It will be recalled that when a member of the Carnegie Corporation asked what would become of the buildings after the war he was told, at the conference in New York, that, as many of the camps were in the South, near cities or towns without libraries, the buildings could be so constructed as to be moved to the nearby city. This disposal of the buildings appealed to the Carnegie representatives. The buildings at the National Guard camps will not stand the strain of such removal.

MANNING THE CAMP LIBRARIES

"The best work has been done at libraries where men of experience are at the head and where continuous service has been possible. Good examples are Camps Greene, Jackson, Johnston and Gordon. . . . Too much stress cannot be laid on continuity of service. Three months is the shortest term for effective results and six months is better. Emphasis too must be laid on the need for experienced men as chief librarians. One man has put it exceedingly well. He says: 'We want men who will live on the job and make it big, men who will be in it heart, soul and brain. We can find such men, we must find them, if we are to do this work. It is not a case in my mind whether the chief can spare an assistant. It seems to me it is up to the association to go out and get these men, and it's up to every chief to spare his men and for the chief to go himself.'

"The Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus have likewise suffered from lack of continuity of service, but where, in their cases, the men are shifted from camp to camp and are replaced by men acquainted with the work, our men go back to their libraries and are succeeded by men of little or no camp experience.

"The experienced man would be valuable for the following reasons: 1. Being an older man he would have greater trust placed in him, and could better approach the commanding officers. 2. He would have better control over the assistants. 3. He would have a broader knowledge of books and the needs of readers.

"The camp librarian has greater responsibilities than rest upon the shoulders of the representative of any other welfare organization. Each organization, in a measure, is concerned in its own affairs, while the camp librarian not only looks after his own library but also must see that all the welfare organizations with their many ramifications are supplied with enough books, both old and new, to meet their needs. Where a Y. M. C. A. camp secretary has charge of say ten or twelve huts, with seven to ten under-secretaries, the camp librarian must keep in mind not only these ten or twelve huts, but the huts

of all other organizations, not to mention headquarters of one kind or another, base hospitals and barracks, where books are in constant demand.

"The Y. M. C. A. has reached the point where men who cannot afford to give their services are paid such salaries as will make up any deficiency. This is as it should be. At one camp the educational secretary and the camp secretary each is paid at the rate of \$4000-\$6000 per annum. If necessary we should do equally well. We cannot expect libraries which have already given men, women and money to continue to do so indefinitely. . . . As librarians we have long preached the gospel of higher salaries, and now that we have the opportunity of showing what ought to be done we should not set the bad example of paying too low salaries to camp librarians. It is the consensus of opinion that assistants are adequately paid.

"At every camp the library was undermanned, and in very few camps was any attempt made to keep to a work schedule. The staff of a camp library is the hardest worked lot of people I know anything about. Up at six o'clock, they 'keep at it' until ten to ten-thirty at night. It is an all day job with no Sunday, evening or holiday off. We who have a comfortable sort of life in our own libraries would think this a hardship. Not so with the camp library staff. Every member is out to do his share, enthusiastically, loyally and gloriously. But such a life may lead to a nervous breakdown and can be prevented only by providing a staff large enough to do all the work expected of it.

"Three to five additional assistants could be used to advantage in every camp I visited, and until such provision is made very little supervision of branches can be done and no extension of the work should be expected. At some of the camps the wives of officers and women from the town volunteer their service, and without such help books would still be waiting to be made ready for use.

"The ideal staff—to be increased according to demands—would consist of one trained librarian, two or three women assistants and two or three exempted men or men over draft age.

"Enlisted men are, in some cases, detailed for library duty but the number cannot always be depended upon nor is the work satisfactory. It goes against the grain of a commanding officer to make such assignment for, as one of them well said: 'These men are deprived of the advantage of that training for which they are sent to camp.' It is also contrary to the unanimous vote of the War Service Committee. With few exceptions, such for instance as drafted men who, on account of some physical defect, such as flat feet (found after entrance to camp) or as at Camp Johnston (which is a school camp) where men are assigned to library duty as a part of the routine, enlisted men ought not be employed in the library.

"A schedule might be made which would require each assistant to take a day and three evenings off each week. Only by some such forced schedule can the staff keep up to its maximum of health and efficiency.

WOMEN ON THE CAMP LIBRARY STAFF

"Ever since the War Service Committee was organized I have felt that women, being in a large majority in the American Library Association, should be called into intimate relations with the work, both at Headquarters and in camp, and I still feel just as strongly about it. From the beginning I have realized that there were many obstacles in the way of women serving as chief librarians at the camps, and I come back from my trip strongly fortified in that opinion. Here are some of them: 1. Objection on the part of commanding officer; 2. Difficulty of establishing relations with camp headquarters; 3. The fact that it is a camp of men; 4. Inaccessibility of the camp library; 5. Necessity for leaving the grounds by 7 p. m. But they can be a large part of the staff at nearly every library, and at many of the camps women are employed both as volunteers and as paid members of the regular staff.

"Camps are located six to twelve miles from towns and to reach them one has to make use of most uncomfortable jitney service. . . . Women would not find it altogether pleasant to work in such camps, but the best evidence on this score would come from the women now serving in the

libraries. If they are willing to put up with the discomforts and inconveniences we ought to accept their services and place them in every camp as assistant librarians. Give them every possible opportunity to aid in this noble work. To them quite as much as to the men is due the success of the money campaign and they should be given an equal share in the conduct of the work.

GIFT BOOKS AND PURCHASED BOOKS

"A few weeks ago librarians were calling for more books; to-day the cry is 'Hold, enough!' Gift books by the thousands have been pouring into the camps with the evident purpose of swamping the libraries, as was stated to me by one high in authority.

"The indiscriminate sending of gift books from city libraries, without proper sorting and without knowing what is actually wanted at any particular camp, is already having a bad effect. Books are being sent before being properly sorted (thus incurring additional freight charges) and without any sort of labels on them, or if labelled, with labels on the bad as well as the good books. Almost without exception camp librarians report unnecessary duplication, and they also complain of the character of books sent from certain sections of the country (of a consignment from one of the important libraries of the country 70 per cent had to be thrown out). . . . Our professional reputation is not increased when books poor in character, printed from worn out type on cheap paper, are seen at the branches in the camps.

"Probably the greatest need is for purchased books for use at the main library and the branches; and requests are frequent for current books, particularly new fiction. The demand from librarians and camp secretaries for new books at all the huts seems to be reasonable and warranted. . . .

"The poor selection and unnecessary duplication of books sent to the camps shows quite clearly the desirability of distributing centers—such as New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Los Angeles, San Francisco, and probably eight or ten other places—for collecting, sorting, selecting and distributing books

sent in by nearby libraries. Such centers would tend to centralize this important phase of the work, and avoid complaints of camp librarians. A department like this would cost more than the inspectors which it is proposed to put on the road, but would be of inestimable value to Headquarters, to camp librarians and to the American Library Association itself. I wish it might receive serious consideration.

"Everyone in camp agreed that the scheme of classification sent out by Headquarters was excellent, but some librarians expressed the hope that they would not be obliged to reclassify the books if they were satisfied with the present arrangement. . . .

PUBLICITY

"It would lead to greater clearness if the full name 'American Library Association' were used everywhere—on buildings, on auto trucks, at street corners and in all huts where books are on deposit. We should make more evident the fact that the American Library Association is supplying books to all other organizations, to soldiers leaving camps and to those on the other side. The Y. M. C. A. often gets credit for what really belongs to our organization. At present the name 'American Library Association' means nothing to the soldiers. Not one man in a hundred knows that the Library Association is supplying books, and a still smaller percentage know that the large fund of \$1,750,000 was given to the American Library Association to provide books to American soldiers and sailors everywhere.

"The letters 'A. L. A.' stand for but one thing down South—Alabama. All camp librarians state that the use of the letters causes trouble, confusion and sometimes embarrassment. The men often think the library is for Alabamians only, and one man from Mississippi said that he wished his state would put up a library building for the men. The suggestion has been made that for camp library work the association use the letters 'W. S. L.' or 'L. W. S.' Whether or no a change is adopted the name on the book label and the name on the committee stationery should be the same. Now one is 'War Service Library' and the other is 'Library War Service.'

"It would serve a useful purpose if signs

were placed at prominent street corners in camp indicating the location of the library. Signs might also be placed over the shelves at the different branches indicating that that was a branch of the main library; and a conspicuous notice placed in each branch stating that books not at the particular branch could be obtained from the main library by application at the branch. Camp secretaries were quite willing to agree to such publicity. Offers were made by the managers of the local and camp theaters to show slides advertising the libraries. This certainly would be a good means of publicity as so many soldiers go to the movies. . . .

"Not much extension work can be done until a larger staff is provided at each library, but the possibilities are as broad as the camp. A system of traveling libraries established in each camp would advertise the fact that the American Library Association is doing its utmost to supply reading matter to every man in every part of every camp."

SUGGESTED CHANGES AT HEADQUARTERS

Dr. Hill goes with considerable detail into suggested changes at Headquarters which have grown out of his observations on this trip. Continuity of service here is even more essential than in the camps, and considering the large number of women competent to hold executive positions who are members of the A. L. A., he urges that every position at Headquarters be filled by those who can continue service without lapse during the war.

CONCLUSION

In closing his report Dr. Hill writes: "I cannot think of any better way to arouse enthusiasm and gain support to our work than to call a conference of fifty or sixty men and women, before the Saratoga meeting, and lay before it the need of help at the camp libraries. It is reasonable to suppose that there would be a generous response to an appeal made by those conversant with camp library service. Such a gathering, when convinced of the righteousness of our cause, would prove an able ally at the general conference where strong efforts will probably be made to secure additional workers. If such a conference is

called it should be at the expense of the Fund and not of the library or individual.

"We must not be content to stand still; we must go forward and spread out. Soon we ought to consider opening branches at the camps under the auspices of the American Library Association and in charge of our own representatives. We are in this work to the finish and everyone must turn to and lend a hand. We have raised the first \$1,000,000, established the libraries and placed them on a good basis. Already plans are being laid for another money campaign; and when the time comes to put thru this campaign we must be ready to show *what has been done*, not *what we are going to do*, if we hope to meet with that success which should be ours."

LIBRARY EMPLOYEES UNION MEETS IN NEW YORK

THE Library Employees Union of New York city held a public meeting Friday evening, May 31, in the rooms of the Women's Trade Union at 7 East 15th street.

Civil service, increases in salary, and efficiency ratings were the subjects for discussion. The speakers were Mrs. Olive F. Shepherd, president of the American Alliance of Civil Service Women, who gave some insight into the workings of civil service; Jane Orcott, organizer of the Bookkeepers' and Stenographers' Union, who spoke on the need for unified organized work for protection of mutual interest; and Solomon Hecht, editor of the *Civil Service Chronicle*, who gave interesting figures on the purchasing power of present day salaries as compared with earlier years.

At the business meeting of the union held on May 17 a resolution was unanimously adopted endorsing the resolution presented to the Board of Aldermen a few days earlier, that all employes paid entirely out of the city treasury receive increases as follows: An additional 20 per cent for all employes receiving \$1000 or less per annum, and 10 per cent for those receiving \$1000 or any sum up to \$2000. This resolution has been referred to the committee on finance.

The union also adopted, at this earlier

meeting, a resolution urging the appointment of a woman to fill the present vacancy on the board of trustees of the New York Public Library.

ALLIED WAR EXPOSITION

THE Allied War Exposition conducted by the Committee on Public Information opens on July 7 in San Francisco for a two weeks' stay. From there it will go to the principal cities of the country, including Los Angeles, Kansas City, Chicago, Cleveland, New York and Boston. It will be without doubt the most stupendous display of war activities ever staged. The allied governments of England, France, Italy, Serbia and Belgium are participating. Among the numerous exhibits will be weapons and utensils of modern warfare, varying from a barbwire clipper to a trench mortar; 4000 patriotic posters from all countries at war; four carloads of British trophies; a shipbuilding exhibit; a Zeppelin wreckage. Some of the spectacular and special events will be a sightseeing tour of trenches, dugouts, shelters, and pill boxes; modern Paul Revere's ride by aeroplane; ten army bands massed under the direction of Belgian bandmaster Alloo; Victor Herbert's orchestra and Sousa's band.

The Library War Service of the A. L. A. will have a booth in the section conducted by the Commission on Training Camp Activities. This section is really a complete exhibition in itself and is known as "Making and keeping our fighters fit." The A. L. A. booth is 12 by 18 feet, the same size as the Y. M. C. A., K. of C. and other twelve affiliating organizations, and represents on a small scale a camp library building. The interior was decorated by one of the best firms making theatrical scenery, and is very attractive. Enlarged photographs of camp library buildings and activities are displayed on several screens. Military, technical and war books are shown in cases and on tables. Copies of a small six-page folder, telling what the A. L. A. is doing in library war service, have been printed and will be distributed from the booth. The local librarian will have charge

of the booth in each city which the exhibition visits.

It is estimated that three million people will see the exhibition and thus many people will become better informed as to the work which the A. L. A. is doing in supplying reading matter for the men in the service both here and overseas. This should be of real aid when the next financial campaign is launched.

RECENT MOTION PICTURES BASED ON STANDARD OR CURRENT BOOKS

A Doll's House, 5 reels, Paramount. Star—Elsie Ferguson.

A film presentation of Ibsen's drama in its original Scandinavian setting. It more nearly presents Ibsen's idea of marital misunderstandings than any other film attempt.

Baree, Son of Kazan, 5 reels, Vitagraph. Star—Nell Shipman.

A Hudson Bay story, by James Oliver Curwood, well pictured with an unusual Alaskan dog.

Cecilia of the Pink Roses, 6 reels, Graphic Film Corporation. Star—Marion Davies.

Based on the novel by Katherine Haviland Taylor in which some pathetic and laughable incidents of a newly-rich family are well portrayed.

De Luxe Annie, 5 reels, Select Pictures. Star—Norma Talmadge.

A photoplay version of the story by Edward Clark which ran in the *Saturday Evening Post*. It is a melodrama of mystery, crooks, and a double personality.

Find the Woman, 5 reels, Vitagraph. Star—Alice Joyce.

A screen adaptation of O. Henry's story "Cherchez la femme," and preserves the atmosphere of old New Orleans. Well told and well directed.

Lend Me Your Name, 5 reels, Metro. Star—Harold Lockwood.

Adapted from Francis Perry Elliott's novel of the same title. Comedy drama fairly well done.

Love's Conquest, 5 reels, Paramount. Star—Lena Cavalieri.

An adaptation from Sardou's sixteenth century drama "Gismonda" of the Duchy of Athens. The drama is in costume and of tragic intensity.

Missing, 5 reels, Paramount.

From Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel of the same name, presenting a fine picture of English military and home life during the present war. The story is vividly presented with pathos, good acting, and attractive photography.

Old Wives for New, 6 reels, Paramount. All star cast.

From the novel by David Graham Phillips. Its unusual photographic touches heighten the effects of well selected characters. A disagreeable subject well handled.

Stolen Orders, 5 reels, Wm. A. Brady. Star—Montague Love.

Adapted from the drama of similar title by Cecil Raleigh and Henry Hamilton. A wartime melodrama cleverly handled and of undoubted value for patriotic propaganda.

Street of Seven Stars, 6 reels, De Luxe Pictures. Star—Doris Kenyon.

Adapted from the novel of the same name by Mary Roberts Rinehart. Some changes made in the story have not improved it. The mountain scenes are well done.

Viviette, 5 reels, Paramount. Star—Vivian Martin.

A screen version of William J. Locke's whimsical novel of the middle class of English society, in which the English atmosphere is well preserved.

The following feature pictures stand in a class by themselves as wartime propaganda:

Pershing's Crusaders, 8 reels, First National Exhibitors Circuit.

This film is constructed from official war pictures by the Committee on Public Information, and contains a running account of the formation of the American Army and its preparation on the French front. While in no sense a story, it is extremely valuable as patriotic propaganda.

Hearts of the World, 13 reels, D. W. Griffith.

The finest attempt yet made to present the spirit and realism of the war thru a combination of drama and officially approved scenic pictures of the Western front. While in no sense a story, it is extremely larger as well as its more intimate phases.

PERSONNEL OF AMERICANIZATION SURVEY

THE specialists have now been chosen for the ten divisions into which the study of the methods of Americanization, financed by the Carnegie Corporation, has been divided. Each division chief is a specialist in different national influence in his field, and will have the assistance of field workers, who will gather material under his direction in different communities. The conduct of the inquiry is under the supervision of Allen T. Burns, but the reports, in their final form, will be the work of the specialists, who will be, individually, the responsible authors.

The following are the divisions of the study, with the chief for each:

Schooling of the Immigrant, Frank V. Thompson, assistant superintendent of schools, Boston, Mass.

Press and Theater, Robert E. Park, professor of sociology, University of Chicago.

Adjustment of Homes and Family Life, S. P. Breckinridge, assistant professor of household administration, University of Chicago.

Legal Protection and Correction, Grace Abbott, director of child labor division, U. S. Department of Labor.

Health Standards and Care, Michael M. Davis, Jr., director, Boston Dispensary.

Naturalization and Political Life, John P. Gavit, editorial staff, Harper and Brothers.

Industrial and Economic Amalgamation, William M. Leiserson, professor of political science, Toledo University, and Grace Abbott, associated chief for women in industry.

Treatment of Immigrant Heritages, Herbert A. Miller, professor of sociology, Oberlin College.

Neighborhood Agencies, Rowland Haynes, director, War Camp Community Service, New York city.

Rural Developments, P. A. Speek, head of Russian section, Library of Congress.

As an auxiliary to all these divisions, a Division of Information, statistical and bibliographical, has been organized under the direction of C. C. Williamson, statistician, formerly librarian of the Municipal Reference Library of New York.

EUROPEAN PICTURES WANTED BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT

THE war department desires photographs, drawings and descriptions of bridges, buildings, towns and localities now occupied by the German forces in France, Belgium and Luxembourg, and likewise in that part of Germany lying west of the line running north and south thru Hamburg.

The Council of National Defense has undertaken to make a canvass thru the newspapers for this material. Postcards or snapshots by tourists in this territory would be of service. A large quantity of material is desired and may be sent without sorting or without any attempt to avoid duplication. It will not be practicable to return the material to the contributors.

All items should be sent by parcel post or express to Colonel A. B. Coxe, 1156 Fifteenth street, Washington, D. C.

THE ban on Hearst papers which has been spreading thru the country has been extended to Hearst magazines also in the Cincinnati Public Library, which has removed all Hearst publications from its shelves.

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE

OVERSEAS SERVICE

Book service to our men overseas is being extended rapidly, to keep pace with the transportation of hundreds of thousands of men to France. Six dispatch offices are now shipping books overseas. The number of books sent across has grown from 163,468 reported May 20, to 285,300 reported June 8.

Dr. M. L. Raney, official representative of the Library War Service in France, has returned to Washington. A warehouse has been arranged for in France, to care for temporary storage of books until they are distributed to Y. M. C. A., Red Cross, or other representatives. A central reference library is needed for answering reference problems submitted by officers and men.

Mr. and Mrs. Burton E. Stevenson now represent the Library War Service in France. Mr. Stevenson is overseeing the distribution of the large number of books now being received. He reports an urgent demand for more books. Technical books especially are needed. In a letter dated May 12, Mr. Stevenson writes:

"For the week ending yesterday, I routed out of Paris 10,600 books, covering ten camps, cleaning out the stock on hand. There is a further supply available on our tonnage shipments which will serve to cover two or three more districts. A Y man, in a letter written to Paris headquarters from one of the most important districts in France, says 'We have now from 200 to 250 A. L. A. books in each of our huts.' And other districts will soon be telling the same story."

Details of the service and plans for the future will be announced at the A. L. A. conference at Saratoga, in Dr. Raney's report.

BOOKS FOR TROOPS ON THE MEXICAN BORDER

For distribution to Mexican border posts, approximately 47,000 books have been sent to Harriet C. Long, San Antonio, organizer

of the eastern border district, and Ethel F. McCollough, El Paso, organizer of the western district. Miss Long's territory includes the border from Brownsville to the Big Bend district. Miss McCollough's territory includes everything from the Big Bend district in Texas to Yuma, Arizona. The greater number of these books are gifts, but many have been purchased by Headquarters to supplement the gifts. Special requests by Miss Long and Miss McCollough have included travel and biography, new war books, technical books, books on cavalry and the care of horses.

Traveling library boxes have been built to carry 50 books each. As the posts differ widely in needs, no arbitrary rules will regulate inclusion of titles in the boxes. In one of these districts the following assortment is used as a basis for each general collection: 5 volumes on military science and tactics, 5 personal narratives and histories of the war, 5 other technical and general non-fiction books and 35 volumes of fiction appealing to widely varying types of men. Books on special subjects requested by the men are added to these unit libraries in order to serve local needs.

In general, the boxes are to remain two months at each post, tho they may be returned sooner, or, upon request, kept longer.

By visits to posts, the organizers in the two districts are learning the special needs of the men, and requests for libraries are being filled as rapidly as possible.

CAMP LIBRARIES

The technical reference use of the camp libraries grows daily. Not only in school camps such as the two quartermaster corps camps, Johnston and Meigs, is the service similar to that in college reference libraries, but also in the general camps, the main library is becoming largely a reference library, while the recreational reading is supplied more thru branches and stations.

Technical books recently ordered for the camp libraries cover a wide field of science

and industry. Lithography, carrier and homing pigeons, military panoramic sketching, aerial gunnery, reconnaissance and liaison, concrete construction, auditing and cost finding, military architecture and construction, cooking, band instruments and music, mental and physical tests, protective coloring, are among the subjects on which material has been supplied recently. A school for aerial observers established in one camp caused a rush order for books on aerial photography. In another the Reclamation Department requested material on processes, economy, possibilities of salvaging and conserving wastes.

The growth of the service demands an increasing number of camp librarians and assistants. A form for recommendation has been sent to all librarians, inviting names of capable men outside the library profession who might be able to serve. A special appeal has been made thru college librarians for students to work during the summer.

Three libraries have been added to the official list of "large camp libraries"—*i. e.*, those with trained librarians in charge. These are Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where a portable building will be erected, Mare Island Navy Yard, Calif., where a library headquarters building has been authorized, and Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, N. Y. Large camp libraries now number forty-two.

At Camp Humphreys, Va., which is an intensive training school for engineers and skilled mechanics, the library, at the invitation of the camp officials, has been placed temporarily in a large room of the new administration building.

One feature of service very popular with the men is the placing of books on troop trains leaving camp. As a Y. M. C. A. representative accompanies every troop train, he can always take charge of the books.

It is urgently recommended that home libraries place gift magazines on trains carrying drafted men to camps and on troop trains.

HOSPITAL LIBRARIES

The hospital librarian at Camp Funston writes:

Cases have been installed in 65 wards, and the book service is appreciated. We have the assistance of three Y men with magazines.

The Red Cross building is located in the new convalescent hospital, and is to be used for convalescents only. We have arranged for the books, have a fine collection to start with, and will install them just as soon as the building is completed. This hospital has 800 beds. This gives a total capacity of 3,000 beds for the base hospital.

In the Camp Wadsworth hospital, the librarian visiting the wards overheard an old patient say to a new arrival: "There's one thing they do for the patients. They furnish them with plenty of reading matter."

From Camp Greene the hospital librarian writes:

The library is part of the building occupied by the Post Exchange, and I found everything prepared for immediate use. Shelving had been built and about a thousand books ready for circulation to which additions are being made. Books and magazines are in the wards, and I am doing all that I can to continue the work that has been so well begun.

I am living at a farm house just outside the camp, and am quite comfortable.

As this library is used by the Medical Staff and nurses as well as the enlisted men, the visitors are of a variety of type ranging from the Harvard graduate to the man who lowers his voice as he confides to you that he cannot read. For him we have the scrap books, and they are well used in the reading room as well as in the wards.

One man looked over the place and said "I have not seen anything in camp that in my estimation counts for more than this library." The next exclaimed "Gee! this is fine." Which shows the unanimity of sentiment.

The thing that has made the greatest impression on my mind is the atmosphere of co-operation. The workers at Camp Greene may be, and undoubtedly are just as human as the groups found in the average institution or establishment, but they appear to be willing to set aside personal differences and join with all heartiness in whatever will further the best interests of the camp. Where such a feeling exists, even a temperature of 98 and over is powerless to prevent good results.

A uniform for hospital librarians has been found necessary. It is to be made of natural color pongee. An A. L. A. brassard is worn, and on the wide brown ribbon band around the small Panama hat worn with the uniform, the A. L. A. pin is worn.

RECENT ASSIGNMENTS TO LIBRARY WAR SERVICE

Large Camp Libraries

Camp Beaugard, Alexandria, La.	J. R. Rutland, librarian Philip A. Miller, assistant
Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Tex.	W. F. Seward, librarian Louis W. Horne, assistant (transferred from Camp Logan) Leila H. Seward, assistant
Camp Cody, Deming, N. Mex.	John F. Reynes, assistant Anne M. Mulheron, hospital librarian
Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.	W. P. Woodard, assistant
Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.	George H. Tripp, librarian C. P. Giessing, assistant Richard Hartshorne, assistant J. N. Schaeffer, assistant
Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa	James H. Shoemaker, assistant Maria C. Brace, hospital librarian
Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla.	Glen U. Cleeton, assistant
Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kan.	Ward H. Edwards, assistant Purd B. Wright, Jr., assistant
Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.	D. Ashley Hooker, acting librarian Cecil A. Ross, assistant Marjorie Wilkes, hospital librarian
Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.	J. V. Cargill, librarian (from July 1) Edson J. Andrews, Jr., assistant
Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.	Walter F. Crawford, assistant
Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.	Oakley Wood, assistant
Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.	O. C. Davis, librarian (from June 22) C. M. Baker, assistant W. P. Brandenburg, assistant R. M. Kennedy, assistant
Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo.	Justus Rice, librarian
Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla.	Charles R. Green, acting librarian
Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Calif.	Mary L. Jones, associate librarian
Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.	Mrs. Frances W. Sugden, hospital librarian
Mare Island Navy Yard, Mare Island, Calif.	W. B. Rees, librarian
Camp Meade, Admiral, Md.	Arthur R. Blessing, librarian (June) L. H. Dielman, librarian (July-Aug.) Joseph H. Crowley, assistant R. A. J. Chisholm, hospital librarian
Camp Merritt, Tenafly, N. J.	Cyrus Glenn Flanders, assistant
Camp Mills, Mineola, L. I.	John E. Fitzpatrick, librarian Eva Peck, assistant J. D. Ross, assistant
Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, Pel- ham Bay Park, N. Y.	Blanche Galloway, librarian
Camp Perry, Great Lakes, Ill.	Herbert S. Hirshberg, librarian M. R. Barton, assistant
Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.	Mrs. F. Jay South, assistant
Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C.	Charles A. Read, acting librarian
Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O.	G. O. Ward, librarian (May 17-July 14) A. S. Root, librarian (July 15-Sept. 1) J. D. Ferguson, assistant
Camp Travis, San Antonio, Tex.	Katherine A. Searcy, hospital librarian
Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I.	Louis H. Fox, assistant Noah F. Morrison, assistant
Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.	Mrs. George C. Webber, assistant Mrs. George W. Webber, assistant Ola M. Wyeth, hospital librarian
Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.	Walter McGahee, assistant

Other Points of Service

Charleston Naval District, Charleston, S. C.	Paul M. Paine, organizer
Fort Des Moines, Des Moines, Iowa	Grace Shellenberger, organizer, hospital li- brary

- Fort Leavenworth, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. ... Mary L. Titcomb, organizer
 Fort Sam Houston, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.... Mrs. V. G. Humphrey, hospital librarian
 Mexican Border Service, El Paso District,
 El Paso, Tex. Ethel F. McCollough, organizer
 Reba Davis, assistant, and hospital librarian
 at Fort Bliss, El Paso
 Mexican Border Service, San Antonio Dis-
 trict, San Antonio, Tex. Harriet C. Long, organizer
 Pensacola Naval District, Pensacola, Fla. F. W. Jenkins, organizer
 U. S. General Hospital No. 1, (Williams-
 bridge), Gunhill Road, The Bronx, New
 York City Caroline Jones, librarian
 Mildred Lawson, assistant
 Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma
 Park, District of Columbia Gertrude Thiebaud, librarian

Dispatch Offices

- Boston, Widener Library, Cambridge, Mass... C. O. S. Mawson, agent
 Clarence E. Sherman, assistant
 James P. Harper, shipping clerk
 Mrs. Nellie F. Smith, book preparation
 Brooklyn, 4411 Third Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y... Charles H. Brown, supervisor
 Mary E. Mathews, agent
 Mrs. L. Vogel, assistant
 New York, 31 West 15th St., New York
 City Lester Ladeairous, assistant
 Genevieve Michaely, assistant
 Newport News, 32-34 Twenty-third St.,
 Newport News, Va. Edythe A. Prouty, assistant
 Philadelphia, Philadelphia Free Library F. H. Price, agent

PERSONAL NOTES

Florence R. Curtis, instructor at the University of Illinois Library School, is now on the Headquarters staff as field representative in the hospital library service.

Ernestine Rose, assistant principal of the Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh, joined the Headquarters staff the last of May to take charge of the hospital library work during June.

Caroline Webster, organizer of the hospital war service, has returned to her work at the New York State Library.

Arthur R. Blessing, reference librarian, Public Library, Washington, D. C., is serving as librarian at Camp Meade during June.

Maria C. Brace, librarian of the Public Library, Waterloo, Iowa, is in charge of the base hospital library at Camp Dodge.

Charles Harvey Brown, assistant librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, is supervisor of the Brooklyn Dispatch Office.

Joseph V. Cargill, assistant librarian of the Milwaukee Public Library, is librarian at Camp Grant from July 1.

Annette L. Clark, librarian of the New Albany, Indiana, Public Library, has joined the Headquarters staff.

Glen U. Cleeton, assistant librarian at the State Normal School, Kirksville, Mo., is assistant in the Camp Doniphan Library.

Charles H. Compton, reference librarian of the Public Library, Seattle, has joined Headquarters staff as a field representative.

Reba Davis, librarian of the Iowa State Traveling Library, is serving half time as assistant to Miss McCollough in the El Paso District of the Mexican Border Service, and half time as hospital librarian at Fort Bliss.

Louis H. Dielman, executive secretary of the Peabody Institute of Baltimore, will be librarian at Camp Meade during July and August.

M. S. Dudgeon who has just completed a period of service at Camp Perry, is planning to spend a large part of his time visiting camps as a field representative of Headquarters.

John E. Fitzpatrick of the Brooklyn Public Library, is now librarian at Camp Mills.

Charles R. Green, librarian of the Massachusetts Agricultural College Library, is acting librarian at Camp Johnston.

C. H. Hastings, chief of the Library of Congress Card Division, is a member of Headquarters staff.

Herbert S. Hirshberg, librarian of the Toledo Public Library, has been granted leave of absence for two months, to serve as librarian at Camp Perry.

D. Ashley Hooker, technology librarian of the Detroit Public Library, is acting librarian at Camp Gordon during June, July and August.

Frederick W. Jenkins, librarian of the Russell Sage Foundation, New York City, is in charge of library war service in the vicinity of Pensacola.

Caroline Jones, librarian of the Hazelwood branch, Pittsburgh, is librarian of the U. S. General Hospital No. 1 (Williamsbridge), New York City.

Mary L. Jones, assistant librarian of the Los Angeles County Library, has been appointed associate librarian at Camp Kearny.

Mildred H. Lawson, assistant in the reference catalog division, New York Public Library, is assistant librarian in the U. S. General Hospital No. 1, New York City.

Mary E. Mathews of Brooklyn, is agent in the Brooklyn Dispatch Office.

Noah F. Morrison of Elizabeth, N. J., is assistant at the Camp Upton Library.

Anne M. Mulheron, chief of the order department, Los Angeles Public Library, has been appointed hospital librarian at Camp Cody.

Paul M. Paine, librarian of the Syracuse, N. Y., Public Library, is organizing the library work in the naval, marine and military stations and camps in the vicinity of Charleston. He has general supervision also over the work at Paris Island.

Franklin H. Price of the Philadelphia Free Library, is in charge of the Philadelphia Dispatch Office.

Edythe A. Prouty, supervisor of library stations, Cleveland Public Library, is assisting at the Newport News Dispatch Office.

Charles A. Read, librarian of the University of Cincinnati, is acting librarian at Camp Sevier.

W. B. Rees, custodian of the San Marino branch of the Los Angeles County Library, has been appointed librarian at Mare Island Navy Yard.

Justus Rice has been released by the St. Louis Public Library to serve as librarian at Jefferson Barracks.

Azariah S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College, will be librarian at Camp Sherman July 15 to September 1.

Cecil A. Ross, assistant in the Grand Rapids, Mich., Public Library, has been appointed assistant at the Camp Gordon Library.

W. F. Seward, librarian of the Public Library, Binghamton, N. Y., is librarian at Camp Bowie for three months.

Miss Grace Shellenberger, supervising librarian of state institutions of Iowa, has been released to organize the library service at Fort Des Moines army hospital.

Clarence E. Sherman, librarian of the Public Library, Lynn, Mass., is assistant at the Boston Dispatch Office.

James H. Shoemaker, librarian at Iowa State Teachers College, is an assistant at the Camp Dodge Library.

Truman R. Temple, librarian of the Leavenworth, Kansas, Public Library, has joined the staff at Headquarters as field representative.

Gertrude Thiebaud, librarian, Peru, Indiana, is librarian for June, July and August at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, District of Columbia.

Mary L. Titcomb, librarian of the Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md., has been appointed library organizer at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

George H. Tripp, librarian at New Bedford, Mass., is serving for three months as librarian at Camp Dix.

Gilbert O. Ward, technical librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, is librarian at Camp Sherman thru May, June and part of July.

GIFT BOOKS

Librarians report increasing numbers of gift books, indicating that the intensive book campaign has become a continuous campaign. It is hoped this campaign will proceed thruout the duration of the war, for demands for books are increasing with the enlarged draft orders, overseas transportation of men, and with the wearing out of books now in use.

It is important that the need of books be kept before the public. It is equally important that books be more carefully sorted in libraries before preparation and

shipment to camps and dispatch offices. Time used in preparation of books in local libraries, transportation space, storage, time and labor at receiving camps and offices, are all valuable and should not be wasted on books so poor in condition and content that they must be discarded when they reach camp.

Reports of receipts and shipments should be made twice a month, so that the books may be placed where they are needed.

PUBLICITY

The chapter on "What men read—and why" in Edward F. Allen's recent book "Keeping our fighters fit" will probably inform a wide circle of readers of some of the accomplishments of the Library War Service in camps. Newspapers and periodicals, also, are featuring different phases of the work. Librarians are requested to keep local newspapers informed of all developments of the service, so that thruout the summer they will be able to print news notes and stories about all branches of the work.

BOOKS IN CLUBS FOR THE MEN OF THE NAVY

During May letters containing questionnaires were sent from the office of the Navy Department Commission on Training Camp Activities to the directors of the War Camp Community Service in thirty cities near naval stations, asking for information about the book needs in the clubs and other recreational centers frequented by the men of the navy.

Responses to this request show that the public libraries are, in most cases, meeting the need adequately. In one little town the library has just been established and therefore has not had time to expand its services. In another the library had done its "bit" but could not meet the entire demand for reading material. The sailor boys have a voracious appetite for books, and, like Oliver Twist, continually demand, "More, more!" There the analogy ceases, however, for all such demands, if they cannot be supplied locally, have been turned over to the American Library Association, "and the empty are filled."

One of the clubs needed current maga-

zines which the commission was enabled to send thru the courtesy of the Woman's Naval Service, Inc.

NOTES FROM INDIVIDUAL LIBRARIES

In Manchester, N. H., the City Library has superintended the making of food conservation slides in English, French, and Greek. These have been shown in the various moving picture houses in the city. Conservation posters made at the library have been circulated among the public and parochial schools.

During the drive for the use of more potatoes a table in the library was used for a potato exhibit which attracted some attention and perhaps helped to emphasize the need. A double line of potato men, made of small potatoes held together with toothpicks, marched across the table carrying American flags over their shoulders. At one side of the line of march there was a miniature fleet, and a card bearing the slogan "The wheat has embarked for service in Europe. The potatoes are serving here as a home guard."

From Los Angeles Mr. Perry writes, under date of May 27:

"Up to date we have gathered 70,000 volumes for the soldiers. Of these, 12,000 have been forwarded to Camp Kearny which is located near San Diego and is our own Southern California camp; 10,000 to Camp Cody in New Mexico; and 10,000 to Camp Travis in Texas. Smaller shipments have been 1000 to the Thirty-Fifth Infantry at Nogales, 1000 to the naval station at Camp Balboa in San Diego, and 6000 or 7000 to the military reservation and naval training camps at San Pedro Harbor in the city of Los Angeles. A certain proportion of the 70,000 volumes have had to be discarded but we still have a surplus of 10,000 volumes that we will send anywhere A. L. A. headquarters directs.

"The Library Board has granted leaves of absence to Jane Dick and Jeannette L. Drake for service at the camp library in Camp Kearny this summer.

"Anne M. Mulheron, principal of our order department, is going to Camp Cody

to take charge of the library in the base hospital there.

"An association known as the Los Angeles Public Library War Service Organization has been formed to encourage and systematize library co-operation in all war campaigns. During the Red Cross campaign just closed, members of the staff contributed nearly \$700 or an average of \$5 for each member of the staff. Over \$6000 of Liberty Bonds were subscribed during the Third Liberty Loan Campaign."

The library of the Missouri School of Mines has extended its hours to accommodate the 160 men of the National Army who are receiving two months' special technical instruction at the school. Instead of closing at 4 p. m., as is the usual summer practice, the library remains open every evening, including Sundays, until the men are required to be in their quarters. The hours for the residents of Rolla, however, remain the same as during the last two summers, 9 a. m. until 4 p. m.

A newspaper room will be open on the main floor of Parker Hall, and in the main reading room upstairs, a good stock of stories, war books, histories, etc., will be prominently placed where the soldiers can help themselves. There will also be an increased supply of current popular magazines, furnished by the residents of the town.

By the courtesy of the Encyclopedia Britannica Co., the library has a large war map on which the daily changes in the battle lines may be followed.

In addition to the reading material, the soldiers are supplied free of charge with letter paper, envelopes, pen and ink. The local Red Cross Chapter is co-operating with the library in providing this free stationery.

U. S. NATIONAL ARMY

SPECIAL TECHNICAL TRAINING

[Red Cross]

[School Seal]

PHELPS COUNTY CHAPTER
AMERICAN RED CROSS

THE LIBRARY
MISSOURI SCHOOL OF MINES

"The idea of having them use the library as a writing room as well as reading room has proved successful beyond all our expectations," writes Harold L.

Wheeler, the librarian. "We have stamps and postal cards for sale at the desk. The demand for picture post cards—especially those pictures of their detachment as it appeared at the depot on its arrival—is insatiable. They have been keeping us so busy that it has been necessary to enlarge our staff.

"In the auditorium downstairs, there is a piano for which we have the key. Upon application, the men are permitted to use this piano. It is growing very popular, as there are the inevitable pianists in this group of soldiers."

WAR SERVICE COMMITTEE MEETS

A meeting of the committee was held at the New York Public Library on June 8, with the following present, being a quorum of the committee: Edwin H. Anderson, Charles F. D. Belden, Electra C. Doren, Frank P. Hill, and James I. Wyer, Jr. Thomas L. Montgomery, president of the A. L. A., and Dr. Herbert Putnam, general director of the Library War Service, were also present.

The statement of the total receipts and disbursements from Aug. 17, 1917, to May 31, 1918, showed that \$175,936.18 had been received with assets on hand of \$782,450.83, to which should be added \$300 in Liberty bonds. Since October payments have averaged about \$94,500 a month. A report from Mr. Roden, treasurer of the A. L. A., on his relations to the Library War Fund, will be made at the Saratoga conference.

Dr. Hill's report on his trip to southern camps and cities was presented to the committee, and after discussion an outline was adopted for the committee's report on the work of the year, to be presented in print at Saratoga.

As chairman of a committee appointed in April to organize a second money campaign, Dr. Hill presented a tentative plan of organization. It is expected that the amount secured in the first campaign will be exhausted in about six months, while new opportunities for service are daily presented. The money campaign in 1917 and the book campaign this year have educated the public in the library needs of our soldiers and sailors, and by the time the

new campaign is launched the A. L. A. will have a full year's operation on which to draw for testimony as to its service. The goal of the next campaign will be \$3,000,000 or more as the necessities shall appear to the Library War Finance Committee. The quota will be generally computed at the rate of ten cents per capita except in cities of more than 250,000, where it will be reduced to five cents per capita. It is hoped to put the campaign thru between Nov. 15 and Dec. 1. The chairman announced the appointment of Dr. Hill as chairman of the new sub-committee on library war finances, with power to appoint his associates. Subject to the approval of the A. L. A. Executive Board, it was voted that this committee be authorized to prepare a plan for a second financial campaign and to solicit funds in the name of the A. L. A. to carry the work of library service to soldiers and sailors. Action was also taken to set aside \$75,000 from the general funds as an initial appropriation for the expenses of this second financial campaign.

A GARDEN OF BOOK MOLDS

A FRENCH scientist, Dr. Pierre See, has recently communicated to the Academy of Sciences in Paris the results of original botanical excursions which he has been making in the libraries. By means of microscopic examination of moldy volumes, together with experiments in propagation, he has shown that these blemishes are caused by fungi of low orders. Certain of these molds secrete a pigment whose color is characteristic of the species, and which diffuses thru the paper. The *Scientific American* for April 27 gives a page to his investigation, illustrating the article with pictures both of the molds and of the "weeds" which grow in this unusual botanical garden.

It is demonstrated that all of the germs do not come from late infection, many of them existing in the raw fibres of the paper-making material, while on volumes dating back several centuries the lower fungi are dead and desiccated.

For his cultures Dr. See uses various media—carrots or potatoes, licorice, gela-

tine, paper, or wood, and at the end of from three to six weeks the mycelium elements collected from various sources and planted there, can be identified. In color the molds range from ochre thru brown to black; again they are maroon, cerise, or apple green. But with all the diversity of paper-making materials and of his experimental conditions, M. See has succeeded in isolating only a score of species of inferior fungi, which constitute perhaps the entire flora of his world of paper.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION IN INDEXING AND FILING LETTERS

A COURSE in indexing and filing correspondence is being given in the Summer Library School at the University of Missouri by Mary E. Baker, head cataloger of the university library. The purpose is to fit librarians and stenographers for positions in the war department. The text book used is issued by the department, entitled "War Department correspondence file." This is one of Miss Baker's contributions to national service. The president of the board on correspondence and filing systems says:

"It is believed that the plan as outlined by you . . . is an admirable one, as there is a great demand thruout the service for personnel having library classification experience and considerable difficulty is being encountered in obtaining clerks with the experience in question."

Library Organizations

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The Massachusetts Library Club held its spring meeting at Camp Devens on Wednesday, May 29. Many of the visitors from the neighborhood of Boston and from nearby places west of Ayer came over the road in auto busses and made a tour of the cantonment before luncheon, which was served at the Hostess House. After luncheon the visitors were welcomed at the Camp Library and were given an opportunity to examine the collection of books and the methods under which the work is carried on.

The formal meeting of the club was held in the Liberty Theatre, Miss Katherine P. Loring presiding. At the business session Miss Alice M. Jordan of the Boston Public

Library, reported that a School Library Association, of High School librarians and others, had recently been formed.

The following officers were elected for the coming year. President: John Adams Lowe; vice-presidents, John G. Moulton, Harold T. Dougherty, and E. Kathleen Jones; treasurer, George L. Lewis; secretary, Orlando C. Davis; recorder, Frank H. Whitmore.

Following the business session, Harold J. Laski, lecturer on history at Harvard and a former editor of the *New Republic*, gave a brilliant address on "The choice of books in America." In addition to his observations in this country Mr. Laski spoke from the vantage point of his Oxford experiences. Mr. Laski found many conditions surrounding the selection of books which call for improvement and he made a strong appeal for greater care in the choice of books generally read. One has a sense of bewilderment, he said, as to where the old books are to be found. A number of well-known American book stores were mentioned but he did not find them comparable, either in number or quality, to the book-shops of London. Mr. Laski thought that the thing the libraries can best do is to encourage the purchase of desirable books. He commented unfavorably on the nature of magazines in America. The average American book becomes a remainder in six months and he wondered why this should be so. Mr. Laski considered that the generation which produced Hamilton and Madison can hold its own with any contemporary period in Europe but not as much can be said, he thought, for later periods. He regarded Croly's work "The promise of American life" as a founding point in political thought, however. He wished to encourage better relations between booksellers and librarians and he urged the frequent exhibition of books. If he could have two existences Mr. Laski declared that he would devote the first of these to becoming a bookseller and the second to becoming a librarian.

Following the address by Mr. Laski, J. I. Wyer, Jr., director of the New York State Library, spoke of his impressions, gained during recent visits of a number of camp libraries in the South and Middle West. He spoke with much enthusiasm of the service which the libraries are performing and he reviewed some salient features of the work. The quality of the books already purchased has been commended and it was Mr. Wyer's opinion that the Library War Service of the A. L. A. compares favorably with the work of any other welfare agency.

FRANK H. WHITMORE, *Recorder*.

ALABAMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The meeting of the Alabama Library Association which was held in Montgomery, May 9 and 10, was of unusual interest, and ranks with the very best in the history of that body of earnest library workers. Librarians from all parts of the state were in attendance, as well as visiting librarians from Michigan, Maine, New York and Ohio.

The first meeting of the association was held the evening of the 9th, in the auditorium of the Carnegie Library. Dr. Frank P. Hill delivered the address. Dr. Hill was on a trip of inspection of the camp libraries in the Southern states, and his address was largely devoted to a discussion of library work in camps, conditions, needs, etc.

The Friday morning session was held in the Camp Sheridan Free Public Library, and was entirely devoted to a discussion of camp libraries and library war service.

Dr. Thomas M. Owen, president of the association, in opening the meeting presented a survey of library conditions in the state, reviewing briefly the extent of the work in the past and the wonderful new opportunity for service we are now able to render the young manhood of the country assembled in camps, cantonments and trenches in the United States and in France.

George L. Doty of Michigan, librarian of the Camp McClellan Library, followed with an interesting account of the work being done in that library. The building is situated on a hill, and with its blazing electric sign is a "light that cannot be hid." Mr. Doty said anyone believing that soldiers do not care to read, is much mistaken. Frequently the boys are compelled to sit on the floor for lack of chairs.

Frank D. Slocum, librarian of the Camp Sheridan Library, told something of the interests of the camp of which that library is a part. He said that the men vary as much in their interests and activities as do those in any community, and that the librarian has much the same problems. The camp librarian must be able to give facts and information to men in any line of military work, and also meet the demand for recreational and inspirational reading.

Lila May Chapman, assistant-director of the Birmingham Public Library, described the activities of that library in enabling the people of its city to meet their duties in the war.

During the "round table," there was not a librarian present that did not take active part in the discussions, and with the utmost enthusiasm and interest.

After the adjournment the members of the

association and their friends, enjoyed the unique experience of taking mess in true soldier fashion in one of the near-by mess shacks. After mess the entire party was taken by autos, furnished thru courtesy of friends, thru Camp Sheridan, the Base Hospital and Taylor Aviation Field.

The whole meeting was of much educational value to the librarians. It is believed they returned to their posts of duty with a fuller and deeper sense of patriotic service.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. Thomas M. Owen; first vice-president, Prof. J. R. Rutland; second vice-president, Alice Wyman; third vice-president, Carl H. Milam; secretary, Gertrude Ryan; treasurer, Laura Elmore.

GERTRUDE RYAN, *Secretary.*

RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Rhode Island Library Association was held May 27, 1918, at the Rhode Island Normal School, with the president in the chair. Walter E. Ranger, state commissioner of public schools, spoke in his address of welcome of the splendid library work being done in the state. In connection with the book campaign he stated that 68,000 books had been collected and 33,000 distributed. In closing he spoke of the petition, signed by 40 representatives of the state, asking the State Board of Education to consider providing a course in library training at the Normal School. He stated that he believed that it would be a desirable plan for the benefit of the interests of the state, and that he would co-operate to the utmost in the movement.

William E. Foster presented the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Whereas: There is a great lack of trained workers to fill library positions thruout the State; and, as the need for such trained workers is increasingly felt by the various libraries, and also for school libraries; and as there is an increasing demand for those who have had library training, in the filling of government and business positions; and as there is also a growing demand for vocational training for graduates from our high schools; and as there is no opportunity for them to acquire library training in the State; and since the library interests of the State are under the direct charge of the Department of Education, therefore, be it

Resolved: That we, members of the Rhode Island Library Association, in our annual business meeting, respectfully request the State Board of Education to provide a course of instruction in Library training at the Rhode Island Normal School.

Following the reading of reports, Mrs. Anna P. C. Mowry, librarian of the Manville Public Library, gave a report on "What the summer school library course meant to me."

Robert M. Brown of the geographical department of the Rhode Island Normal School gave a most interesting talk on "Charts and

maps showing food areas." These maps are the result of several years study by Mr. Brown and give interesting, detailed information regarding the agriculture and industry of Rhode Island, that is to be obtained nowhere else. Mr. Brown is writing a descriptive geography of Rhode Island that will include copies of these charts, and will be glad to lend them to any library desiring such exhibits.

Mrs. Walter Stokes Irons, state chairman of the educational department of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, spoke on "The co-operation between the library and the Council of Defense."

The following officers were elected for 1918-1919: President, Bertha H. Lyman; vice-president, William D. Goddard; vice-president, George E. Hinckley; corresponding secretary, Marion A. Cooke; recording secretary, Amey C. Wilbur; treasurer, Laurence M. Shaw; executive committee, Joseph L. Peacock, Lillian L. Davenport, and Phebe A. Parker.

After a social hour, luncheon was served thru the courtesy of Mr. Ranger and Mr. Alger.

The speaker at the afternoon session was Dr. Samuel McChord Crothers, whose subject was "The awakening of America." This inspiring address was given with a prophet's note.

Mrs. Francis W. Wetmore gave a four-minute talk on "Americanization of alien population." Mrs. Wetmore called attention to the course on this subject to be given at the Rhode Island Normal School, provided enough people register for the course. She urged all patriotic women to register and so fit themselves for a much needed service.

Mr. Peacock offered resolutions thanking the State Board of Education for its hospitality, and the meeting adjourned.

AMEY C. WILBUR, *Recorder.*

NEW ENGLAND COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

The annual meeting of the New England College Librarians was held at the Amherst College Library on May 10th, with sessions in the morning and afternoon. There was a total attendance of 39, representing 13 college and university libraries. Mr. Lane of Harvard presided at the morning session; Mr. Fletcher of Amherst in the afternoon.

The topics discussed included Graduate work leading to librarianship; or, College and University courses specially planned for library work; How to induce the right kind of students to take up library work as a pro-

fession; Foreign source material on the European War; The library staff under war conditions; The college library and special war work; Care of reserved books and prevention of unauthorized borrowing; Forms of request for purchase of books. There was also a discussion of several minor problems, including the accession book, fire insurance, and shelf-reading, or inventory. The first two questions brought out a number of opinions and created so much interest that Mr. Lane was asked to appoint a committee to make a study of the whole situation as regards graduate training for college and university library assistants. This committee will consist of Mr. Currier of Harvard, Chairman; Mr. Barr of Yale, Dr. Wilson of Clark University, Miss Donnelly of Simmons and Mr. Fletcher of Amherst.

Dr. Wilson gave an interesting account of the building up of the collection of war posters and other war material at Clark University and also told of the steps that had been taken looking to the founding of a national war museum and library at Washington.

A number of the visitors took advantage of the opportunity to inspect the library of the Massachusetts Agricultural College as well as those of Smith and Mt. Holyoke.

ROBERT S. FLETCHER.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

The May meeting of the New York Library Club was held at the Metropolitan Museum of Art Wednesday, May 22, at 3 p. m. The art committee of the club prepared the afternoon's program on "Great illustrated books."

The first speaker was William M. Ivins, curator of prints of the Metropolitan Museum, who read a paper on "Books and their illustrations." He emphasized the importance of the picture books and made a plea for catalogers to pay more attention to prints in books than they have done hitherto. He said the absence of bibliographies which deal with prints in a serious way makes it very difficult to trace the history of a print or to know its value. He illustrated his paper with rare examples from the museum's collection.

George Parker Winship, librarian of the Harry Elkins Widener Library at Cambridge, followed, speaking on "European manuscripts." He brought out the fact that the long reign of peace during the thirteenth century made it possible to accumulate money and to develop the arts, and it was during this period that the most valuable of the

European manuscripts were produced, many of which are now in the Bibliothèque Nationale.

Prof. Abraham Yohannan of Columbia University finished the program with a paper on "Persian illustrated books." He referred to the Persian language as being made for poetry and said that the manuscripts were collections of poetry and stories, that calligraphy was considered one of the highest arts, and that next came drawing and painting. He described Persian art as free, easy, natural and treated with directness, tho the artist used no perspective, light or shade.

The program was followed by the business meeting. The following officers and members of the Council were elected: President, Josephine A. Rathbone; vice-president, Franklin F. Hopper; secretary, Edith H. John; treasurer, Ralph M. Dunbar. For the Council, Harrison W. Craver, Isadore G. Mudge, Florence Overton, Charles C. Williamson.

A motion was passed that the money usually spent on refreshments at the annual meeting be donated to the Red Cross.

Mr. Lydenberg introduced Miss Rathbone as the new president, after thanking all the members of the club for the hearty support given to him and his administration.

Miss Rathbone called attention to the new dispatch office opened at 31 East 15th street, for sending books to camps and overseas, in which help was urgently needed, and she asked members to devote some time to this, the librarians' most legitimate part in war work.

ELEANOR ROPER, *Secretary.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The regular meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association was held Tuesday evening, May 21, in the Lecture Hall of the Public Library. The meeting was called to order at 8:30 by the acting president, Ethel Owen.

The book campaign committee reported that 57,569 volumes and \$105.75 in cash had been collected. Among the agencies enlisted by the committee in the campaign, three made noteworthy records: the Library of Congress (organized in seven teams) with 17,767 volumes to its credit; the Public Library, with 11,524; and the high schools and normal schools, which collected 18,899 volumes.

Leila Kemmerer reviewed "Dramatic moments in American diplomacy" by Ralph W.

Page, son of W. H. Page, our ambassador to England, considering both the physical makeup of the book and the author's purpose in bringing to the reading public a more appreciative knowledge of the diplomatic service. She compared the book with Prof. C. R. Fish's "American diplomacy," which is intended for the student rather than the general reader, and recommended it for any library large or small.

Dr. Arthur J. Klein of the new Service Bureau spoke at length on its functions, after which the president, following the practice introduced at the January meeting, read the questions submitted prior to the meeting, and these were answered by various librarians present. This is proving one of the most helpful features of the meetings.

Several plans for an association picnic were presented, after which the association adjourned to partake of light refreshments, to get better acquainted and informally discuss picnic plans. Later a vote was taken resulting in a decision to visit Camp Meade and see a camp library in operation.

Alice C. Atwood, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

The annual meeting of the Chicago Library Club and the last meeting for the season of 1917-18 was held at the Ida Noyes Hall of the University of Chicago, May 16, Mr. Lyons, the president, presiding.

Reports for the year were read by the secretary, the treasurer and the chairman of the membership committee. At the close of the season of 1916-17 the club had a membership of 282 persons; at the close of the present season there are 415 members, 175 new members having been received during the year.

A report was also heard from the committee appointed to arrange for the volunteer work in preparing the books that are to be sent to our soldiers. Work is being done on these books by volunteers from the libraries of the city, and large numbers of volumes are being prepared to ship.

Following the business meeting, Mrs. Goodspeed of the Ida Noyes Hall read a very interesting description of that beautiful building and its furnishings and activities, after which the club was divided into groups and taken on a tour of the building by students who very kindly and efficiently acted as ushers. Light refreshments and dancing concluded the evening.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year. President, J. C. Bay, John Crerar Library; first vice president, Mary E.

Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*; second vice president, L. R. Blanchard, Newberry Library; secretary, Janet M. Green, Chicago Public Library; treasurer, Winifred Ver Nooy, University of Chicago Library.

TWIN CITY LIBRARY CLUB

The annual spring meeting of the Twin City Library Club was held at the St. Paul Public Library on the evening of May 21, with a hundred members present.

Mary Wadden, of St. Paul, delightfully entertained the audience by reading four of Constance Mackay's one-act plays of eighteenth century life.

Official war slides were shown by Edah Burnett of the St. Paul Public Library, followed by a social hour and refreshments.

Amy Cowley, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS ASSOCIATION

The last meeting of the school year of the New York High School Librarians Association has always been of a social nature, and this year was no exception.

On June 5 the members were delightfully entertained by Jean Ely, librarian of the Flushing High School, in the new school library.

Katharine M. Christopher, *Secretary*.

INLAND EMPIRE TEACHERS ASSOCIATION—LIBRARY SECTION

Thru accident the last paragraphs of W. W. Foote's report of the April meeting were omitted from the June LIBRARY JOURNAL.

The officers for the coming year are: President, W. W. Foote, librarian, State College of Washington; secretary, Helen Wilkinson, librarian of the Schools of Flathead county, Montana.

MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Medical Library Association has been indefinitely postponed. Reports of the work done during the past year will appear as usual in the *Bulletin* of the association, and every member is urged to keep in touch with the secretary, giving all news items and matters of personal interest.

Medical libraries in the cantonments and base hospitals are being established all over the country, and if the association cannot give them all the necessary up-to-date material some arrangement should be made by which the medical libraries may lend them needed material. This is being done in several sections and the secretary, Miss M. C. Noyes, of Baltimore, would like to know of the methods employed.

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Commencement exercises were held June 14, Mr. Wyer presiding. The address to the graduates was made by Richard R. Bowker. His subject was "Librarianship as a profession." His general comments on the claims of librarians to professional standing were interspersed with many reminiscences of librarians and library theories in the early days of the modern library movement. Dorothy L. Hawkins, president of the class of 1919, made the official presentation of two tea stands and a hot water pot as the class gift to the school. Mr. Bowker also announced his intention of making an additional gift to the school's tea service.

Degrees were conferred by Dr. Thomas E. Finegan on the following members of the class of 1918: Charles M. Baker, Mary Bunce Brewster, Edith M. Buck, Frances Dorrance, N. Mignon Fisher, Nathan R. Levin, Elinor Edna Randall, Mary M. Shaver, Nancy H. Todd, Florence M. Waller.

The seminar reports required in the senior seminar have been on the following subjects: Baker, C. M., County library laws of the United States.

Brewster, Mary B., Introduction to the care and treatment of archives.

Buck, Edith M., Directory of special libraries.

Dorrance, Frances, Collection of county library material.

Fisher, N. Mignon, Best classification scheme for a steel works library.

Harris, Rachel A., Libraries of Germany: a sketch. Howard, Anna, Historical résumé of the development of the theory of book selection.

Levin, Nathan R., Civics department of the Chicago Public Library.

Randall, Elinor E., Notes on Providence libraries.

Santes, Marie M., Relation between the book-trade and libraries.

Shaver, Mary M., Some remarks on manuscripts and libraries.

Tai, T. C., History of Chinese libraries.

Todd, Nancy H., Handling of government documents in a nondepository library.

Van Sant, Clara, County libraries in Washington, Oregon and California.

Waller, Florence, Technical reference organization.

The summer courses this year (including the library institute for high school librarians) have been consolidated into one three weeks' course (June 26-July 17). The instruction will be limited to cataloging, classification and other technical subjects. The number of applicants has been much below normal, the reason given for the decrease being financial stringency, difficulty and expense of travel, and the demands of the many forms of war service.

Six members of the junior class have been appointed to the following positions for the summer months:

Margery Bedinger, assistant in the technology division New York Public Library.

Elisa Jebson, catalog assistant, Harvard College Library.

Martha Ott, assistant, Franklin, Ind., Public Library.

Julie Rummelhoff and Margaret J. Scott, assistants in the reference catalog section, New York Public Library.

Ruth E. Smith, assistant, Smith College Library.

FRANK K. WALTER.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

New assignments to camp library positions include Mrs. Katharine Maynard, 1913-15, who has gone to Camp Devens, and Louis Fox, who has been taking work in the school for the past year and who has just left for Camp Upton. Clara Larson, 1914-15, is an index and catalog clerk in the U. S. Bureau of Ordnance. Mrs. Helen Wark Grannis, 1915-17, sailed in May to act as a file-clerk for the American Red Cross in France. Henrietta Mackzum, 1915-17, is in charge of the filing section in the Lubrication Department of the U. S. Signal Corps, at Washington. Alice Rupp, 1913-15, is with the Embarkation Division of the U. S. War Department.

Sarah B. Askew, organizer for the New Jersey Public Library Commission, spoke on May 2 on the topic "How the local library may avail itself of the help of the library commission." Kazu Norisugi, inspector-general of the Japanese Department of Education, gave on May 16 an interesting presentation of library conditions in his native country. On May 22 R. R. Bowker discussed the relation of the librarian to his board of trustees. War service has been represented by a talk by W. H. Brett concerning his work in the A. L. A. Dispatch Office at Newport News, and by an illustrated lecture in which T. W. Koch gave his impression of England in war time and told of some of the conditions surrounding censorship and importation.

The annual meeting of the alumni association took place on the evening of Thursday, June 6, and the commencement exercises at 11 a. m. on Friday, June 7. The commencement speaker was Dr. W. N. C. Carlton, librarian of the Newberry Library, Chicago. Dr. Carlton presented in a most helpful way the librarian's opportunity to serve as the champion of liberal learning. Diplomas were awarded to the following:

Florence Behr, San Diego, California.

Laura Marie Jeanne Bertemy, New York City.

Louise Marie Boerlage, Amsterdam, Holland.

Harriett Boswell, Paducah, Kentucky.

Louise Patterson Bull, North Middletown, Kentucky.

Muriel Augusta Crooks, Staten Island, New York City.

Isabel Davidson, Tallahassee, Florida.
 Florence De Leon, Pleasantville, New York.
 Eleanor follitt Duncan, Dublin, Ireland.
 Edith Gantt, North Platte, Nebraska.
 Marjorie Herbert Holmes, Montgomery, Alabama.
 Helen Hamilton Janeway, Media, Pennsylvania.
 Frances Lamb, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
 Lurene McDonald, Toronto, Canada.
 Emma Louise Pafort, New York City.
 Jeanie Douglas Macpherson Reid, Peace Dale, Rhode Island.
 Ruth Saxton, New York City.
 Marian Shaw, Brooklyn, New York.
 Leonore A. Tafel, Baltimore, Maryland.
 Sophie Ada Udin, New York City.
 Frieda Johanna Yelgerhouse, Erie, Pennsylvania.

The students named below received certificates:

Marie Le Baron Andrews, Parkersburg, West Virginia.
 Margaret Randolph Bonnell, Plainfield, New Jersey.
 Jessie Reeves Bowses, Rolland Park, Maryland.
 Alice Curley Burns, Rockaway Beach, Long Island.
 Alice Mae Dunlap, South Covington, Kentucky.
 Ruth Nicholas Edmonds, Westfield, New Jersey.
 Mary Elizabeth Ferguson, Colby, Kansas.
 Marjorie Fisher, Danbury, Connecticut.
 Bertha Greenebaum, New York City.
 Margaret Brock James, Doylestown, Pennsylvania.
 Cornelia Johnson, Austin, Texas.
 Florence Jackson Lacy, Richmond, Virginia.
 Adelene Jessup Pratt, Asbury Park, New Jersey.
 Ramona Elizabeth Reed, Dubois, Pennsylvania.
 Gertrude Rhodes, Hempstead, New York.
 Mary Jay Schieffelin, New York City.
 Minnie Farnham Sloat, Rahway, New Jersey.
 Mabel Floy Snyder, West Monterey, Pennsylvania.
 Earle Francis Walbridge, Enosburg Falls, Vermont.
 Jessie Elizabeth Wing, North Troy, New York.

Special entrance examinations will be held on Saturday, August 31.

ERNEST J. REECE, *Principal*.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The question is often asked as to how much the high price of living has increased the cost of the year's course. Investigation into the expenses of members of the class this year has shown that prices have not advanced very greatly in this neighborhood. One of the students who has kept careful account reports that her necessary expenses for this year, including board, room, laundry, tuition, carfare, supplies, and the spring trip came to \$520. Another girl who had a more expensive room made it for about \$550, not including, of course, amusements or clothes.

In addition to practical work in our own library, the students this year have enjoyed the opportunity of experience in several branches and the traveling library department of the New York Public Library, the Newark, and the Children's Department of School and Erasmus Hall High School of Brooklyn, the De Witt Clinton High School of New York, the Barringer High School of Newark, and the Children's Department of the Queens Borough Public Library. Two of the students also had a bit of independent cataloging in the school library at Lawrence, L. I.

It was decided to hold the annual supper but to put it on a war basis, *sans* caterer, waiters, and other incidentals. The plan made an appeal and 118 acceptances were received, the largest attendance but one.

At the supper were celebrated three anniversaries—the completion of the 25th year of the vice-director's service at Pratt Institute, the 20th anniversary of the class of 1898, and the 10th of 1908. 1898 is remarkable for having 14 of its original 20 members still in active library work—a record matched by no other class down to 1910. The war supper which was planned and carried out by Miss Homans, the secretary of the Library, was acclaimed the most successful commencement celebration ever held by the School.

Commencement was held on Friday, June 14. Dr. George E. Vincent, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, made the address.

The following appointments have been made in the class of 1918:

Kathleen Ainey, assistant, Public Library, Harrisburg, Pa.
 Inez E. Benedict, children's librarian, Eveleth, Minn.
 Ella R. Bradley, first assistant, Homewood branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
 Janet E. Bryant, assistant, children's room, Pratt Institute Free Library.
 Hero Calvert, assistant, New York Public Library.
 Marian Cutter, in charge of the children's department and work with schools, Bridgeport, Conn., Public Library.
 Marguerite M. French, assistant, Utica, N. Y., Public Library.
 Alice M. Fuller, catalog department, Yale University.
 Bernice E. Hainer, catalog department, Philadelphia Public Library.
 Louise S. Harris, children's department, New York Public Library.
 Doris C. Holmes, Public Library, Victoria, B. C.
 Mabel B. Swerig, first assistant, reference department, Columbia University.
 Dorothy H. Thompson, head cataloger, Grand Rapids Public Library.
 Carolyn F. Ulrich, head of the circulation department and of branches, Bridgeport Public Library.
 Edith F. Vermeule, field secretary, Maryland Library Commission.
 Ruth E. Wellman, first assistant, extension division, New York Public Library.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

SIMMONS COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

Dr. Bostwick talked on "Socializing the St. Louis Public Library" during his recent brief visit to Boston, and later the lantern slides which illustrate the life of that library were shown. D. N. Handy, of the Insurance Library of Boston, also spoke on "The special library and the library school graduate."

The final visit of the year was to our neighbor, the Boston Book Company.

Examinations occupied May 27-June 7, and were followed by the Commencement festivities, which began with Class Day, June 8, and closed with the senior luncheon, June 11.

The following students received the degree of B.S. at commencement, June 10:

Marion Joyce Abbott	Eleanor Temple Horne,
Dorothy Annable	A.M.
Miriam Rankin Apple,	Agnes Frances Judkins,
A.B.	A.B.
Priscilla Bancroft	Katharine Kilbourn, A.B.
Elinor Isabel Bedlow,	Loretta Aurelia Knightly
A.B.	Katharine McNamara, A.B.
Harriet Edith Bosworth	Sarah Watkins Mayo
Inez Bowler, A.B.	Marjorie Stuart Urquhart
Hazel Beatrice Brown,	Newton, A.M.
A.B.	Margaret Bayly Notting-
Alice Elizabeth Burnham,	ham
A.B.	Nell Adelaide Paschal,
Clara Abigail Clark, A.B.	A.B.
Julia Marie Coombs	Grace Edith Patten, A.B.
Katharine Conover Cowles,	Rachel Annette Payson
A.B.	Mildred Powell
Althea Mabelle Currin	Gertrude Harriet Robinson
Dorothy Hendrick Davis,	Marjorie Russell Rock-
A.B.	wood
Hazel May DeRhodes,	Emma Elizabeth Sampson
A.B.	Gladys Farrington Sands
Elizabeth Sargent Downes,	Olive Sawin
A.B.	Margaret Burdick Shef-
Genevieve Frances Drake,	field, A.B.
A.B.	Elizabeth Prichard Sher-
Charlotte Egan Ford	man
Ethel Hannah Garey	Isabella Fairchild Star-
Elizabeth Gillies	buck
Margaret Rutledge Greer,	Helen Frances Swanton
A.B.	Anna Martha Sweetser
Gladys Josephine Hadley	Hazel Bergetta Timmer-
Bertha Vincent Hartzell,	man
A.B.	Mary Esther Tobey, A.B.
Ruth Sibley Haskell, A.B.	Mildred Woolson Wads-
Mary Evelina Hatch	worth
Dorothy Isabel Higgins,	Olga Louise Waller, A.B.
A.B.	Ruth Eugenia Warrick,
Marguerite Annie Higgs,	A.B.
A.B.	Edna Currier Woodbury,
	A.B.

Mrs. Wilda (Strong) Peck, a graduate of Western Reserve University Library School, with special courses at Simmons College in sociology and French, is to join the staff next year for full time, divided between instruction and work in the College Library. She will take over Miss Jordan's courses in "Library work with children," for which her experience in the Cleveland Public Library, particularly in the Children's branch has fitted her well. Mrs. Peck previously assisted in one of the reference courses, and is also associated with Dr. Lefavour's course in sociology.

Members of the graduating class have been placed as follows:

Black, Edythe F., Stamford Public Library, Stamford, Conn.
 Clark, Clara A., assistant, Norfolk House Center Library, Boston, Mass.
 Coombs, Julia, children's work, New York Public Library.
 Higgs, Marguerite, librarian, Meredith College Library, Raleigh, N. C.
 Knightly, Loretta, cataloger, New York Public Library.
 McDowell, Ella, cataloger, A.L.A. Camp Library, Camp Devens, Mass.
 Powell, Mildred, index and catalog clerk, U. S. Signal Corps, Washington, D. C.
 Robinson, Gertrude, half-time assistant, Social Service Library, Boston, Mass.
 Sherman, Elizabeth, index and catalog clerk, U. S. Signal Corps, Washington, D. C.

Currin, Althea, children's librarian, Danbury Public Library, Danbury, Conn.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director.*

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA—LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school had the opportunity of hearing Dr. Frank P. Hill on May 14 when he was in the city on a visit to the Camp Gordon Library. Dr. Hill gave a sketch of the war work of the A. L. A. as he had just seen it in his visits to the camp libraries.

The graduating exercises of the school were held on June 1 in the class room. Prof. Azariah Root of Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio, gave the graduation address, choosing as his subject, "The value of a library in a democracy." Certificates were delivered by William L. Percy, president of the board of trustees of the library.

Prof. Root spoke to the class on May 31 on "The use of a college or school library by the community."

At the annual meeting of the Graduates' Association on May 31, it was voted that the association use the funds in the treasury to purchase a victrola for one of the wards at the Fort McPherson hospital as a contribution to war relief work by the association.

Appointments have been made as follows: Serena Bailey, assistant, Public Library, Greensboro, N. C.

Helen Brackett, assistant, Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

Clara Crawford, librarian, State Normal School for Women, Fredericksburg, Va.

Annie Maud Dawson, assistant, University of Georgia Library, Athens.

Irene Holloway, assistant, Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

Genevieve White, assistant, catalogue division, Library of Congress.

Carrie Williams, assistant, Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

TOMMIE DORA BARKER, *Director.*

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The series of lectures by Mrs. Julia S. Harron of the Cleveland Public Library on "Translations of foreign literature" was supplemented this year by three lectures by Clara L. Myers, associate professor of English, College for Women, W. R. U., on "Modern drama."

A delightful afternoon was spent by the students at President Thwing's home, May 17, where he talked informally about his books of biography and gave personal reminiscences of some of the eminent men whose biographies he discussed.

The annual visit to the Oberlin College Library, May 20, was as always, a very pleasant and profitable trip and the class especially enjoyed seeing Prof. Root in his own interesting library.

The entrance examinations for the class of 1919 were given May 24 and 25. The number of candidates was not so large as that of last year.

Commencement week began with the class luncheon on Monday, June 10. The Founders' Day program, Tuesday afternoon, June 11, was presided over by President Thwing, the address was given by W. H. Brett, dean of the school, on "The great war and the public library"; and Sue Austin read some of the best of the war poems.

During commencement week class honors were announced by the director as follows: First honor, Emily R. Cornell, B.A.; second honor, Adaline Bernstein; third honor, shared by Joyce G. Bisbee, A.B. and Gertrude E. Barth. At the regular university commencement, Thursday, June 13, the address was made by Dr. Henry S. Pritchett. Certificates for the completion of the Library School course were granted to 25 graduates. All are placed in positions for next year or have arranged for further study; the requests that have come to the school for recommendations have far exceeded the supply and graduates are placed at much better salaries than heretofore. The alumni luncheon to the graduating class followed immediately after the commencement exercises, with the class, the trustees of Western Reserve University, and Dr. Pritchett, the commencement orator, as guests.

The School Annual, which has for several years been a pleasing accomplishment for each class, was suspended this year, because of war conditions.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director*.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

An examination for entrance to the apprentice class was held Saturday, June 8. Four candidates were accepted. A second examination will be held Sept. 14. The class work will begin Oct. 1.

Thomas L. Montgomery, state librarian, Harrisburg, Pa., spoke to the students on "Library legislation" May 11.

A number of students in the 1917-18 class have accepted positions for the coming year in the following libraries:

Dorothy Beeken, New York Public Library.
Margaret R. Crabe, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
Marguerite Fahrni, Portland Library Association.
Helen K. Fletcher, Detroit Public Library.

Florence Gould, Tacoma Public Library.
Leah Helen Hughes, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
Helen L. Jackson, Detroit Public Library.
Anna Ruth Jamison, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
Mrs. Esther Porter-Bliss, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Hazel Knobloch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
Helen K. Carson, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
Julia Starkey, Public Library, Eau Claire, Wis.
Ruth Van Kirk, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
Margaret G. Weatherup, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Ellen Yoder, East Chicago Public Library.
Susanna Young, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.
Ebba E. Zetterberg, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Miss Bogle, as president of the Association of American Library Schools attended the "Win the war for permanent peace" conference held May 16-18 in Philadelphia under The message of the conference was an inspiring one of patriotic determination and high endeavor.

Ernestine Rose, assistant principal of the Carnegie Library School, has gone to Washington to assume the direction of the library service rendered in the base hospitals in the camps and elsewhere, relieving Caroline Webster, who has returned to her work in the State Library at Albany.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Principal*.

ST. LOUIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

Recent lecturers who have addressed the students are as follows: Ernest R. Kroeger (a brother of Alice B. Kroeger) director of the Kroeger School of Music, "The literature of music"; E. H. Wuerpel, director, Washington University School of Fine Arts, two lectures on "The psychology of design" and "The psychology of the poster"; Mary C. McCulloch, kindergarten supervisor, "The story hour in the kindergarten"; Clark McAdams of the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*, "Journalism"; Dr. C. S. Boucher, assistant professor of history, Washington University, "The literature of American history"; Thekla Bernays, "Italian drama."

The spring schedule included visits to the Mercantile Library, the libraries of Washington University, Missouri Historical Association, Barnes Hospital, Washington University Medical School, and Missouri Botanical Garden.

Walter B. Skinner gave the class a talk on practical printing and conducted the class thru the printing plant of Buxton and Skinner.

A visit of inspection was also made to the Library Bureau office where the students had the opportunity of seeing library equipment and modern filing systems.

All of the students are under appointment, either permanent or temporary.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARY
SCHOOL

Tuesday evening, May 21, the Alumni Association of the University of Washington Library School held its annual dinner at the University Commons. The members of the present graduating class, the guests of honor, were welcomed into the association at this time. Mildred Pope, librarian of the Queen Anne High School, spoke on the opportunities of library school alumni associations. Mr. Henry, director of the school, spoke on the prospects for graduates of the school, and urged that they go to eastern library schools for advanced study.

The following officers were elected for the new year: President, Mabel Ashley, 1914; vice-president, Mary Gibb, 1917; secretary, Lillian Anderson, 1916; treasurer, Eleanor Owen, 1918; editor, Margaret Schumacher, 1917.

Members of the class of 1918 have been appointed to the following positions:

Edith Cleaves, reference department, Seattle Public Library.
Louise Coleman, University branch, Seattle Public Library.
Helen Corbitt, Ballard branch, Seattle Public Library.
Elizabeth Henry, Yesler branch, Seattle Public Library.
Doris Hoyt, circulation department, Seattle Public Library.
Hilda Plimmer, branch department, Seattle Public Library.
Mary Arney, circulation department, Tacoma Public Library.
Jeannette Hitchcock, circulation department, Tacoma Public Library.
Nell Unger, librarian, Hood River County Library, Hood River, Ore.
Pauline Giudici, assistant librarian, Medford Public Library, Medford, Ore.
Esther Walsworth, assistant librarian, North Yakima Public Library, North Yakima, Wash.
Margaret Martin, secretary to the librarian, University of Washington Library.

W. E. HENRY, *Director.*

CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL FOR LIBRARIANS

The school begins this year under its new plan of providing a full year's course on the instalment plan, each summer course giving six weeks work. Students coming four summers in succession will complete a course equal to one year in any library school in the country. There will be two groups of students this summer, three in 1919, four in 1920 and years following.

The regular technical subjects will be taken up systematically, and practical work will be given in the Chautauqua and neighboring libraries. Visits are made to the libraries in Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Jamestown, and Westfield, and to the Art Metal Construction Co. at Jamestown.

Besides the library courses the students will have opportunity to hear the many dis-

tinguished speakers who lecture at Chautauqua each season.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Beginning on the first of May, members of the class have visited the Yolo County Free Library at Woodland, a short distance from Sacramento. The girls made the trip two at a time, spending the full day at the library. Each student was supplied with a sheet of questions to be answered, covering in detail the operation of the county library.

During the month several outside lecturers have visited the school. On May 21, Robert E. Cowan of San Francisco spoke to the class on California bibliography. On May 24, Dr. Aurelia H. Reinhardt, president of Mills College, gave a most inspiring talk on what librarians can do to help win the war. On May 31, Dr. Margaret S. McNaught, commissioner of elementary schools, spoke on the possibilities of library work in connection with the rural schools.

MILTON J. FERGUSON.

LOS ANGELES LIBRARY TRAINING SCHOOL

The following bibliographies are being prepared for graduation. Most of the subjects have been chosen in answer to a request from some department of the library.

Cameron, Marguerite. Library work with children.
Dobbings, Dorothy. Mystery stories.
Emmons, Louise. Bookplates.
Graham, Geraldine. Mystery stories.
Gregory, Marion. Interior decoration.
Hout, Frank. Poems and novels of the war.
McDonald, Helen. Chinese and Japanese immigration to California.
McLaughlin, Gertrude. Plays for amateurs.
Miller, Eliza. Short stories for high school students.
Morton, Gabrielle. Psycho-analysis.
Park, Isabelle. Russian novels in English translation.
Railsback, Lucia. The little theater movement.
Schaer, Mildred. California artists.
Williams, Elizabeth. Red Cross.

Genevieve Kelly, Gladys Knowlton, Sidney McClees, Edna Osgood and Geraldine Shipley will present theses on "The library as a social factor in the community" in lieu of original bibliographies.

The faculty and students of the Library School formed one section of the library delegation in the great Red Cross parade May 18. Forty thousand persons, representing municipal, educational and social organizations, marched thru the business district of Los Angeles in appropriate costume with bands and banners.

On May 28 the alumni gave a tea in the school room in honor of Mrs. Brewitt, who has accepted a position as librarian of the Alhambra Public Library. Representatives of the five classes she has taught were present

to assure her of their appreciation of the wonderful work she has done. Under her direction the school has developed from a training class to a library school and the inspiration of her professional ideals has left a marked impression on the Los Angeles library as well as on the other libraries where the graduates of the school are at work. As a tangible evidence of their regard, Mrs. Brewitt was given a mahogany tea-wagon.

Appointments from the class of 1918 have been made as follows:

Geraldine Graham, assistant in charge of work with schools in the Colusa County Library.
 Marion Gregory, librarian of the Sierra Madre Public Library.
 Frank Hout, assistant in the order department of the Oregon State Library.
 Sidney Anne McClees, children's librarian at Vernon branch of the Los Angeles Public Library.
 Elza Miller, assistant in the branches headquarters of the Los Angeles Public Library.
 Gabrielle Morton, temporary position as assistant in the Santa Barbara Public Library.
 Isabelle Park, in charge of the work with schools in the Stanislaus County Library.
 Geraldine Shipley, assistant in the Long Beach Public Library.
 Elizabeth Williams, assistant in the order department of the Los Angeles Public Library.

MARION L. HORTON, *Instructor.*

Review

POWER, RALPH L. Boston's special libraries. New York City: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1917. 138 p. D. \$1.

It is quite true that the value of a book cannot be judged by its size. This small volume contains a mine of information for the special librarian, business man and research worker.

One of its best features is its simplicity. The author has accomplished his aim to state facts plainly, and to give only facts of real importance to those who have charge of or who contemplate establishing a special library. He describes the methods adopted to solve such common problems as pamphlet filing, duplicate card indexes, binding and routing of periodicals, discusses the question whether the library shall be centralized or made departmental with a general and departmental catalog, etc., and tells the policy adopted towards non-members of the staff who are interested in the library's speciality.

Anyone interested in the controversy regarding the value of the special library to a business house and the duty of the public library to meet the needs of the business man will find the book suggestive of arguments for whichever side of the question he favors. These arguments will be based on the story of how each special library came to be and

a tabulation of some of the facts given as to the number of books and pamphlets in each library.

Mr. Power does not claim to have described all the special libraries of Boston. He has, however, told about a wide variety, and the 66 included in the book are the most important libraries of each class. Location, resources, terms of use by the public, and the name of the librarian, are among the points recorded for each, and in many cases detailed description of classification schemes, methods of filing, or special functions of the library are also given.

The book is carefully indexed, and a suggestive bibliography of several pages is appended for the convenience of business librarians.

JESSIE E. DORRANCE.

Librarians

ABBOT, Mabel, Library School of the New York Public Library 1911-14, who was until May 15 first assistant in the catalog department of the Minneapolis Public Library, has taken a similar position and is also acting as a half-time reference assistant in the Tacoma Public Library.

ABBOTT, Pearl, assistant in the circulation department of the Tacoma Public Library, resigned May 18 to accept a position in the civil service at Washington, D. C.

ADAMS, Louise G., Western Reserve 1917, has been appointed to a branch library position in the Cincinnati Public Library.

ALLISON, Gladys B., New York State Library School 1913-14, has resigned her position as librarian of the children's department, Houston (Tex.) Public Library, to become librarian of the Southwest Texas State Normal School at San Marcos.

AMES, Harriet, has received an appointment as assistant librarian at the Medical Library of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research in New York. At the present time she is librarian at the Connecticut State Normal School at Danbury, Conn.

ANDERSON, Mrs. Rachel Rhoades, Pratt 1911, has been made service directory librarian of the Community Clearing House in New York.

ARNEY, Mary, of the University of Washington Library School, 1918, has been ap-

pointed substitute in the circulation department in the Tacoma Public Library, beginning, June 1.

AYER, Thomas P., who was formerly employed in the Library of Congress and more recently has been assistant librarian for the Federal Trade Commission in Washington, has been made librarian, succeeding C. C. Houghton.

BEARD, Ruth, California State Library School, 1914, and assistant in the California State Library and in the Sutro Branch of the California State Library since 1915, was married May 19 to Roy Fremont McDowell of San Francisco. Mr. McDowell has enlisted in the U. S. Navy and is at present stationed at Mare Island. Mrs. McDowell has not as yet severed her connection with the Sutro branch.

BLANCHARD, Alice A., Carnegie 1907, has resigned as head of the children's work in Newark, N. J. Her present address is Montpelier, Vt.

BURGESS, Alice P., Carnegie 1915, has resigned her position in the Detroit Public Library. Miss Burgess' temporary address is Royal Oak, Mich.

BREWITT, Mrs. Theodora Root, Wisconsin 1907-08, principal of the Library School of the Los Angeles Public Library, resigned that position on June 1 to become librarian of the Alhambra (Cal.) Public Library. In her five years at Los Angeles, to which she came in 1913, from the Normal School Library at Lewiston, Idaho, Mrs. Brewitt has carried thru an important constructive work, in building from the training class of the Los Angeles Public Library—one of the pioneers in its field in the United States—a well organized, carefully balanced one-year library school course, standardized according to accepted principles and methods. To its development she brought thorough technical equipment, high ideals, and a quiet and devoted persistence, so unobtrusive that the full measure of her work will not be realized until time has given permanence to the foundations she established. In her new field—the administration of one of the most attractive smaller California libraries—her former associates know that her service will not be bounded by a single community, but will be, as heretofore, an influence for constructive development in the California library world.

BROWN, Margaret W., who was for several years librarian of the State Travelling Li-

brary of the Iowa Library Commission, has become head of the county department of Santa Barbara (Calif.) Public Library.

BROWN, Ruth, New York State Library School, 1916-17, has joined the staff of catalogers in the Office of the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. For the past year Miss Brown has been engaged in war library work in connection with the Food Administration.

BUCHER, Mrs. Ethel Sherwood, B.L.S., New York State Library School 1910, has joined the staff of the New York Public Library as information desk assistant.

CHAPPELL, Loretta, Atlanta 1916, has been appointed assistant in the Carnegie Library, Columbus, Ga.

CHARLES, Ruth E., Western Reserve 1910, has been appointed reference librarian of the Public Library, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

CLAFLIN, Helen M., B.L.S., New York State Library School 1915, has resigned the librarianship of the Attleborough (Mass.) Public Library to become head of the Catalog department of the Brookline (Mass.) Public Library.

CLEMENT, Ina, who has been substituting as cataloger in the Municipal Reference Library in New York city, has received a permanent appointment to the position. Miss Clement was previously in the libraries of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Bankers' Association.

CLIZBEE, Azalea, Library School of the New York Public Library 1912-14, has been appointed editor of the Readers' Guide Supplement for the H. W. Wilson Company.

COBB, Lucille, Atlanta, 1914, has resigned her position in the Ordnance Department at Washington, D. C.

COLDEWAY, Anna, who has been employed at the Louisville Public Library for the past six years, has tendered her resignation, and it has been accepted. She has taken a position with the Kentucky Title Savings Bank.

CRAINE, Mrs. Mura M., Western Reserve 1916, has returned to the Cleveland Public Library as acting first assistant at the Miles Park branch.

CUMMINS, Catherine Ruth, Simmons 1912, was married May 29 to Berkeley Wheeler, and now lives on Elm Street, Concord, Mass.

CUSHING, Helen G., New York State Library School 1917-18, has been appointed assistant in the New York State Library.

DIXON, Vera M., of the Iowa State College Library, is in Washington assisting in the selection of technical books for camp libraries.

EDMONSON, Mattie Bibb, Atlanta 1906, is acting as assistant in the Public Library in Montgomery, Ala.

ELDRIDGE, Bessie L., New York State Library School 1917-18, has been engaged as first assistant in the State Normal School Library at Geneseo, N. Y.

ENGLISH, Gladys, Western Reserve 1917, enters upon her duties July 1 as reference librarian in the Public Library, Fresno, Calif.

FINNEY, Florence G., Pratt 1917, formerly reference librarian of the Reynolds Library, Rochester, N. Y., has been made assistant in the reference department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

GATES, Alice J., compiler of the Catalogue of Technical Periodicals of New York City, and formerly assistant librarian of the Engineering Societies Library, is now the assistant librarian of the Bankers Trust Company.

GIBB, Mary, Univ. of Washington 1917, has been appointed an index and catalog clerk in the Ordnance Department at Washington, D. C.

GODDARD, Alice, Carnegie 1903, has been granted leave of absence by her board of directors (Perth Amboy, N. J.) to do reconstruction work in France.

GOULD, Florence, Carnegie 1918, has been appointed in charge of the children's room at the Main building of the Tacoma Public Library, beginning Sept. 1.

HARRINGTON, Marjorie A., New York State Library School 1917-18, has been appointed general assistant in the New Haven Public Library.

HAWKINS, Dorothy L., New York State Library School, 1918, has returned to the staff of the Wilmington Institute Free Library.

HICKIN, Eleanor, cataloger at the Public Library in Grand Rapids, Mich., has resigned to take a similar position in Oberlin College Library in Oberlin, Ohio.

HINTON, Fanny, Atlanta 1917, has been appointed head of the reference department of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

HITCHCOCK, Jeanette, graduate of Leland Stanford University and the Library School of the University of Washington, 1918, has been appointed assistant in the circulation department of the Tacoma Public Library, beginning June 1.

HOUGHTON, C. C., who has been librarian for the Federal Trade Commission in Washington, has been relieved of his duties as librarian to give all his time to certain executive duties which will assist the chief economist. Among other duties he will keep track of outside developments which may concern the operations of the economic division and keep in touch with the several investigations in progress, keeping approximate estimates of their current costs. He will also be expected to obtain data for the economic division and keep its files, besides maintaining efficiency records, etc.

HUDSON, Abbie, has been appointed as assistant cataloger at the University of Missouri. She has been engaged three years as a student helper, receiving her degree from the university this year.

JAMESON, Ethel, who was erroneously reported last month as having resigned from the New York Public Library to do canteen work in France with the Y. M. C. A., has been given leave of absence from the science division and left June 26. She has gone to Paris to work for a time in the Red Cross offices there, with the expectation of going eventually into reconstruction work in the field.

JENKS, Lorette, Pratt 1913, recently of the Chicago Public Library, has been appointed to the reference catalog division of the New York Public Library.

JONES, Margaret, Atlanta 1916, has taken a position of cataloger in the Virginia State Library, Richmond.

KIMBALL, Flor-Etta, Pratt 1914, has resigned from the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh to take a position in the Military Intelligence Bureau in New York.

LEVIN, Nathan R., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1918, has returned to the staff of the Chicago Public Library.

LEWIS, Helen B., has resigned from the Public Library of Council Bluffs, Ia., to take a position in the Cleveland Public Library.

LILL, Mrs. E. W., who has been in Mexico City for some time, has resigned as cataloger

at the Municipal Reference Library in New York city.

LINDHOLM, Marie F., librarian of the Public Service Commission, First District, New York City, died Mar. 16.

LUCHT, Ida C., Western Reserve 1916, has returned to the Cleveland Public Library as acting first assistant at Sterling branch.

MCCARTHUR, Muriel A., Western Reserve 1914, has resigned from her position in the Buffalo Public Library to assist in the work of the A. L. A. dispatch office in New York under L. J. Bailey.

MCCAUGHTRY, Ruth, of the Iowa State University Library, has been engaged as assistant cataloger at the University of Missouri.

MCINTOSH, Rosamond, Pratt 1914, of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, has taken a position in the New York Dispatch Office of the Library War Service.

MCKELVY, Esther A., Pratt 1915, formerly assistant at the Normal School Library of Tempe, Arizona, has been appointed assistant teacher of English in the Commercial High School of Brooklyn.

MCKINSTRY, Ruth E., Pratt 1917, has been transferred from the War Service headquarters to the New York Dispatch Office.

MARSHALL, Mary K., Western Reserve 1914, has recently entered upon her duties as head cataloger of the Adelbert College Library, Western Reserve University.

MARTIN, Helen, children's librarian of the Union Square branch of the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library, has resigned to accept a position as head of the children's department of the Public Library of East Cleveland, Ohio.

MAURICE, Nathalie A., Pratt 1906, has been transferred from the inspection division of the Ordnance Department in Washington to the New York district office of the Ordnance Department.

MEREDITH, Roberta, University of Washington, 1917, has received appointment as index and catalog clerk in the Ordnance Department at Washington, D. C.

MULLEN, Mary, Atlanta 1910, has resigned as assistant in the State Normal School, Greensboro, N. C., to take the position of as-

sistant in the Alabama State Department of Archives and History, Montgomery.

PAGE, Mildred, Simmons 1914, has been appointed librarian in the Danbury (Conn.) Normal School.

PALMER, Mary Bell, Atlanta 1909, has resigned as librarian of the Carnegie Library Commission in Charlotte temporarily. In September, Miss Palmer joins the faculty of the Atlanta Library School as instructor.

PEEPLS, Grace Angier, Atlanta 1914, is substituting at the Carnegie Library of Atlanta.

PFIRMAN, Mrs. Ruth Dickinson, Pratt 1917, has been made assistant librarian of the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

PFLUGER, Benno, assistant librarian at Cooper Union, in New York City, will lose his status as a citizen of the United States if a suit in equity to cancel his certificate of citizenship is successful. Mr. Pfluger, who was born in Germany, was naturalized as a citizen in the New York State Supreme Court in May, 1912. It is alleged that he swore falsely, and did not in fact renounce allegiance to the German Emperor. The Government complaint filed June 4 quotes the following from letters alleged to have been written by him: "Wait only for good news. Just patience and perseverance—that is the secret. I am so glad that the Argentine kept firm in the late crisis. Our hour comes soon. Have patience until our field-gray at last have put an end to this."

PIDGEON, Marie K., B.L.S. New York State Library School 1916, resigned her position as assistant in the Legislative Reference section of the New York State Library to join the indexing and cataloging force in the office of the Quartermaster General.

PIERCE, Annie, Atlanta 1912, has been appointed librarian of the Carnegie Library of Charlotte, N. C.

POWER, Ralph L., librarian of the College of Business Administration at Boston University and editor of *Special Libraries*, has enlisted in the Regular Army and has gone to the headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces abroad to do statistical work.

PRALL, Beatrice, B.L.S. Illinois 1916, has been chosen to succeed Dorothy D. Lyon as

librarian of the Little Rock (Ark.) Public Library.

PULSIFER, Helen E., of the Norfolk House Center Library, Roxbury, Mass., was appointed to the staff of the Somerville Public Library, May 5.

RANDALL, Elinor E., B.L.S., New York State Library School 1918, has been appointed assistant in the central lending department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

REED, Lulu, Library School of the New York Public Library 1915-16, was married at Paducah, Ky., on Feb. 24, 1918, to Fain W. King. Mr. and Mrs. King will reside for the present in Washington, Mr. King being stationed there with the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army.

RICE, Paul North, who left the New York Public Library last fall to enter the Quartermasters Corps, was in Florida all winter, as an instructor at Camp Johnston. Following his promotion as sergeant he was put at the head of a newly organized school for water transportation, and has recently been selected to organize a school covering all modes of transportation at Camp Meigs, in Washington.

RODGERS, Alice I., of the St. Louis Public Library Training School, has been engaged as assistant in charge of the Agricultural Library of the University of Missouri.

RUPP, Julia, for seven and a half years librarian of the Oshkosh (Wis.) Public Library, has tendered her resignation, to become effective Sept. 1.

SCHABACKER, Muriel J., Pratt 1917, has gone to the Ohio State University Library as cataloger.

SCHUMMERS, Gladys E., Pratt 1915, was married March 30 to Sergeant John G. Vonhold of the 399th Heavy Field Artillery. Mrs. Vonhold will continue in her position as librarian of the Fair Haven branch of the New Haven Public Library for the duration of the war.

SCOTT, Margaret J., New York State Library School, 1917-18, has been appointed cataloger in Haverford College Library. She will begin her duties in September.

SEELEY, Lillian R., for the past two years an assistant in the library at Stockbridge, Mass., died at her home in that town May 17.

SHAVER, Mary M., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1918, is assisting Miss Downey in the Chautauqua Summer Library School. In the fall she will resume her work in Vassar College Library.

SMALLEY, Marie, Simmons 1912, is now an index and catalog clerk in the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D. C.

SMITH, Emily Bird, Western Reserve Library School, has been appointed as assistant cataloger for special work at the University of Missouri.

SMITH, Harriett, of the Tacoma Public Library, resigned May 15 to be married in June to Lieut. Frank S. Buckley.

SMITH, May, Atlanta 1914, was married on March 30, 1918, to Albert A. Rayle, second lieutenant, Medical Corps.

SNYDER, Mary B., Library School of the New York Public Library 1912-13, (Drexel 1902) has left the library of Henry Disston and Sons, Inc., Philadelphia, to organize the library of E. F. Houghton and Company, in the same city.

SPENCER, Mrs. Mary, state librarian in Michigan, has been appointed librarian for the Michigan organization of the Women's Council of National Defense. She has also been made an honorary life member of the Inside Club, of Jackson prison, of the Pathfinders' Club of America, an organization to help prisoners regardless of nationality, color, tongue or creed. She has arranged to supply prisoners in Jackson with pictures to be hung in their quarters and with traveling libraries.

STEFFENS, Laura, on the staff of the California State Library since 1902, and librarian of the Sutro branch of the California State Library in San Francisco, since it was first opened on Jan. 2, 1917, was married on April 27 to Dr. Allen H. Suggett, Orthodontist of San Francisco. Mrs. Suggett plans to remain in library work.

STOKELY, Hattie, Western Reserve 1913, has entered upon her duties in one of the branches of the New York Public Library.

STULL, Maud I., Library School of the New York Public Library 1915-16 (Drexel 1914), who has been an assistant in the Extension Division of the New York Public Library, has accepted a position as librarian for the World Outlook Publishing Co., New York.

SUBERS, Mildred, Carnegie 1914, was married June 12 to Henry Havelock Simpson. Mr. and Mrs. Simpson will be at home after September 1 at 19 Mowry St., Chester, Pa.

SULLIVAN, Lillian, Carnegie 1916, was married June 4 to Dr. Harry Nevin Malone.

TAYLOR, Clara Angell, Western Reserve 1915, is in charge of apprentice training in the Public Library, Dallas, Texas, while her husband is attending the Aviation School there.

TEUSCHER, Lorna J., St. Louis 1917, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library at El Reno, Okla.

THAYER, Gordon W., Western Reserve 1912, has entered military service and is now at Camp Gordon, Ga.

THROOP, Dr. George R., Collier professor of Greek in Washington University, has been appointed assistant librarian of the St. Louis Public Library. Prof. Throop is a native of Tennessee. He graduated at De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind., in 1901 and received the degree of A. M. there in 1903 and that of Pd.D. at Cornell University in 1905. Besides Washington University, he has held teaching positions in his *alma mater* at Cornell University, and at the Illinois College, Jacksonville, Ill. Dr. Throop has written and published to a considerable extent in the subjects in which he has been interested, mostly in philological journals and in "Washington University Studies." He is a member of various learned societies and has for some time been secretary of the St. Louis Society of the Archaeological Institute of America. Dr. Throop has taken special interest in building up the Library of Washington University and has been of great service to the university in this field. He has recently done administrative work for the Red Cross, and in this capacity he has shown himself an unusually capable executive.

TORRENCE, Mrs. Crown, Atlanta 1917, has been appointed children's librarian of the Columbus branch, New York Public Library.

UPPER, Gezina Thomas, University of Washington 1916, has accepted a position as assistant at the Yesler branch of the Seattle Public Library.

VAIL, Robert W. G., Library School of the New York Public Library 1914-16, was married on June 1 to Inez M. Rogers at Elmhurst, L. I.

WALKER, Catherine, Atlanta 1913, is acting as assistant in the Camp Library at Camp Gordon.

WALLER, Florence M., New York State Library School 1918, will go to the Seattle Public Library in June to take charge of the industrial arts department.

WILBY, Mrs. Stephen W., who has been taking a course in library work at Columbia University, has been appointed a librarian of the new Wilby High School in Waterbury, Conn., named in honor of her husband, Stephen W. Wilby.

WILLIAMS, Carrie L., branch librarian of the East Somerville branch of the Public Library, has been granted a leave of absence for the duration of the war to take charge of the Base Hospital at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.

WIRTSCHAFTER, Edith, Western Reserve 1917, has been appointed to the foreign division of the Cleveland Public Library.

YARMOLINSKY, Abraham, has been appointed chief of the Slavonic division of the New York Public Library, and assumed his duties on June 15, taking the place of W. M. Petrovitch, who resigned to join the Serbian army. Mr. Yarmolinsky is an author and a translator of books from Russian into English. He was born in Russia, was graduated from the University of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, and from the College of the City of New York, receiving the degree of A. B., and is at present an instructor in Russian in the College of the City of New York and a candidate for the degree of Ph.D. at Columbia University.

YATES, Marjorie (Mrs. I. Clyde Cornog), Simmons 1916, is doing filing and general office work with the Symington Machine Company, Rochester, N. Y.

YEARGAIN, Harriet, St. Louis, 1913, has resigned from the catalog department of the St. Louis Public Library to accept a position in the Quartermaster General's Office, Washington, D. C.

YOUNG, Frances, Library School of the New York Public Library 1913-15, has left her position with the Montgomery (Ala.) Library Association, and has been appointed librarian for the National Organization of Public Health Nursing, New York.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Manchester. A "silver thimble" fund has been started at the City Library for the collection of old jewelry, spoons, or coins of silver or gold which can be sold or melted and turned into money. The proceeds will go to the local chapter of the Red Cross.

Sunapee. Martha H. Abbot, lately deceased, left in her will \$500 to the Methodist church, three-fifths of the remainder of her estate for a Public Library in memory of her husband, and the remainder of the estate to Colby academy. It is estimated that the town will receive upwards of \$12,000 for the library.

MASSACHUSETTS

Abington. By the will of Marietta W. Dyer, filed in Plymouth in May, the sum of \$80,000 is left for a library here, to be known as the Dyer Memorial Library and to be erected on land owned by the testatrix on the north side of Center avenue. Dr. Gilman Osgood of Rockland and William Coughlan of Abington are named as trustees. On the completion of the library these two trustees are to elect a third, and the board is to be self-perpetuating. It is directed that the trustees shall install historical and biographical works in the library, with as complete a set of Massachusetts histories as may be obtainable, with general histories of the United States and the world, and that these are to be accessible to the public. Leave is also given to the trustees to use any paintings and pictures, bric-a-brac and other household effects which they may deem fitting for the embellishment of the library. The residue of the estate is left in the care of the trustees as the Dyer fund, the income of which is to be used for books, manuscripts, maps, pictures and other things for the library, and for the collection of books written or compiled by persons born in or residents of Plymouth county. It is also provided that in the event of the organization of an Abington Historical Society it may meet in the library, and the trustees are directed to provide cabinets and cases for its collections.

Waltham. The Public Library's collection of material about Waltham is steadily growing. Five years ago there were only about a dozen Waltham items listed in the

card catalog at the library, where now there are about six hundred.

Webster. One of the matters which came up at the town meeting in May was the acceptance of the bequest by Mrs. Augusta E. Corbin of \$75,000 for a free public library, \$25,000 for its maintenance, and \$25,000 whose income should be used for the purchase of books.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Binghamton. The Binghamton Public Library acted as host to the Broome Home Economics Association for Conservation on Saturday, June 1. The meeting was held under the auspices of a local committee and representatives from each district in the county were invited. The business sessions were held in the assembly room and the staff rest room was utilized for the buffet lunch. Guests brought basket lunches to which the committee contributed coffee and ice cream. The meeting resulted in the enrollment of 85 members.

New York City. The Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense has established an outdoor canteen under the trees at the southeast corner of the Public Library at Fifth avenue and Fortieth street, for the use of soldiers, sailors and nurses. The men can sit there and watch the kaleidoscopic pageantry of Fifth avenue pass before their eyes. Gay blue cornflowers and yellow daisies as well as potted plants, donated by local florists, adorn the canteen, and the railings facing on Fifth avenue and Fortieth street are bright with window boxes donated by Bloomingdale's. The chairs and tables and the flower pots on every table are painted blue. The canteen, which is the first of a series of five, has seats for fifty and hundreds of boys will be served every day.

Newburgh. In the office of the Newburgh Shipyards, Inc., there has been installed a library of about 100 volumes, open to shipyard employees during the hours of 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. inclusive. Every employee can borrow the library books, but not more than three at one time. These must be returned within one week, but a renewal can usually be made for another week, upon application. There is no trained librarian in charge, but

one of the employes looks after the books, each man respecting the rules and regulations as laid down for his guidance.

Salamanca. The common council has adopted a resolution to appropriate \$1750 annually to meet the cost of maintenance of a library which the Carnegie Corporation, on the strength of such appropriation, will erect at an expenditure of \$17,500. The acceptance of the offer must be made by the 3d of next February and the building must be completed before February, 1921. The Federation of Women's Clubs of this city provides the site.

NEW JERSEY

Newark. The Beaver street branch of the Public Library is henceforth to be used almost exclusively for business purposes. All books of fiction have been returned to the main library. A special collection of late books on the war, which will be changed every few weeks, will be added to the business branch. Other branches remain closed, for want of funds, but the work with schools is being maintained.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia. For the second time within a year the Supreme Court has halted work on the Public Library building, for which foundation excavations have been almost completed on the Parkway at Nineteenth street. The issue decided by the state's highest tribunal in an opinion made public June 3 by Justice Frazier, declares in a clear-cut manner that the city has no right to stipulate whether stone for public buildings can be cut within or without the city limits. The Supreme Court suggests that any stipulation as to where the stone shall be cut is in violation of the Constitution. This decision knocks out the contract with the city held by John Gill & Sons of Cleveland, for \$5,535,000. The history of the case is summed up in the *Philadelphia Record*. It appears that the original contract was executed with the George A. Fuller Company for \$2,219,000, and was based upon the stone being prepared and cut at the quarry in Indiana. John F. Flynn, a taxpayer, attacked the contract, on the grounds that to cut the stone outside of the city violated the ordinances of 1894 and 1895 requiring the preparation of all stone for municipal buildings, "within the city limits." The issue was not decided on the cut-stone question, because Director Datesman had changed the copy of the specifications sent to prospective bidders to get alternate bids, to cut the stone either within or without the city, without changing the form of the

advertisement, which called for the stone being cut within the city limits. This irregularity in the form of specifications was attacked by the Supreme Court, in an opinion by the late Justice Mestrezat. The contract was annulled May 23, 1917, by this decree. The city authorities hastened into the Legislature and had an act passed and approved July 6, 1917, seeking to validate the two doubtful ordinances referred to, to the extent that "any or all of the work" may be done within the limits of the city, and validating all ordinances relating thereto. Specifications were so framed and on July 12 new bids were received. Gill & Sons were low on both provisions as to cut stone either within or outside the city limits. Walter R. Taylor, a taxpayer, filed suit in Common Pleas Court No. 1, which Judge Audenried dismissed. The appeal to the Supreme Court was taken, and Justice Frazier says: "A consideration of the validity of the previous ordinances is unnecessary. If the municipality may require stone cutting to be done within its boundaries, it may also extend this requirement to all materials and supplies, and provide for their production and manufacture within its limits. An escape is impossible from the conclusion that such action would result in a regulation of labor, trade and manufacturing, and must, accordingly, be special legislation within the meaning of the Constitution." No new proposals for constructing the building will be requested until after the war.

Pittsburgh. The Darlington collection of Americana at Guyasuta, comprising 8000 volumes of rare and valuable books, prints, maps, etc., and probably exceeded only by that of the Wisconsin Historical Society, west of the Alleghany Mountains, has been given to the University of Pittsburgh by the two surviving daughters as a memorial library to their parents, William M. and Mary O'Hara Darlington. The collection is especially rich in material bearing on the early West and many volumes are enriched by rare prints, autograph letters of military and men prominent in the early history of the country.

South Atlantic

VIRGINIA

Leesburg. Thomas Willing Balch, of Philadelphia, has offered to erect at an expense of \$10,000, a modern library building in this town in memory of his father, Thomas Balch, who was born in Leesburg, July 23, 1821, and who, later in life, became known as the father of international arbitration, which

finally culminated in The Hague tribunal. The new building will be modern in every particular, artistic in design, fireproof in construction and work upon it will be begun as soon as a site has been selected.

Richmond. The fourteenth annual report of the Virginia State Library contains, in addition to the usual information on the work of the library, a 450-page register of the General Assembly of Virginia from 1776 to 1918, and of the constitutional conventions, compiled by Earl G. Swem, assistant state librarian, and John W. Williams, clerk of the House of Delegates. The fiscal year of the library has been changed to conform to that of the state, which ends Sept. 30, and the report in consequence covers only eleven months. During that time the total number of books added was 3311, one thousand of which were bequeathed by Col. Robert L. Parrish. There were 17,309 visitors to the library, who used 20,330 books, and in addition 6492 were circulated.

NORTH CAROLINA

Durham. The Public Library building and lot was sold at public auction in March to Gilbert C. White for \$21,000. Trustees of the library plan to move to a temporary location immediately. An option is now held on a piece of property to be used as a new site. This property will be purchased and a Carnegie building erected.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charleston. Public spirited citizens of this city have raised by subscription \$15,000 in cash to be advanced to the Charleston Library Society for the purpose of paying off its mortgage on the building and so securing \$5000 from the Carnegie Corporation, thus extinguishing \$5000 of their bonds. In return for the loan the society agrees to transfer and assign to each individual so much of its interest in the estate of the late John L. Dawson, M.D., left to the society under his will, as will amount to the sum written opposite to their respective names, with interest from the date of payment at the rate of four per cent per annum until payment is made. These sums are to be paid from the estate, when said estate is distributed, before any other payment is made. The plan was devised by Theodore D. Jervey, a member of the board of trustees.

East North Central

MICHIGAN

Albion. A new Carnegie Library is to be erected here. Mayor E. F. Hoaglin has ap-

pointed a new library board to look after the plans.

Belding. The Alvah N. Belding Library was dedicated May 14 with fitting ceremony. Over 2000 persons packed the large Chautauqua tent erected on the grounds adjoining the new edifice. Sickness of Alvah N. Belding, the donor, in his hotel here was the only feature marring the completeness of the occasion. Altho 80 years old, he was driven to the platform and remained thruout a part of the program. His son, Fred N. Belding, acted as his proxy during the afternoon. On the platform were 30 of the heads of the Belding Brothers & Company interests, located in various parts of the United States, Mayor E. E. Fales of Belding, and many guests. Mr. Belding, Jr., gave the library governing board a check for \$1000 and his sister, Mrs. Florence Belding-Knuckols, an endowment of \$100 per year for 10 years, both to be used for the purchase of books. The new edifice was erected at a cost of \$50,000. It stands as a memorial to Mr. Belding's father and mother who were the founders of the city which bears their name. Following the ceremonies President R. H. Hall, of the board of commerce, presented the donor with a handsome gold headed cane as a mark of appreciation. A bouquet of American Beauty roses was presented to Mr. Belding by a school girl in behalf of the boys and girls of the public schools.

Berlin. The Berlin hotel property has been deeded by Charles Wilde to the newly formed Wilde Memorial Library Association. The building is undergoing repairs and when completed will be turned over to the association free of incumbrance.

Detroit. A library station has been opened in the "M" building of the Ford factory, first floor, next to the pay office, convenient for all employees. Books of all kinds are included, in English and in foreign languages, and more will be supplied on request. The station is open every day. Its establishment brings the number of factory stations for employees to an even dozen.

Detroit. The grass plot in front of the Main Library building has been plowed and fenced and will be turned into a big Victory garden, conducted by government experts under the direction of the J. L. Hudson Company, the board of library commissioners having formally accepted the Hudson Company's offer to assume responsibility for the space. A Victory garden in this central local-

ity will serve more than the immediate ends of the ordinary garden, for it will be a constant inspiration to the public to go home and do likewise. Even more important will be the constant attendance of a government expert who will be available for free consultation by the general public. It is probable also that the library will find a way to co-ordinate its resources of books and pamphlets on gardening and preserving of the crops.

Eaton Rapids. Now that the library board has voted to accept the \$10,000 Carnegie library which has been up for more or less discussion for the past few years, the city commission has voted to appropriate the sum of \$1000 per annum for the maintenance of the library, the money to be available for use as soon as the proposed library is completed and opened to the public.

Hastings. The city library in the new high school building was dedicated, Monday, June 10. On the first floor is a fine reading room fitted with open bookcases. Back of this is a commodious stack room. The collection of books numbers about 4000.

Marlette. Last year at spring election a quarter of a mill tax was voted for a free public library for the township. This brings in \$750 a year for library purposes, enough to make a good start. A fairly good-sized room back of the bank and next to the post office is being used for the library. This is an especially good location being so near the business center of the town and convenient to pupils of school. There are about 680 books on the shelves and the circulation averages about 30 per day.

Plainwell. Mrs. M. B. Ransome willed to the town for library purposes her residence on Main street, together with \$3000 to be spent for furnishings, and \$2000 to be invested for insurance and repairs. It is a large house, with rooms opening into each other and all in excellent repair. There is space for two reading rooms, a juvenile room and stack room. The upper floor is to be used for janitor's family and librarian. The grounds are extensive and beautiful and will be used as a public park. Over 2000 books which belonged to the Ladies' Library Association have been given to the library. The newly remodelled building was dedicated May 31.

WISCONSIN

Courses for teacher librarians will be introduced next school year in Carroll College, Lawrence College, Milwaukee-Downer

College, and the Oshkosh State Normal School. Such a course was given this year and will be continued next year in the University of Wisconsin, Beloit College, Ripon College and the Platteville State Normal School.

Eau Claire. The Eau Claire High School will have a high school library next year which will be maintained under the joint control of the authorities of the school and of the public library.

ILLINOIS

The Illinois division of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense has among its sub-committee a very active one on war information, which collects information from all over the United States and from European countries in regard to war work being done by women, and furnishes this material to the committees on speakers for use in showing the women of that part of the country the necessity that each should be doing her part at the present time. This committee has sent letters to the public libraries thruout the state inclosing copies of its literature. It has now in preparation a series of articles on the war work of women in France, England, Russia, and the United States, which will be procurable by all workers in this branch of service.

Rockford. A branch of the Public Library has been opened in the Highland School for the use of the district. A large pleasant room on the first floor has been equipped for library purposes by the Board of Education. Book cases have been placed on the east and west walls and fifteen hundred new books have been purchased. These will be supplemented by loans from the main library. The branch will be open four afternoons and one evening during the summer.

INDIANA

Rockport. Workmen have been engaged in removing the two frame buildings on the corner of Third and Walnut streets, to make room for the new library building.

OHIO

Dayton. A branch of the Public Library has been opened in the Edwin Joel Brown school.

East South Central

KENTUCKY

Louisville. A picture of President Andrew Jackson has been given to the Public Library by Ben F. Atchison, and a portrait of David Castleman, father of General John Breckenridge Castleman, loaned to the library.

TENNESSEE

College credit is now being given for the courses on the organization and administration of a high school library which are given as a part of the work in library economy at the Summer School of the South in the University of Tennessee. Beginning with 1918-19, these courses will be given for a half year as a junior and senior elective in education.

Knoxville. Dedicatory exercises of the new Carnegie library for negroes in Knoxville were held May 6 at the Mount Zion Baptist church, two blocks east of the site of the new building, located at the corner of East Vine avenue and Nelson street, which was thrown open for inspection after the program of music and speaking at the church. The new library movement for the negroes was put on foot by Prof. C. W. Cansler, who was aided in the work by former Mayor S. G. Heiskell in bringing the matter before the Carnegie Corporation. The city commissioners made it possible thru agreeing to maintain it. It is now equipped with 2000 books.

West North Central

MINNESOTA

St. Paul. The petition of the committee of deans and the University senate for a new library building has been rejected by the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota, insufficient funds being given as the cause for the rejection of the proposal.

West South Central

OKLAHOMA

Norman. Work on the construction of a new library building on the University of Oklahoma campus has been started. The building under the contract will probably be completed in November.

TEXAS

Gatesville. The Gatesville schools—teachers and pupils—have shown their patriotism by their deeds. Among the many things done to serve their country they have bought and donated to library endowment seven fifty-dollar bonds, most of the pupils earning the amount contributed.

Mountain

MONTANA

On April 23, 1918, the Montana State Council of Defense issued an order forbidding the use of the German language in public and

private schools and in the pulpits of the state and ordering the withdrawal of certain German text books from the public and school libraries. The order further requires that librarians are "to withdraw from circulation and use . . . books which, in the judgment of such school authorities and librarians, contain German propaganda."

Butte. No books were issued from the Butte Public Library between the dates of May 4 and May 14. During this time an inventory of all the books in the institution was taken and the rooms given their annual renovating. One of the features of the house cleaning was the removal of all books in the German language from the shelves of the library. This order was in accordance with the order of the State Council of Defense, which has issued such instructions to every library in the state.

COLORADO

Denver. The Byers and Smiley branch libraries were expected to open in May. Each cost \$20,000, defrayed by grants from the Carnegie Corporation. Two other branches have been promised, but construction has been postponed until the war is over.

Denver. On account of the high cost of building materials and the scarcity of labor, the library board has deemed it wise to postpone building the last two of the four branch libraries which were to have been built in Denver and for which the appropriation has been made. The board wrote the Carnegie Corporation asking that the building be postponed and received the reply that the erection of these buildings might be put off provided they be finished by October, 1920. Their location has never been decided upon, altho Park hill seemed to be the most favorable site for one and Globeville or Elyria for the other. The William N. Byers branch library at West Seventh avenue and Santa Fe drive and the William H. Smiley branch at Berkeley park, were ready for use early in the summer. An appropriation of \$80,000 was granted for the four libraries and the two which are already finished have cost approximately \$20,000 each.

UTAH

Salt Lake. The dedication of the new Carnegie library on Eighth West and Sixth South streets was held May 27. More than 500 persons were in attendance, addresses were made and musical numbers rendered.

Pacific

WASHINGTON

Tacoma. The board of trustees of the Tacoma Public Library by unanimous vote have protested to members of Congress against the provision of the War Revenue Act which would establish a zone system for postage charges on magazines and periodicals.

OREGON

Because of defects in the present library law, Governor Withycombe has appointed a committee to draft a bill for a new law to be submitted at the next session of the legislature. The county unit system of library administration will be provided in the bill, since this system is favored by Miss Cornelia Marvin, state librarian, and others who have observed public library service in the five Oregon counties that employ the county system, and which have most successful libraries. Among defects pointed out in the present library law are the requirement that county libraries be located at the county seats, the method of administering finances and the plan of selecting the personnel of the county library boards. Miss Marvin has written the president of each county board in the state asking that committees be appointed to prepare data to submit to the state committee for use in drawing up the proposed measure. The committees are to report by July 1.

Hermiston. The Hermiston Public Library was completed in April. The building was erected with Carnegie funds and the site was donated by J. H. Raley, of Pendleton. It is of Spanish and Italian architecture and the plans were made by Folger Johnson, of Portland. The building contains a main library room 24 x 50, a lecture room 24 x 26, and a committee room 12 x 14, with modern equipment. Mrs. M. E. Benedict has been appointed librarian and is now in charge of the library, which is to be maintained by the city of Hermiston.

CALIFORNIA

Sacramento. The doors of the new handsome city library at Ninth and I streets were opened to the general public April 23. The building has a capacity of 300,000 volumes, which is twice the capacity of any library on the coast. The cost was about \$130,000. On the first floor is the music or class room, which accommodates at least fifty children and opens directly into the children's reading room, which will accommodate sixty readers and holds 3500 volumes. On the left of the entrance is the newspaper and periodical room which accommodates 135 readers. On

the second floor is the large delivery room, reference room, accommodating 85 readers, and a special library reading room where physicians, lawyers and other professions may deposit valuable reference books. On the third floor are the staff rooms, and in the basement is located the large oil-burning furnace, the lighting and floor cleaning apparatus. The woodwork is oak thruout, and the desks, tables and chairs corresponding to the wood work were furnished by the city school carpenter shop. Messrs. Knowles and Mathewson of San Francisco were the general contractors, and Loring P. Rixford of the same city drew the plans which were selected by a jury from 56 designs of other architects

San Francisco. The dedication exercises of the Golden Gate Valley branch of the Public Library were held in front of the library building, at the corner of Green and Octavia streets, May 5.

Foreign

ENGLAND

Bradford. The city authorities have established a Commercial Library for business men. The needs of retail dealers as well as of merchants will be considered. Government publications on trade matters and reference works of all kinds, commercial and technical magazines and journals, trade lists and catalogs will be kept on file. Augustus E. Ingram, American consul at Bradford, reports that the consulate furnishes the library with all possible information as to American trade publications, and will supply it with sample copies of such journals, so that the authorities can display them and find out which are in demand. Reports, year books and directories issued by chambers of commerce would no doubt be excellently placed for service in this library. All publications should be addressed to the Bradford Commercial Library, 53, Market Street, Bradford, England.

Oxford. The Bodleian Library is planning to have made a card catalog of all English books issued between 1501 and 1640 now in the library. H. R. Plomer, author of a "History of English printing," a "Dictionary of English booksellers to 1640," and other works, has been engaged by the curators for a year to compile the list from the General Catalogue of Printed Books. G. R. Redgrave, a past president of the Bibliographical Society, is expected to co-operate in the addition of printers' and publishers' names not given in the General Catalogue.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of development in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature. Material printed in this department is cumulated each year in the "American Library Annual."

CERTIFICATION

The standardization of librarians. Frances Simpson. *Iowa Lib. Quar.*, Jan.-March, 1918. p. 65-68.

The question of why librarians need to be "standardized" or "certified" as tho we were some superior kind of dairy product, can be met by the question: Why do we call ourselves members of a profession? If law, medicine, dentistry, pharmacy, architecture and other professions need to be certified, it is quite likely that the guild of librarians will be expected to receive the cachet of public confidence in some similar time-approved fashion. It is only now and then that the standards of professional equipment which librarianship has evolved are matters of general knowledge, tho almost anyone knows that physicians must be licensed or certified to practice medicine, the law providing the method and machinery for such certification. Therefore, a reasonable plan for the standardization of libraries should not be opposed.

Altho the teaching profession was not included in the list of professions, it too is under a system of standardization, as city, county and state teachers' examinations show.

If we demand the respect and recognition accorded to members of other professions, libraries and library staffs should be brought up to the required standard. One method is by raising the tone of the library thru demanding better and more intelligent workers. California has passed legislation establishing grades of library service and providing for examination of its library workers. An aid in this standardization will be the adoption of uniform designations instead of the looseness of terms found in all divisions of the library's service. The chief executive officer of a library may be called "librarian," "head librarian," "chief librarian," "superintendent of libraries," "director of libraries," etc. "Assistant librarian" may be applied to the one who ranks next to the librarian, or it may be applied to one or all members of the library staff; or these may all be termed "library assistants." So it is with the cataloging department.

How the proposed standardization shall be applied will be considered by the A. L. A. committee the coming year. Civil service has

been a great bugbear almost equally to library candidates and to library executives, . . . but "does help toward permanency, of that there can be no question." "The A. L. A. committee proposes a plan for certification sufficiently elastic to be feasible in various types of libraries, and yet definite enough in its provisions to satisfy the movement towards the inclusion of library service in a threatened or an already working civil service system."

If certification is legally adopted in a state, the State Library Commission or similar body of persons would have the power, granted by the state legislature to establish such grades of library service as seemed expedient in its judgment, and to conduct such tests for admission to those grades of service as it deemed wise.

CHILDREN, WORK WITH

During the coal shortage last winter, when the schools of Providence, R. I., were closed for want of fuel, several public spirited citizens, including Harold L. Madison of the Park Museum of Natural History, and Mr. Rowe, of the Rhode Island School of Design, united with Mrs. Mary E. S. Root, the children's librarians of the Public Library, in working out a practicable scheme for keeping the children off the streets. By the program which was then adopted (with the consent of the superintendent of public schools), it was decided that in the case of certain selected classes, the pupils should go to the library on certain days of the week, to the museum on other days, and to the art gallery at the Rhode Island School of Design on still others. Moreover, since the program provided for the treatment of one subject at a time (developing certain phases of it at the library, certain other phases at the Natural History Museum, certain others at the art gallery), the scheme possessed a certain unity.

The work was arranged under four topics:

I—Animal life—Jungle book story told.

II—Field and forest—Robin Hood story.

III—The ocean and its inhabitants—Captains courageous.

IV—Indians and warriors — ("vacation" ended before this was reached).

This promising plan, however, could never

have been carried out except for the prompt and cordial co-operation of all concerned, including not only the heads of the institutions above named, but the teachers, the parents, and, above all, the boys and girls themselves, who embraced the opportunity not only willingly, but with enthusiasm. Those who had the opportunity of coming in contact with these eager young minds will not soon forget their keen interest and their intelligent questions.

Side by side with this program, which was planned to include the three institutions above mentioned, there was a series of familiar talks to children given at the library each afternoon except Saturday. The natural history talks by Mr. Madison proved so interesting that they were continued long after the school buildings had been re-opened, in fact, extending thru April. In these instances, as in the other series, the opportunity was freely given for questions on the part of the boys and girls; and this privilege was frequently availed of.

EXHIBITS

"Fifteen library exhibits, composed of books, magazines, and other literature on important war subjects such as: food economy, production and conservation; war-time thrift; business efficiency, etc., were placed on display in various business houses for a week during the early part of November," writes Clarence W. Sumner, librarian of the Sioux City Public Library, in his report of the work in 1917. "Each member of the staff had charge of an exhibit. There were eleven exhibits for the down town districts and five for the branch libraries. A novel feature was that of the interior exhibit in Davidson Brothers department store, with a member of the library staff in constant attendance to show and talk about the books on display. A three-cornered booth on the main floor, draped with tapestries from the furniture department, was placed at our disposal. Posters and signs mentioning the library and the books on the tables were used. Many people were attracted by the display and many new patrons who had not used the library before signed library cards. There were numerous requests for the books on display, and names were taken and the desired books were reserved, notification being sent as soon as the books were returned to the library."

LANTERN SLIDES

A circular letter has been sent by Bernard C. Steiner to all Maryland libraries, informing them that thru the Federal Food Admin-

istrator for Maryland, Edwin G. Baetjer, stereopticon slides have been provided for three illustrated lectures upon the war. These lectures are—Soldier life on the battle front in France, Some things the British are doing in the war, and How to save food and avoid waste.

The slides for these lectures are available for the use of libraries thruout the state of Maryland, without cost, except for transportation charges, and even this payment in some cases may not be necessary. The library borrowing the slides will be responsible for the care and preservation of the slides while in its custody. A description of the lecture will be sent with the slides. A lecturer may be provided by the town, if possible; if not, correspondence with the Library Publicity Director or Miss Emma W. H. Scott, Field Secretary of the Maryland Public Library Commission, may secure a lecturer.

Each lecture consists of about 70 slides, and the slides comprising lectures 1 and 2 are made from the Official British War Photographs, which are not often shown in this country. A large number of these photographs, including many not shown in the lectures, have been mounted, and will be sent to libraries for exhibition therein, upon application, under the same conditions as the slides. Ordinarily such exhibitions are for a period of two weeks, in order to allow other towns to have an opportunity to see the photographs.

LOCAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS

The library's relation to local history. Lucy Elliot Keeler. *Pub. Libs.*, April, 1918. p. 161-163.

Mrs. Keeler is secretary of the Birchard Library, at Fremont, Ohio, which is itself an object lesson of the proper linking of library to local history. Thru the efforts of ex-President Hayes, first president of the board of trustees, the library was located on the site of the old town fort. President Hayes' son, who succeeded his father on the board, was instrumental in having other historic places in the city suitably marked. The library's secretary prepared some years ago a series of questions and answers on local history, which were used in the public schools. This pamphlet of some thirty pages was compiled from a fifty-year file of local papers. This was followed by monographs on special subjects, which are in constant use.

Whenever any event of special interest takes place in town, the library prepares a special

bulletin relating to it, and library notes in the daily papers always include some item on local history.

The library is the depository of the Sandusky County Pioneer Society, and the local history shelves are conspicuously labelled. This work has been done by the secretary and individual trustees, who felt that the librarian had enough to do in making all the books, pamphlets, files, clippings and scrap books accessible.

"I have often thought of how much might be accomplished if each member of a library board would take some field of the work for his or her special hobby, consulting with fellow members and with the librarian, but evolving it as an individual accomplishment: local history, perhaps, or exploitation of the library before chambers of commerce, city and study clubs, the schools, etc.; the development of the museum; establishing docent service; visiting and reporting upon other libraries; decorating the grounds with shrubs and labelling the trees; inaugurating an annual flower show or some occasional loan exhibits."

LOCAL HISTORY MATERIAL

A war history commission. John W. Oliver. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, Apr., 1918. p. 88-89.

Magnus Swenson, chairman of the State Council of Defense, has adopted the plan of the National Board for Historical Service in Washington, laid down at the beginning of the war, and has appointed a war history commission for gathering for permanent preservation all the material that can be obtained relating to Wisconsin's share in the Great War. Dr. M. M. Quaipe has been appointed chairman, and Dr. John W. Oliver director of the commission. The commission expects to co-operate with the county councils, local libraries, historical societies and the schools, and by their combined efforts will see to it that no act of Wisconsin in this war goes unrecorded.

A local war committee is to be appointed in every county and a special effort will be made to collect and preserve official documents, semi-official documents and military material; also economic and industrial material, soldiers' letters, material relating to Red Cross and other relief work, and newspaper clippings.

LIBRARIES—SCOPE AND PURPOSE

The public library and the public need. Babette Deutsch. *Dial*, May 23, 1918. p. 475-477.

Starting on the premise that the public li-

braries are "storehouses of information of local interest" rather than "national banks of thought," Miss Deutsch, a free lance writer, accuses the majority of them of serving the student to the exclusion of the "citizen working for a healthy government, the business man who wants knowledge of other men's experiences," and "that too large majority of our population which has not had any organized learning since the meagre offering of the public schools."

Isolated exceptions cited are the Business branch of the Newark Public Library and the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, which "attempts to make itself an aggressive social force."

"Yet such instrumentalities are shining exceptions. For too long a period the library, like a sinking ship, has provided for women and children first. Unless adequate steps are taken, the library will fulfill the analogy and go down. Indifference to its potentialities of service to students and business men is largely due to the lack of co-ordination. There is neither co-ordination between the libraries in different cities, nor between the libraries and the public, and occasionally it is lacking within a given library itself. The result is general dissatisfaction, and a steady drain of its best workers into other professions, with a mortal effect upon the institution."

Independent and unrelated systems of administration and employment, and a lack of standardized training, are held responsible in part for this condition.

"The average librarian is schooled to be a combination filing-clerk and social up-lifter. A library cannot be run without efficient filing-clerks. The circulation department can doubtless be run best by people who make efficient sociologists. Neither of these types of workers, however, is desirable in the reference departments. There the need is for men as well as women (ability as a librarian has not yet been proven a sex-link characteristic) who are capable of scholarly research and sympathetic collaboration. There are a few such people in the library today, but they are either underpaid or undervalued, and sometimes both."

Discussing the much-vexed salary question, Miss Deutsch quotes statistics of salaries paid to library school graduates and other library assistants, and in view of these figures upholds the invitation of the Library Employees Union last March, organized "with

the object of standardizing jobs and salaries and encouraging promotion from the ranks."

The effort of the A. L. A. to secure a satisfactory basis for standardization of libraries and certification of libraries is summed up, and the paper closes with this:

"Standardization means a long step toward complete governmental control of the library. In a democracy such a control presents no terrors to those who set high value on the independent intellectual life. In its purpose the library is already a public institution; no one questions that it ought to come into more popular use. And in the long run, of course, popular use will mean popular control. In fact a nationalized library would function not very differently from a national bank. It would mean a federal reserve of information, on which each locality could draw as need dictated. Neither the militant concern of the librarians nor the efforts of library administrators, however, can achieve this end without active popular interest. The public must appreciate the library as its own instrument—not a literary museum, but a bank where intellectual currency may be 'lent, borrowed, issued, and cared for,' to promote social intercourse and accomplishment."

MAGAZINES—REBACKING

A method of reenforcing magazines for circulation, which has been tried out in the Edgerton Public Library with satisfactory results, is described in the *Wisconsin Library Bulletin* as follows:

"Since the reading material on the front and back pages of most magazines consists largely of advertisements, the covers may be strengthened by pasting to them two or three of these leaves. A strip of brown kingcraft paper (cut at the printers in one, one and a half and two-inch strips to fit the thickness of different magazines) pasted along the back of the magazine and extending over the covers about one-half inch, rebacks the magazine firmly. On this half-inch extension three holes (one in the center and the others near the ends) are drilled by means of a steel drill. Hard twine is run thru these and securely tied. This holds the leaves well in place. A pocket formed by a slip of paper pasted on three sides and cut (also at the printers) to contain a P slip will serve the additional purpose of a date slip. On this pocket and on the P slip, which is used as a book card, may be typed the name and date of the magazine."

MUSIC COLLECTION

The music collection in Salt Lake City is growing in popularity. It was increased last

year by a notable gift from Mrs. R. C. Easton of Salt Lake, who presented to the library the music which had made up the collection of the late Spencer Clawson, Jr., a well known and talented musician of that city. The music is bound in morocco with the name of Mr. Clawson inscribed on each book, and consists of about one hundred large volumes. A special closed case has been built for this gift with a bronze inscription to indicate the original owner.

PUBLICITY

Publicity for libraries. John Boynton Kaiser. *Pub. Libs.*, April, 1918. p. 165-167.

Successful publicity within the library itself consists largely in displays of new books, small collections on subjects of current interest, of exhibits of pictures, paintings, etc., of booklists conveniently exposed, of attractive posters, of timely comments on books by staff members, and, above all, of effective and satisfying service. The unsatisfied patron of the public library is, perhaps, a more efficient publicity agent than the satisfied patron who takes his satisfaction too quietly.

The most effective and least expensive measure for external publicity is the newspaper, of course. Most preferred are news items concerning new policies, methods or efforts to improve the library. Second come news items as to increases or decreases in the library's collection or circulation. Short title lists of new additions of recent and interesting books form the third class, and short title subject lists on topics of current interest or in controversy, constitute the fourth class.

Many "stories" find their way into the Sunday paper: a chatty article on garden books, an interesting writeup on Indian Wars in the Northwest, a delightful illustrated account of the telling of fairy stories to little children at the public library—all these and more have found their way into Sunday editions.

All appointments and resignations of board and staff members have decided news value. Care should be taken to supply full names and some biographical data to save editors and reporters much trouble.

News items or stories written at the library in journalistic style, or an interview type-written in advance—and in duplicate—may save time and future embarrassment.

Post card notices calling attention to new books are good, but expensive; sending mimeographed or printed lists on special subjects—to organizations and selected groups—

is profitable; notices in department store delivery packages or in pay envelopes, window exhibits of books and posters, lists in trade journals and organization organs, and co-operation with the moving picture theater—all are good methods of publicity.

Of course "word of mouth" publicity is the most powerful of all. Talks here and there bring returns in good measure, for the circulation of the librarian and the resources of the library go hand in hand.

Just two points more. Standardize and nationalize library publicity wherever you go and in all the magazines of national repute. The aim of library publicity is to have all prospective library users "Think library first"—whenever occasion arises.

SCRAPBOOKS—OF SOUTHERN HISTORY

Certain phases of museum interest are so interrelated with library interest as to claim a place in library chronicle and comment, a recent example being a gift that has been received by the Confederate Museum of Richmond, Va., from Mildred Lewis Rutherford, for five years the historian general of the Daughters of the Confederacy. Miss Rutherford's gift consists of 70 volumes of scrapbooks averaging 400 pages each, the contents covering comprehensively the origin and development of the Southern States from plantation and colonial times, thru the Revolutionary period and down to the present time. Some of the material is biographical of Jefferson Davis, Lee, Jackson, and other leaders of the Confederacy, and of Southern authors. One volume contains material concerning Washington, the Declaration of Independence, and the origin of the United States flag and seal. Another covers the reconstruction period, the history of the Ku-Klux, and disputed points of Confederate history. A few of the titles are: "The White House and the South in it," "The South of yesterday," "The South of today," "Tributes to faithful slaves," "The resources of the South," "Where the South leads."

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

A library view in a technical school. Mrs. Ellen M. Linton. *Pub. Libs.*, Feb., 1918. p. 70-71.

In a technical school no one is educated in the true sense of the word unless the unity of mind and body has been recognized. So many of its pupils come from homes where formal education ends with the high school that responsibility is very great to get them acquainted with the best in literature. As

reading is a habit that persists thru life, the aim should be to train the student to discriminate between the good and the bad and to form a taste for the best. An education for life should be one that "broadens the mind, seasons the judgment, gives poise and flexibility, makes men tellers of truth and tolerators of the average weakness of human nature."

At Cass Technical High School a splendid group of English teachers is each day leading the students into the pleasant ways of books. Classics are read and discussed in round table conferences. The members of the journalism classes subscribe for a newspaper of high standard and by subscribing in the library for many magazines to which the student has access, all reference material is supplied.

Each student is required to read at home at least two short stories and one long book of biography, travel or fiction, credit being given by points that indicate the relative importance of each. Students are encouraged to browse in the library as much as possible without interfering with their other work. The Detroit Public Library co-operates splendidly with the school and sends librarians to issue cards to the students, so that they will feel at home in other libraries after they leave school.

STAFF MEETINGS

Staff meetings. Julia Wright Merrill. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, Apr., 1918. p. 91-94.

One of the best factors in creating a staff of wide-awake, intelligent, enthusiastic workers who will be a credit to the library, is the staff meeting, a regular part of the program of most large and many small libraries. An hour's time is all that is required, while the total time taken to talk over the plans with each assistant would be far larger.

The time chosen for the staff meeting should be when all can attend. If the library opens at noon or at two o'clock, the meeting should be in the morning, but if the hours run from nine to nine, it may be necessary to gather the staff together at eight unless the first hour of opening is quiet enough to permit a meeting to be held without interruptions. The plan of leaving one assistant in charge of the desk is undesirable, for she may be the very one whom the meeting would benefit most.

Meetings may be weekly, fortnightly or monthly, but whenever they are held they should be recognized as part of the day's work, and subtracted from the working hours.

The meeting should be informal, and tho the librarian is the presiding officer, each

should be given an opportunity to take part. Books asked for that were not in the library as well as those in greatest demand, criticisms fair or unfair, the formation of clubs, a bit of impersonal criticism to express the attitude the staff should hold toward the reading public, a new staff ruling or the vacation schedule, all can be openly discussed at this meeting.

Consideration should be given to matters of larger professional interest such as a report of the state library meeting by the one or two who were fortunate enough to attend it. The assistant should have some knowledge of the personnel and achievements of the profession as a whole, and not be limited to the happenings of her own town or state. Book reviewing, magazine reporting, reports on current events in your own city, will keep the staff up to date and sustain interest. This year the discussion of plans for war service should come first of all.

The article includes reports from a few Wisconsin libraries, showing the divergence in practice in different parts of the state.

Janesville reports that their staff meetings, which are usually "book conferences," have been found very helpful. New books of fiction are apportioned to each member of the staff to be read in advance, and at the meeting each gives a résumé of her story and tells the class to which it will appeal.

La Crosse holds its staff meeting every Friday morning at 8:30. It usually lasts one hour and is sometimes devoted to the discussion of rules and regulations and general library policy; sometimes to the discussion of new books. Again, the librarian gives a book or a pamphlet on some special subject (such as vocational guidance, child welfare, salesmanship, war gardens) to each member of the staff and asks each one to give a report on the book or pamphlet assigned her after fifteen minutes rapid perusal. Extracts from specially good war pamphlets or entire articles from general or library periodicals are read, and if a specially difficult reference question comes to any member of the staff, she reports on that and each one is asked what books or pamphlets she would consult in answering it.

At Madison the experiment has been tried of letting different members of the staff plan several successive meetings, with the result

of varied programs. Matters of policy and administration are generally discussed, reports given, and new books reviewed. Meetings are held every Saturday morning from eight to nine, just before the library opens.

At Oshkosh meetings are held once a month (from 8.30 to 9). The staff discuss library problems, review new books or read articles published in the library periodicals.

At Sheboygan the meetings are very informal but productive of good results. Every subject pertaining to the library is discussed freely with the staff. By keeping the girls interested in the policy of the library, an invaluable *esprit de corps* is developed. Interesting articles in the library periodicals are discussed.

Superior holds its meetings every other week from 8.30 to 9 a. m. Each member is assigned one monthly and two weekly magazines to report on. Then besides at each meeting one member of the staff gives a book review, usually of a new book, which is sometimes assigned and sometimes selected by them. This is followed by official announcements, and discussion of problems that come up.

At Wausau the weekly mending time is used for discussion of general topics and of work planned or done. Special articles marked in library magazines are discussed, also new non-fiction.

STORY-HOURS

The St. Paul Public Library has secured the co-operation of instructors in the high schools and in the University of Minnesota and officers of the National Security League in the collection of hero stories of the war for use in library story hours. With regard to the matter Professor McElroy of Princeton, educational director of the Security League writes: "I would be delighted in any way to carry out your plans, which I think would be of very great value. I can secure the services of an indefinite number of prominent literary men to do the work if you have the collection of incidents upon which to base the stories."

The Vikings of today, the Last Crusade—the taking of Jerusalem, and Alice Brown's *The flying Teuton* are good examples of subjects and material already suggested.

Bibliographical Notes

The March-April copy of the *Michigan Library Bulletin* was a special Red Cross number, with reports from 27 chapters in different parts of the state.

Owing to shortage of paper and the largely increased cost of production the English *Library World* raises its yearly subscription rate from 7s. to 8s. 6d., beginning with the July issue.

A revised edition of Col. W. F. Prideaux' Bibliography of the works of Robert Louis Stevenson, edited and supplemented by Mrs. Luther S. Livingston, has been put out by Frank Hollings of London.

The St. Paul Public Library has just completed an index to the ordinances of the City of St. Paul, 1906-1917. Three copies of the index have been made, one for the city clerk, one for the corporation counsel, and one for the social science room.

The *Bodleian Quarterly Record* for January-April, 1918, prints a short glossary of war terms which received the prize in an open competition in one district on the Western front. It includes corruptions of Hindustani, French and German words, rhymed slang, and ordinary slang words and phrases.

Professor Marshall L. Perrin of Boston University is assisting officers of Camp Devens in compiling handbooks to be used at the front, his part being the collecting of German military expressions and conversations to be employed interrogating German prisoners.

A catalog of the Armenian manuscripts in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, almost completed before the war broke out, has been published by the Clarendon Press. It is the work of Dr. S. Baronian, completed and revised by F. C. Conybeare, and was begun as long ago as 1883.

The Library Bureau has combined in its latest booklet "School libraries," simple and practical suggestions for planning and administering a school library with information on the furniture and supplies which it can instal for their equipment. The booklet is handsomely printed and illustrated.

The "Wisconsin Memorial Day annual" for 1918, compiled by O. S. Rice, supervisor of school libraries, with the co-operation of

H. W. Rood, patriotic instructor of the G. A. R. for Wisconsin, has been issued by C. P. Cary, state superintendent, and printed by the Democrat Printing Co., at Madison, Wis.

"The standard index to short stories," on which Francis J. Hannigan of the Boston Public Library has been at work for a number of years, has been published by Small, Maynard & Company. It indexes all the short stories in 24 American magazines for the years 1900-1914 inclusive, and contains more than 35,000 entries.

Carry On is a new magazine on the reconstruction of disabled soldiers and sailors, edited by the office of the Surgeon General, U. S. Army, and published by the American Red Cross, which should be in every library. Its first issue came out in June, and it will be sent free for a year to those who send their request to 311 Fourth avenue, New York City.

"The navy and filibustering in the fifties," by Louis N. Feipel, editor of publications of the Brooklyn Public Library, is being reprinted from the United States Naval Institute Proceedings. Part I has already been put out separately, from the April, 1918, issue, and the whole will be completed in seven instalments.

The Federal Bureau of Education has issued in bulletin, 1917, no. 39, a bibliography of textbooks, dictionaries and glossaries and aids to librarians for teaching English to aliens, compiled by Winthrop Talbot, M.D., adviser in alien education for the bureau of industries and immigration of the New York State Industrial Commission.

Library of Congress catalog cards for the bulletins of the Portland Cement Association (111 West Washington St., Chicago, Ill.) are furnished free to libraries upon application to the librarian, Mary B. Day. The association has recently issued a catalog of the books, periodicals and pamphlets in the highly specialized technical reference library on cement, concrete, and related subjects.

Public Welfare is the new organ of the National Public Welfare League, incorporated in Missouri in 1916 and with a membership now of about fifty municipal boards of public welfare. Information in regard to the work of the league may be obtained from its vice-president, Mr. L. A. Halbert, who is general superintendent of the Board of Public Welfare of Kansas City, Missouri.

The Connecticut State Board of Education has published in a leaflet entitled "Our flag—how shall I honor it?" its bulletin 57 outlining the mold loft and shipfitting course for apprentices in practical ship construction in the State Trade Education Shop. Other courses are given in the trade school and all are free to boys or girls fourteen years of age or over. Leaflets and other information can be obtained from the State Board of Education, Trade Instruction Department, Room 42, Capitol, Hartford, Ct.

The January-April issue of the Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America contains a discussion of "The Wittenberg originals of the Luther Bible" by L. Franklin Gruber; a bibliography of the separate publications of James Kirke Paulding, by Oscar Wegelin; a list of incunabula herbals, by Arnold C. Klebs; additions to a bibliography of Gray, by Ronald S. Crane; and a short sketch of the life and bibliographies of Francis Asbury Sampson, by Henry O. Severance.

Every librarian interested in helping develop export trade for American manufacturers, should get from the Foreign Trade Department of the National Association of Manufacturers (30 Church street, New York City) a copy of its excellent booklet "An export order and allied topics." The booklet visualizes thru a series of letters, documents and forms, the steps involved in handling a typical export transaction; gives forms and tables of special interest to exporters; and in conclusion describes the work of the association's foreign trade department.

The "Soldier's first book," a simple course of lessons in reading and writing prepared by Cora Wilson Stewart for the use of the thousands of illiterates in our new army, has been published by the Association Press in New York City. Mrs. Stewart, whose "moonlight schools" in Kentucky have done remarkable work, began last June the preparation of these lessons, first issued in leaflet form, when the number of Kentucky men registered by mark was learned. The series has been given to the National War Work Council of the Y. M. C. A. for the soldiers' use.

The Massachusetts Credit Union Association, (78 Devonshire street, Boston, Mass.) will be glad to send without charge to any library in the country a copy of its "Credit union manual" together with other literature explaining the operations and accomplishments of these "people's banks," the latest

addition to the banking system in Massachusetts. Over 60 of these thrift-promoting institutions have been chartered and put in successful operation in that state, and rapid progress has also been made in their development in North Carolina and New York, where the Russell Sage Foundation assists in their organization as does the Massachusetts association in its own state.

LIBRARY ECONOMY

SERIALS

Union list of serials in the libraries of Rochester, including periodicals newspapers, annuals, publications of societies and other books published at intervals. Rochester, N. Y.: Rochester Public Library, 1917. 147 p.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

GENERAL

VACATION reading: a symposium. *Chicago P. L. Book Bull.*, May, 1918. p. 57-64. (Eighteen short lists by members of the library staff.)

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

CHILDREN

Evanston (Ill.) Public Library. Our library and our schools; conferences on children's reading [with lists of books]. 27 p. T.

A list of books for boys and girls. *Haverhill P. L. Bull.*, Jan., 1918. p. 42a-48g.

HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS

[Selected lists of books and magazine articles which will give aid in teaching various subjects.] *Bull Ind. State L.*, Sept.-Dec., 1917. 47 p. (High school number.)

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AGRICULTURE

A few helps for the Boys' Working Reserve. *Chicago P. L. Book Bull.*, April, 1918. p. 46-47.

AMERICANIZATION

A list of Syracuse Public Library books on citizenship, naturalization, immigration and the problems of the stranger. *Syracuse Libs.*, April, 1918. p. 5-6. 5 c. (Special Americanization number.)

Talbot, Winthrop. Teaching English to aliens; a bibliography of textbooks, dictionaries and glossaries and aids to librarians. Govt. Prtg. Off. 76 p. (U. S. Dept. of Int.—Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1917, no. 39.)

BEES

A. L. A. Committee on Food Information. Bees and honey; selected list prepared in co-operation with Dr. Burton N. Gates, Dr. E. P. Phillips, C. P. Dadant, Prof. J. W. Folsom. *St. Louis P. L. Mo. Bull.*, May, 1918. p. 162.

BIBLE—OLD TESTAMENT

Brightman, Edgar Sheffield, ed. The sources of the Hexateuch; J, E, and P in the text of the American standard edition, according to the consensus of scholarship. New York: Abingdon Press. 3 p. bibl. O. \$3 n.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Bonner, Marian F. Index to library reference lists, 1917. *Bull. of Bibl.*, Jan., 1918. p. 10-15.

BIOGRAPHY

Boette, Louise. The roll of honor; a selected list of biographies of great men and women for older boys and girls. *St. Louis P. L. Mo. Bull.*, May, 1918. p. 163-164.

BIOLOGY

Faust, Ernest Carroll. Life history studies on Montana *trematodes*. Univ. of Illinois. 5 p. bibl. 4°. \$2.

BUSINESS

Catalogue of business books. New York: John R. Anderson, 31 West 15th St. 55 p. O.

- Managing a business in war time; business practices and methods actually tested under war-time conditions, including data based on official British investigations—suggestions for doing more with fewer hands in stores, offices, factories, and farm work. 2 v. Chicago: A. W. Shaw Co. 6 p. bibl. O. \$3.
- Nystrom, Paul H. A selected list of books suitable for business libraries. *Nat. Efficiency Quar.*, May, 1918. p. 39-66.
- CHEMISTRY**
- Maclean, Hugh. Lecithin and allied substances; the lipins. Longmans. 22 p. bibl. O. \$2.25 n. (Monographs on biochemistry.)
- Sherman, Henry Clapp. Chemistry of food and nutrition. 2. ed. rewritten and enlarged. Macmillan, 1911-1918. bibls. D. \$2 n.
- CIVILIZATION, EUROPEAN**
- Ashley, Roscoe Lewis. Modern European civilization; a text-book for secondary schools. Macmillan. bibls. D. \$1.20 n.
- CONCRETE**
- Portland Cement Assn. Library. Catalog of books, periodicals and pamphlets in the library. Chicago: The association, 111 West Washington St. 59 p. O.
- COPPER**
- Merica, Paul D. Bibliography on the physical properties of copper. *Metal and Chem. Engineering*, vol. XVIII, p. 409-415. (303 titles, classified.)
- CREMATION**
- John Crerar Library. A list of books, pamphlets and articles on cremation including the Cremation Association of America collection. 52 p. D. 8 c.
- DEBUSSY, ACHILLE CLAUDE**
- Achille Claude Debussy, 1862-1918. *Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh Mo. Bull.*, May, 1918. p. 265-269.
- EDUCATION**
- Gerwig, George William. Schools with a perfect score; democracy's hope and safeguard. Macmillan. 4 p. bibl. D. \$1.10.
- Hart, Joseph Kenmont. Democracy in education; a social interpretation of the history of education. Century Co. 7 p. bibl. D. \$1.80.
- EUROPEAN WAR**
- Davis, William Stearns, and others. The roots of the war; a non-technical history of Europe, 1870-1914 A. D. Century Co. 4 p. bibl. D. \$1.50.
- French books on the war. *N. Y. P. L., Branch Lib. News*, May, 1918. p. 76-78.
- Logan C. T., comp. Thirteen ways of looking at the war; a list of one hundred and thirty war books (corrected to April 15, 1918). Cincinnati, O.: C. T. Logan, Hughes High School. 7 p. S.
- The European War; some works recently added to the library. *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, April, 1918. p. 266-274.
- The European War; some works recently added to the library. *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, May, 1918. p. 322-330.
- FEAR**
- Frink, H. W. Morbid fears and compulsions; their psychology and psychoanalytic treatment; with an introduction by James J. Putnam. Moffat, Yard. 6 p. bibl. O. \$4 n.
- FISKE JOHN**
- John Fiske. *Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh Mo. Bull.*, April, 1918. p. 196-201.
- FOSSILS**
- Seward, Albert Charles. Fossil plants; a text-book for students of botany and geology; with 253 illustrations. v. 3, Pteridospermeae, Cycadofilices, Cordaitales, Cycadophyta. Putnam. 48 p. bibl. O. \$5.50 n. (Cambridge biological series.)
- FRENCH LITERATURE**
- Syracuse Public Library. French and French literature; a list of books in the . . . library. June, 1918. 11 p. 10 c.
- FRUITS, SMALL**
- Small fruits; list of references prepared for Library Publicity Committee U. S. Food Administration for Illinois, by John Crerar Library and Library, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, in co-operation with Simeon J. Bole, associate in pomology, Department of Horticulture, University of Illinois. 5 min. p. (With list of small fruits recommended for Illinois.)
- GARDENING**
- Bibliograph . . . on war gardens. New York City: Champion Coated Paper Co., 108 Duane St. 14 p. gratis. (Champion monographs. May 1st, 1918.)
- St. Paul Public Library. Gardening. 6 p. D. Vegetable gardening. *Chicago P. L. Book Bull.* April, 1918. p. 45-46.
- GEOGRAPHY, LITERARY**
- Hawley, Edith J. Roswell. Bibliography of literary geography . . . to March, 1917. Part I. *Bull. of Bibl.*, April, 1918. p. 34-38.
- GRAY, THOMAS**
- Crane, Ronald. The bibliography of Gray [review of Northrup's Bibliography of Gray, with additional entries]. *Papers of the Bibl. Soc. of Amer.*, Jan.-April, 1918. p. 58-12.
- HOUSE DECORATION**
- St. Paul Public Library. Beautify your home. 6 p. D.
- INCUNABULA**
- Bibliographical Society of America—Committee. Census of fifteenth century books owned in America. Part I. *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, April, 1918. p. 223-254.
- Bibliographical Society of America—Committee. Census of fifteenth century books owned in America. Part II. *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, May, 1918. p. 295-321.
- INCUNABULA—HERBALS**
- Klebs, Arnold C. Incunabula lists. I. Herbals. *Papers of the Bibl. Soc. of Amer.*, Jan.-April, 1918. p. 41-57.
- INTERNATIONALISM**
- Rockwood, E. Ruth. International government and the League to Enforce Peace; a bibliography. *Bull. of Bibl.*, April, 1918. p. 30-34.
- IOWA—HISTORY**
- Hansen, Marcus L. Old Fort Snelling, 1810-1858. Ia. State Hist. Soc. 42 p. bibl. O. \$2.50.
- ITALY**
- Italy and the Italians. *Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh Mo. Bull.*, April, 1918. p. 186-195.
- JOURNALISM**
- Bleyer, Willard Grosvenor, ed. The profession of journalism; a collection of articles on newspaper editing and publishing. Boston: Atlantic Monthly Co. 11 p. bibl. D. \$1. (Atlantic texts)
- LABOR**
- Commons, John Rogers, and others. History of labor in the United States; with an introductory note by Henry W. Fornam. 2 v. Macmillan. 46 p. bibl. O. \$6.50 n.
- LANGLEY, SAMUEL PIERPONT**
- Samuel Pierpont Langley. *Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh Mo. Bull.*, May, 1918. p. 250-264.
- LITERATURE, ENGLISH**
- Bates, Herbert. English literature. Longmans. bibls. D. \$1.50 spec. n.
- LITERATURE, MARITIME**
- Brittain, W. M. Bibliography of maritime literature. New York City: Steamship Assn., 17 Battery place. 14 p.
- MARKETS, CHICAGO**
- Nourse, Edwin Griswold. The Chicago produce market. Houghton Mifflin. 3 p. bibl. O. \$2.25 n. (Hart, Schaffner and Marx prize essays in economics.)
- MICHIGAN—HISTORY**
- Wood, Edwin O. Historic Mackinac; the historical picturesque and legendary features of the Mackinac country. In 2 v. Macmillan. 59 p. bibl. O. \$12.50 n.
- MISSIONS, FOREIGN**
- Murray, John Lovell. The missionary life of the theological seminary. Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions. 4 p. bibl. 12". 15 c.
- MISSOURI**
- Severance, Henry O. Francis Asbury Sampson [sketch of his life and list of his bibliographical compilations relating to Missouri].

- Papers of the Bibl. Soc. of Amer.*, Jan-April, 1918. p. 63-65.
- MUSIC**
Lee, E. Markham. On listening to music. Dutton. 4 p. bibl. D. \$1.50 n.
- OUTDOOR BOOKS**
Horton, Marion, comp. Out-of-door books; a list of specially readable books for young people in high school or college. Boston, Mass.: Women's Educational and Industrial Union, Bookshop for Boys and Girls. 33 p.
- PATRIOTISM**
St. Paul Public Library. Patriotism and the war; a reading list for use in elementary schools. 10 p. D.
- PAULDING, JAMES KIRKE**
Wegelin, Oscar. A bibliography of the separate publications of James Kirke Paulding, poet, novelist, humorist, statesman, 1779-1860. *Papers of the Bibl. Soc. of Amer.*, Jan-April, 1918. p. 34-40.
- PRINTS**
Weikenkamp, Frank. Old prints in the prints division of the New York Public Library. *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, April, 1918. p. 255-264.
- RAILROADS IN WAR**
Bureau of Railway Economics Library. A list of references on the relation of British railways to the European War. Part II. *Spec. Libs.*, May, 1918. p. 120-124.
- SCIENCE**
Science and technology, including hygiene and sport. London: *The Athenaeum*, April, 1918. 162 p. 10 s. n. (*The Athenaeum* subject index to periodicals: 1916.)
- SUNDAY SCHOOLS**
Wardle, Addie Grace. History of the Sunday school movement in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Methodist Bk. Concern. 3 p. bibl. O. \$1.50 n.

librarian of Luton, Bedfordshire, England, make it clear that for local correspondence in the Island Empire, the word "England" is superfluous.

A number of good friends have suggested how I might have found where the letter first mentioned in this controversy came from. I did make a pretty good guess, but the point I wish to make is that one's stationery or other printed matter should be so clear that it would not be necessary to study the post mark and look in a half dozen books of reference to find how and where to direct the answer to a letter. We may forgive our English friends, but American librarians are the greatest sinners, and are still at it. Only last week we received an annual report, very well written and full of information, which we were unable to acknowledge, because it had only the name of the town, not the state, and there are several large towns of the same name in different states. I could have guessed what state it came from in two guesses, right at the start. On reading thru the report I found one inscription quoted that settled the question. But why not make it clear by printing the name of the state on the cover, immediately following the name of the town?

GEO. H. LAMB.

*Carnegie Free Library,
Braddock, Pa.*

Open Round Table

LIBRARIANS' SHORTCOMINGS

Editor Library Journal:

I hope Mr. Lamb and other librarians in America will not judge British librarians too severely when their official stationery does not bear the name of the county and country, as we do not experience any difficulty in identifying library place names in this little country. In case Mr. Dallimore does not see the LIBRARY JOURNAL, I may say that the Edward Pease Library, Crown Street, is in Darlington, Durham, England, and could easily be identified by reference to Philip's Libraries Year Book, 1910-1911, or the 1914 issue.

Yours faithfully,
T. E. MAW.

*Public Library,
Luton, Bedfordshire, England.*

THE INCOMPLETE ADDRESS

Editor Library Journal:

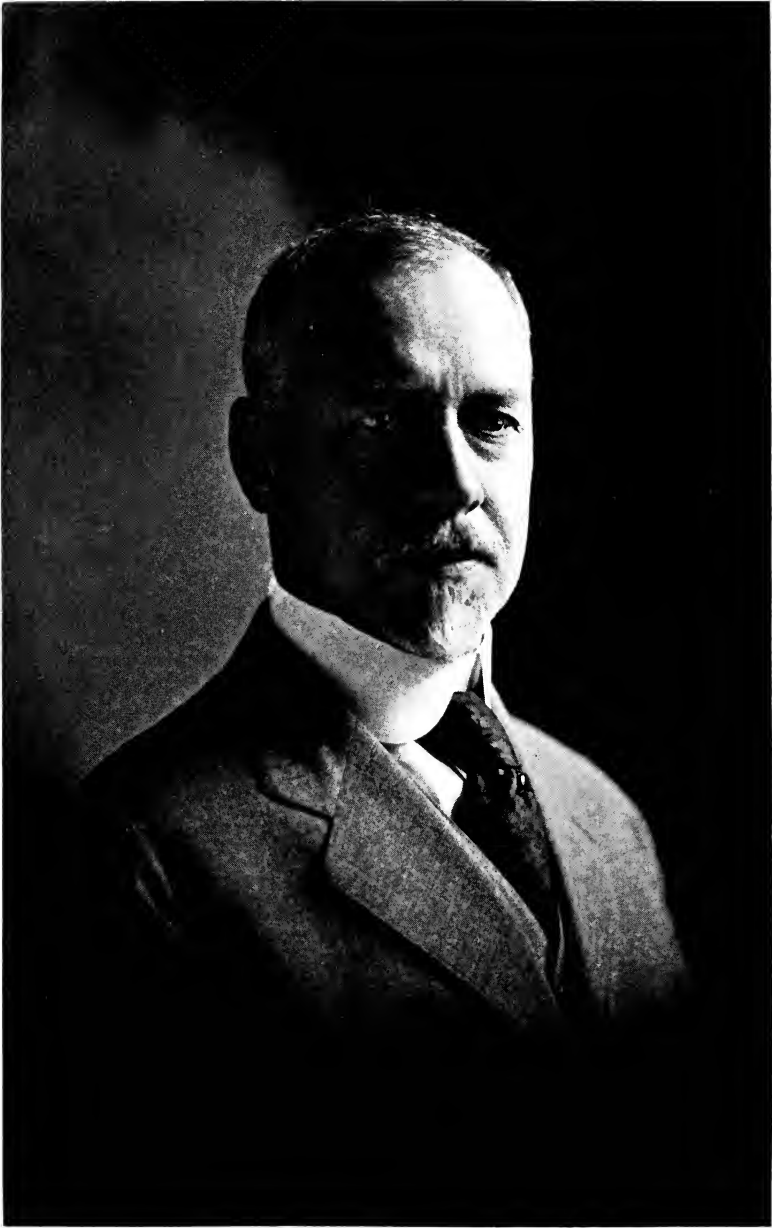
Judging from my mail, my criticism of librarians in April LIBRARY JOURNAL for not having their stationery and reports sufficiently explicit seems to have struck a popular chord. Two letters from England, one from Mr. Frank Dallimore, librarian, of Darlington, England, the other from Mr. Thos. E. Maw,

This particular sin of omission is not limited to letter-heads and annual reports. We have just received an attractive leaflet called "Our flag—how shall I honor it?", outlining the course in shipbuilding given in the "State Trade Education Shop." For fuller information the invitation was extended on page 7, to "write the State Board of Education, Trade instruction department, Room 42, Capitol." On re-reading the text of the leaflet carefully we found on page 3 that the state in question was Connecticut, and being ourselves of New England extraction we knew that Connecticut's Capitol is in the city of Hartford. But why not give a complete address in one place, and eliminate the necessity for this annoying thumbing of leaves and piecing together of information from various sources?

Library Calendar

- July 1-6. American Library Association.
Annual conference, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
Sept. 23-28. New York Library Association.
Library week, Lake Placid Club.
Oct. 9-11. Wisconsin Library Association.
Annual meeting, Milwaukee.

5214



WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP, NEW PRESIDENT OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY
ASSOCIATION AND LIBRARIAN THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

"An amazing achievement" was the exact and happy phrase in which Mr. Orr, educational director of the Y. M. C. A., summarized the work of the A. L. A. and the "Ys" for the book in camp. The Saratoga conference, with about 600 in attendance, largely leaders in the profession, was even more than that of Louisville a war conference. Notable were the service flag with its 297 stars hanging from the Grand Union Hotel as the official photograph was taken and the service uniform worn by many men and some women from camp, hospital and dispatch library agencies. In the year between Louisville and Saratoga, a million and three-quarters dollars had been subscribed, 36 library buildings erected, library service established in hundreds of stations at home and abroad, nearly four million books contributed by the public, books shipped abroad by hundred thousands—a work which no foresight at Louisville could have prophesied. The Fourth of July was celebrated here by a continuation from Tuesday of the inspiring experience meeting on war service and the presentation by Dr. Raney of his effective and eloquent report of what had been accomplished in France, while a telegram from Mr. Stevenson in France reported the celebration there by the placing of an A. L. A. library service on every French hospital train. Altogether, the conference was a wonderful summing up of a wonderful year of wonderful work, and it laid the foundation for even greater work in the future.

It was universally agreed that the greater work was yet to come. When the war is ended, both during the peace negotiation, while the soldiers rest on their arms, and during the transition to civil life, there will be these great bodies of men with leisure to read and study. It is then that there will come the large opportunity for making

these men readers, so that on their return the libraries will find in them appreciative users and cordial supporters. In the future years the investment made by the American people in their library service to our boys will be returned many fold in this new education of the people, this new work of Americanization thru the medium of the book. There was no hesitation over the proposal to ask the public later in the year to contribute three million dollars more to this work, and if the public again over-subscribes the asking, five million dollars can be effectively utilized. The raising of this Library War Service fund was entrusted to the same committee of which Dr. Frank P. Hill has been the energetic chairman, with a stronger organization of state directors who came together on telegraphic call and held several meetings during the conference. Of the first Library War Service fund, somewhat over \$800,000 has been spent, and a professional audit certified to the A. L. A. finance committee that every penny passing thru the General Director's office had been properly spent and properly accounted for. The current expenditure is approximately \$150,000 per month, so that the first fund will last about thru the present year.

Too much praise, it was felt, can scarcely be given to the war personnel, from the General Director, whose slow but sure method of organization is now bearing full fruitage, thruout the staff of 212 persons reported as enrolled in war work. It was felt that no less recognition was due to the stay-at-home librarians for their war service, not only in supporting the War Finance Committee in raising money and the War Service Committee in collecting books, but in the everyday work for the community, especially for the children, which means so much during the war as well as after the

war in fulfilling its ideals and making these permanently American. Dr. Putnam happily emphasized the thought that a children's librarian is doing vastly more effective war work in her library than by seeking government service for filing and like routine work, however well paid. This true spirit of patriotism on the part of library workers, who wear no uniform and obtain no specific laudation for their work, should not pass without high appreciation.

An amusing feature of the Saratoga program was the clever and witty journal of a morning's work from hour to hour and minute to minute at one of the library dispatch offices, presented by Mr. Dickinson from Hoboken. The light touch of fun-making at the supposititious and conflicting telegrams from "Headquarters" afforded a safety-valve for the criticisms of slowness of routine, conflict of direction, etc., etc., sure to come forward and be only too well justified in a movement of this sort. In the formative stages, the nation has done extraordinary work thru its War and Navy departments in landing a million men on the soil of France, but each department has made flagrant errors in details of administration. Perhaps there has been less reason to criticise the library work than any other branch of the service, but criticism, whether in jest or earnest, is desirable to bring any organization to full effectiveness. The slowness at the start, which irked a good many, has been justified by the fact that so few cardinal mistakes have occurred, and the public may well feel that every dollar it has contributed has been well used, with the proportion of expenditures for salaries abnormally little.

Another feature of interest at Saratoga was the presentation by Dr. Locke and others of the achievements of our Canadian brethren. They indeed have suffered the burden of the war, as we have not, in loyal support of the cause of the mother country, within whose great empire they are a do-

minion practically as independent as our own nation. The conference provided for messages of sympathy and co-operation to the library organizations of the allied countries abroad, but none was needed for Canada, which is at home with us and with which we are now united in a common cause. New Yorkers of the city must recognize that beyond Greater New York there is a New York greater still in the Empire state. In like manner, we who are called Americans, must recognize that there is a greater America, which includes not only countries to the South speaking another language, but our sister nation speaking the same tongue in the intimate relationship of a borderless unity. Thus the American Library Association has always considered the provinces of Canada as in parity with the states of our own union. And while the war service of the sister nation, as Dr. Locke pointed out, has to be of separate method, it is a common cause, in common purpose, and with common ideals.

The conference had a pleasant ending in the function at Albany celebrating the centenary of the New York State Library. The large number of members who took part in this function, enjoyed the hospitality of Regent Alexander and listened with gratification to the worthy addresses in the auditorium of the finest Education Building in the world. Notable especially was the address of Melvil Dewey, who had come to Saratoga despite the doctor's orders, and could not do himself full justice until his remarkable and eloquent address in the field of his former activities at Albany. His significant remarks that democracy would not be safe until it was as safe for the minority as for the majority, gave an important cue for the political work of the future, in which, as he pointed out, the book must be a large factor in educating the masses to do justice to the classes, that both may unite in making us a greater nation in the future than ever we have been in the past.

A CALL TO SERVICE

BY WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP, *President, American Library Association*

WHILE the Saratoga Springs conference is still fresh in our recollection, and before the feeling and enthusiasm engendered there become dimmed, may I venture to urge on all librarians the imperative call of the present day to our best, our most devoted, our highest service?

The war has shown us two great lines of work, peculiarly our own, which can be done by no other agency so well as by libraries and librarians. These are our own library service at home in meeting the enormously increased need for popular education and information, and our direct provision of books to the soldiers and sailors at home and overseas.

Never before have libraries had laid upon them such a burden of duty as in the dissemination of sound and informing knowledge regarding the war, its aims, its conduct, the relation of the citizen thereto, and the whole array of problems arising from an unusual condition of society. Next to the public press, the one agency which can best supply such information to all classes of the community is the public library. If the library was vital before the war, it is ten-fold more vital now. Our cities, towns and villages need the best in books and magazines, need the best effort of librarians as never before. The hour calls for definite, earnest, well-thought-out plans for the unifying and bettering of our daily service. And the times are not easy. Our libraries have already contributed to the military and civil branches of the Government numbers of their best folk. On us who "stay by the stuff" falls the increased burden. Our call is plain—no falling off in efficiency because of war; rather a higher devotion and a greater service!

Further, and no less vital, is our Library War Service; the provision of books in an effective (because organized) manner to our troops and our sailors. The American Library Association with splendid enthusiasm promised its aid to the Government at the Louisville conference, hardly realizing, perhaps, the magnitude of its task. Last summer the Committee on War Service, thru various agencies, planned a great campaign for money and for books. Largely

thru the efforts of librarians in every part of our land an imposing sum was gathered in the fall. The Librarian of Congress became General Director of the Library War Service. Library buildings were erected in the great camps, innumerable stations were set up in every "Y" hut and house, on the ships, in smaller camps. Slowly and with great difficulty in the midst of a nation-wide dislocation of energy, a splendid service has been developed by the hard and long labor of our devoted colleagues at headquarters and in the field. The dispatch of books to Europe and their supply to the troops there have been well begun. The attempt has proven the value of books in army life.

On us now rests the burden of carrying onward this work so admirably begun. There will be need of money, much money. Prepare now to bring every effort to bear in your home towns to raise your share; yes, and more than your share. Let your people know what the association is doing, get the papers to print accounts of the Library War Service. Inform yourself by visits and by letter. If our members actually *know* what is being done, here and in France, the money will raise itself.

There is need of personal service. Offer yourself, and like soldiers, obey orders. If you are called, for whatever work, that is your special call to duty. If you are not called at once, remember that the home service needs your every thought and action. The Library War Service *must* be a selected service, a choosing of men and women for special needs because of individual qualification. It will require every one who can work in it, sooner or later. It will hearten every officer of the association, every camp and hospital librarian, to know that that volunteer list is embarrassingly large.

These words, my fellow librarians, are not preaching. Some one must voice the needs of the hour, and you have called me to lead the association for a year in the time of our country's peril and mightiest effort. Therefore I write this call to service, confident both in your response and in your welcome of the message.

CIVILIZATION*

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS OF THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY, *President American Library Association, 1917-18, and State Librarian of Pennsylvania*

I WOULD not for a minute keep you in suspense in the adopting of such a title as I have given nor alarm you with the thought that the whole of this meeting is to be given to a discussion of things from their beginnings. In the choosing of this title I have had in mind certain subjects that are interesting to me, tussocks, so to speak, in the oozy swamps of human activities, which enable one to bound lightly over the intervals of time and arrive at a triumphant conclusion within forty-five minutes. I hope to be pardoned for the few allusions that I make to my native state in a discourse of this kind. It is much better for a person of my limited horizon to speak of things with which I am familiar rather than to adopt sounding phrases dealing with illimitable space.

If you will look in the dictionary as I have you will probably agree with me that the word "civilization" is the most unsatisfactory in the whole Webster concatenation. It bears very little relation to the word "civil" which precedes it and is even less satisfactory than the word "civilize" which follows it. Its definition contains no thought of charity, kindness, literature, music, nor goodness. It refers simply to advancement in the arts with a rather weak notion of refinement. Until it has been reorganized and rehabilitated it does not as a term deserve the respect of man. But grant that after this war is over it should be made to mean more, that some of the qualities which I have mentioned are included in its definition. Where should we look in the past for inspiration? The Egyptians were advanced in the arts but you would not seek it there, nor in Babylon, nor in Persia. Rome would give us little satisfaction and even Greece can only inspire us with a few years of her history. Her wonderful literature we are told by statisticians was produced by some eighteen men only, nevertheless Greece was and is a sat-

isfaction. In her architecture and in her sculpture the Greeks sought to make things more beautiful. It would have been impossible for a Greek to follow Rodin's example and depict "A man with a broken nose."

True civilization was not found in the time of King John in spite of Magna Carta and all that meant to mankind. It was not much bettered by the introduction of the printed book and in the times of Charles II people were robbing each other and the Government and acting as if they were possessed of devils. Yet in the reign of the Merry Monarch a son was born to a distinguished man, who was probably one of the worst grafters of his time, a youth who was to become, in my humble opinion, the greatest contribution to civilization in the two hundred years that preceded and the two hundred years that followed that event. I allude to William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania. His history is familiar to all of you. He is pictured in the beautiful series of paintings in the Pennsylvania Capitol as a student at Oxford where he had been sent to fit himself for the life of a courtier. He listens to the argument of the traveling Quaker and is impressed by the honesty and simplicity of his ways. Having adopted this faith he is driven from home by his father and is thrown into prison for his profane utterances. He is even shown writing tracts in his cell and upon his release visiting the prisoners and performing kindnesses to the poor and neglected. Another picture shows him in the act of receiving the Charter for the State of Pennsylvania from Charles II. Whenever Charles II was not engaged in anything else he gave Pennsylvania to some one. Lord Baltimore thought the land belonged to him but Charles II owed a large sum of money to Penn's father and this had to be liquidated whether Lord Baltimore liked it or not. The King jestingly alluded to Penn's ultimate consumption by the savages. He replied that he would have little

*Address delivered at the A. L. A. conference at Saratoga Springs, July 1, 1918.

trouble with them as he intended to buy their lands equitably. "Why," said the King in astonishment, "Is not the land mine?" "No," replied Penn. "They are the original occupants of the soil and you have no more right to claim them by discovery than they would have for discovering Great Britain." His famous treaty with the Indians was never sworn to and never broken.

Such was the influence which he exerted by his kindness, consideration and tact that for seventy years from the time of his coming there were neither wars nor even rumors of wars. Penn wrote to Thomas Holme: "When the great God brings me among you I intend to order all things in such a manner that we may live in love and peace one with another which I hope the great God will incline both you and me to do." Even the Walking Purchase of 1737 did not in its rascality cause a break with the redskin altho by it the Delawares lost their most highly prized lands. It was not until the Indian learned that the white man could not keep his word that the Delaware, the Shawnee and the Mingo, oppressed from without by the unfriendly Iroquois and cheated from within, moved gradually westward, pressed by the throng of land-thirsty settlers who invariably by their association with the rum traffic made the Indian more savage than he had been before, and this disgrace has been perpetuated to the present time. The Indian has been routed out of each place assigned to him by the greed of those having charge of his affairs, but a kind Providence has always seen to it that the place to which he is banished provides riches for him in the form of mineral wealth or oil so that he again becomes subject to the cupidity of those who should be his best friends. The utter absurdity of the provisions which allow uneducated foreigners the full rights of citizenship and deny to the native American the right to dispose of his property except thru a trustee must be manifest to the crudest intellect.

I like to think of American democracy as having had its birth at Valley Forge. It is impossible, however, to include the

history of the Iroquois in such a conclusion. Its confederacy of five tribes, the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas and Senecas to which the Tuscaroras were afterwards added was associated under a plan which has lasted for more than three centuries and still exists to-day. Their importance is not due entirely to their early acquirements of fire-arms but to the wisdom of their system of Government. The Council of matrons, the construction of the clans (the members of which were not allowed to inter-marry within the same clan) and their admittance of captured enemies to full tribal rights, all stamp them as of an advanced intelligence. Thru a long series of years they held the balance of power between the French and English in America. They were good agriculturalists and grew corn, tobacco and fruits. They also made splendid pottery and kept their public records upon wampum. Most certainly those who are interested in the Equal Rights of Women must regard the Iroquois as a very advanced type of civilization. The limitation of descent belonged exclusively to the woman. A chieftain's son did not succeed him in office but his brother. If there were no brother then a son of his sister or some descendant of the maternal line was chosen. When a decision had to be made it was by unanimous agreement. It was no wonder that such a people approved of Penn's League of amity.

Unfortunate as it was that warfare had to enter into the relations of the three nations, now joined together for the protection of the rights of man, these early contests with the Indians unquestionably developed a hardy people whom even the sufferings of Valley Forge could not overcome, and the subsequent victory at Yorktown was due in no slight degree to the heroism engendered here in spite of privation and disease.

The free public school system forms another attractive stepping stone in the path of general civilization. In my own state a system had prevailed for years of furnishing free schooling only to self-confessed paupers. This was based upon the old Friends' public school established in 1697.

whereby the rich were schooled at reasonable rates and the poor for nothing. A class distinction was thus engendered which resulted in the poor people staying at home. Philadelphia was the first to cast aside this system and provide free schools at public expense. Agitation for the extension of this system finally culminated in an act of the Legislature presented in 1834, which was passed with only one dissenting vote. On account of the taxation necessary for carrying out the act about one-half the districts rejected it and sent representatives to the legislature to have the law repealed. The Governor was told that any favorable consideration of the act on his part would result in his defeat for re-election.

At this time there appeared upon the scene one who by his energy and ability immediately took front rank in the affairs of the Commonwealth. When I was a small boy I used to be told of the pithy remark of Mr. Chauncey Depew that the three great Pennsylvanians were Benjamin Franklin of Massachusetts, Albert Gallatin of Switzerland, and Thaddeus Stevens of Vermont. Slightly worn by the repetition of this *bon mot* I remarked that I would like to add another, George Washington of Virginia. Whenever George Washington wished to do anything he came to Pennsylvania. His expeditions thru Western Pennsylvania in 1753, 1754 and 1755 are well known. He was at Brandywine, Whitmarsh, Germantown and Valley Forge, and while President of the United States he resided in Philadelphia except during the short visits that he paid to New York. Incidentally I believe it is part of the education of every gentleman that he should pay short visits to New York. George Washington, however, seldom went to Virginia except to look after the crops or to attend a fox hunt.

The speech of Thaddeus Stephens in saving the free school act from defeat was one of the most masterly in his career. "If," said he, "the opponent of education were my most intimate and personal political friend and the free school candidate my most obnoxious enemy I should deem it my duty as a patriot to forget all other considerations and I should place myself un-

hesitatingly and cordially in the ranks of him whose banner streams in light." People who had no children said that the tax was unjust to them and he replied that the wealthy farmer was taxed to support criminal courts and jails altho never tried for a crime nor having enjoyed the hospitality of a prison. Of course it was understood that a great part of the opposition to the free schools was on the part of the sectarian institutions, the projectors of which did not wish to be taxed for both.

Only second to the public schools has been the civilizing effect of our public library system. In some respects it is more important, for its influence extends from the cradle to the grave. I don't know whether it is a general feeling, but I have myself an intense and loving respect for the men who first forwarded the idea of the free distribution of books. Of those of our guild who met in 1853 Mr. Lloyd P. Smith, Dr. W. F. Poole and Dr. Edward Everett Hale are the only ones whom I knew and of these Dr. Poole was the only one associated with the free library movement. It is wonderful, however, to think that such an assemblage of librarians could take place at that day. The opening remarks of the president show why. "To every one who knows the nature of the librarian's duties, the details which consume his days and render absence from his post impossible except at the cost of severe labor on his return, it must be manifest that we have met at considerable sacrifice. We obey some strong heart-felt impulse in incurring the expense of this gathering." How expensive it was may be gained from the report on salaries. Only twelve men at that time received for their services \$1000 or upwards and the highest salary in the country was \$1900 given to the State Librarian of Massachusetts. Nevertheless we find these men going forth to spread the doctrine thruout the country and in 1876 they met almost spontaneously to form the association of which you and I are proud. It is no easy task to accomplish the results which have been attained by enthusiasm alone, yet such has been the fascination of our propaganda that it has increased in influence year by year with but one important

gift to help the cause, and now in this year of the war we find ourselves the trustees of books and dollars by the million in the effort to preserve civilization in the soldiers' and sailors' rough life. This work has been well done. It has been well done because the former president of the association had a thoro grasp of the situation and appointed a committee upon which it would have been very hard to improve, and that committee being thus intelligently constituted knew that the Librarian of Congress should be given the widest latitude in prosecuting the work.

I shall refrain from speaking of the events of the past year. The future I have consigned to one far abler than I, but I should like to bring this before you. After the war is over, where are the youths of the nations to assemble to accomplish their post-graduate work under competent supervision? It is not likely that they will submit themselves to the influence linked with the Prussian propaganda. England cannot receive them. France is far-spent. It may be that America may be called upon, with its great educational foundations, to provide a center for the students of the whole civilized world. God grant that she may prove equal to the demands which may be made upon her! It is evident that the German language is to be driven from our schools. I hope that Portuguese and Spanish may be substituted so that we may better understand our neighbors to the South and thus lead up to a United States of America extending from Terra del Fuego to the Arctic Ocean, its citizens fighting shoulder to shoulder for the protection of the rights of man.

MRS. GUDRUN THORNE-THOMSEN IN HAWAII

"SELDOM has there come to the Hawaiian Islands an educator who has given more inspiration and pleasure to teachers, mothers and workers with the young than Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen, who spent May and June in these islands of the Pacific," says a letter recently received from Honolulu.

"The opportunity of bringing Mrs. Thorne-Thomsen to the islands was made possible thru the efforts of the Library of Hawaii, where her main course was given. Punahou Academy and the Kamehameha Schools, the latter schools for Hawaiian boys and girls, also engaged her services, and at each of these institutions she gave story hours and courses in Children's literature.

"Besides several story hours at the Library of Hawaii, the main course was one to teachers and kindergarten workers, consisting of the following lectures:

1. Literature in child life
2. Poetry
3. Fairy tales (Ancient)
Modern Fairy tales
4. Story telling, a folk art
5. Odyssey
6. Norse myths
7. Volsunga saga
8. Robin Hood, the Ballads
9. Realistic stories
10. Symbolic tales

"At the end of this series Mrs. Thorne-Thomsen very kindly gave an additional lecture on 'Schools of to-day and to-morrow.'

"A special course of lectures to mothers held at Laniakea, an art center in Honolulu, covered such subjects as: Value of literature in child life; Poetry; Folklore; Children's reading in the home; Dramatization of stories; and Hero tales from the Norse.

"After spending about six weeks in Honolulu, Mrs. Thorne-Thomsen visited the islands of Hawaii, Maui and Kauai, making a trip to the volcanoes Kilaua and Haleakela, and giving story hours and lectures on Maui.

"Wherever this gifted story-teller went, she was greeted with large and enthusiastic audiences. All who heard her felt that she had left a lasting impression of her own theory that 'we fail in our great responsibilities and opportunities, unless we create thru literature for children a pure and lasting joy.'"

"A LIBRARY will never become first-class while its librarian is second-class."

THE A. L. A. FOLLOWS THE FLAG OVERSEAS

BY M. LLEWELLYN RANEY, *Librarian of Johns Hopkins University and Director of Overseas Service for the A. L. A.*

THE road turned sharply to the west. Standing at the turn, if one dared, and stretching out his arms along the highway, he would grasp, in each hand, as it were, a village three-quarters of a mile off—a French village ruined and deserted. The one to the right was the first behind our trenches; that to the left the last in the line of communication. The bend half-way was, therefore, an important link in the chain, and the enemy hammered away consistently in the hope of breaking it. An attractive target was it, not only because a direct hit on the roadbed would impede the movement of supply trains, but couched in the lee were hidden officers and material, while on the convex side sat tangent and camouflaged an American battery, so that a shot long or short might be equally effective. The ground in the triangle bore mute evidence of the intensity of the endeavor, for it was filled with shell holes. They called it "Hell's Half Acre," and the turn of the road "Dead Man's Curve."

We left our machine in the nearer village, behind the shield of a fragmentary wall, and followed the custom in reaching the farther village on foot, along the hypotenuse, across fields and thru wire entanglements. So enticing, however, was the scene, that I was back again part way that night, and on the following day we swung at top speed around the horseshoe itself and down the full length of our line—an adventure which the Army authorities have since found it necessary to forbid, except under cover of darkness.

My first visit was made in the shank of a beautiful day. Our guns had already started the argument of the night. Slipping down the incline on the other side of the road, we found ourselves at the dug-out doorway of two young officers. It seems that a gas shell had fallen in that

vicinity the night before and taken toll of their comrades. Their minds went back to that event, and, in the case of one of them, back further to a wife and four little ones in the West. Went back with that quiet, determined smile, which, please God, the Hun shall rue the day he ever awakened by his ruthless barbarism!

And what were these our defenders doing, as we chanced upon them in the gathering shadows? On the little table lighted by a single candle, were spread out for the one a *National Geographic Magazine* of a bygone day, and for the other a *Literary Digest* recently issued. Such was my first glimpse of the American zone of advance. Our promise of an adequate library service from home was received with hearty appreciation, and the promise has been kept. If those young lieutenants be still there alive, they can find, ten minutes' walk away, a good stock of A. L. A. books and magazines. But before our first shipment could reach and leave Paris, a special messenger was sent to us all the way from the front, begging immediate dispatch of our wares, since for them had grown a clamorous demand.

Into the farther village we tramped, entering thru the little gardens and orchards of once happy homes, now the resting place of our first fallen, with the grass green above them and at their feet flowers, planted by the hands of unforgetting comrades. A place of utter desolation—only one roof remaining and not one inhabitant, nor even a dog or cat left within its shattered walls. But in subterranean retreats lay our Crusaders from over the Atlantic and after the rest of the day, were crowding about the counter of civilization's only vestige—the Y. M. C. A. canteen—installed under that sole remaining roof.

The next village found the busy hour of barter passing. Trench time was just ahead. Down in the Y's "cave voutée" the men were standing about in the

* Report read at the Saratoga conference, July 4, 1918.

gloom pierced by a lone candle—full-panoplied and with masks alert. It was a quiet, subdued, knowing crowd—not a word of profanity or one smutty remark. Someone turned to the phonograph and put on "Mandalay." A whistle started up from the corner and soon all inside and out had joined in, but joined so softly that, despite a fiber needle, the instrument was allowed to carry over them all. Then a negro piece, and they laughed quietly at the crude but cleanly jokes, so quietly that not a word was lost. Outside, in the glory of a declining sun, they were lolling under the remnant walls which shielded them from the enemy's eye and his sniping—reading, nearly all, or turning lazily thru the illustrations or the columns of humor. The devoted secretary told me that if his scanty store of books and periodicals were multiplied manyfold, he would not have enough to satisfy these hungry souls. Thus they were spending the only normal hour, which, in twenty-four, was vouchsafed them in such advanced post. A little later they were off down the concealed roadway, and dropping beneath the hedge into communicating trenches, had passed into the night to have it out with death.

Since then our supply has come, and you will not exaggerate the rejoicing consequent.

Such are the doughboys in action, but at any given time a much greater number of them are detailed to other necessary work and have a different schedule. And if we add the supply trains, headquarters police, veterinarians, etc., as well as the upwards of twelve hundred officers, we shall not have accounted for two-thirds of the 27,000 men that go to make up a combat division. Thus there are about 4500 artillerymen, 2500 machine gunners, 1500 engineers, 1500 engaged in medical and sanitary work and 500 belonging to the signal corps—groups having each a life peculiar to itself, and calling to us in its own tongue. For example, strong representations are made in behalf of the gun crews, because they are not only men of technical training, and, therefore, accustomed to richer

mental pabulum, but they are confined to a square which cannot be left by them or entered by another; and yet, tho on duty for twenty-four hours a day and perhaps for days in succession, they may have waited in vain to hear the telephonic command to fire. So time hangs heavily. Special means must be devised to reach them. We hope we have found them thru the chaplain, in his usual function of regimental postmaster, since reading matter can be sent with the mail on munition trains moving at night to the outlying gun positions. As for detached units, the military have agreed to forward our parcels directly for us.

Back of the fighting zone lie the so-called Divisional Areas, where the final training takes place and where after action they go for repose. Here the troops are billeted in strings of French villages set along the great arteries of travel and their principal feeders. Perhaps nowhere do most men miss the comforts of home—the customary diversions of civil life, more than among these kindly neighbors of a foreign tongue, with their mocking reminders of native land and loved surroundings. Here, whether in anticipation of the trial by fire, or relaxation from it, they miss keenly the presence of women and children. It is a good lesson to learn and should deepen the wells of domestic affection when they return. Meanwhile, one cannot but be touched by their brave improvisations, their good-hearted endeavors to bridge the chasm. Like rain to parched ground is a cheering entertainer to them, and how ravenously they read. Eagerly they are hunting substitutes and escapes. The great thing about a noble book is that therein they are apt to find better than they sought or had known.

One evening I came unannounced upon a crowd packing a hut to the doors in anticipation of a performance put on by their own talent. They had their own volunteer band and there were to be lots of stunts. Just as the instruments were tuning up, it reached the ears of the officer in charge that a library man from America was in the building. So I was

ushered to the platform and the story of our proposed service became the first number on the program. The idea was vigorously applauded. In fact, before I could settle down to the evening's schedule, I had to go out and reassure an eager group of distant listeners that they had heard correctly and the news was reliable.

In this great finishing region is the center of Army Schools for the training of staff officers, as well as the Corps Schools where line officers are bred. Thus at the former there are no less than eighteen sections, such as for example, Anti-aircraft, Camouflage, Carrier-pigeons, Dentistry, Engineering (with several subdivisions, like Mines, Flash and Sound, Bridge-building, and Construction) Gas, Infantry specialties (e.g. Bayonet, Machine gun, Marksmanship, Sniping, etc.), Signal Corps, Tanks, Trench Mortars, and so on, together with a General Staff College, at which a former Secretary of War was a pupil when the present Secretary made his visit.

Textbooks the Government provides. The matter may be so new as to be issued in mimeographed form alone. But we can be very useful in our supply of collateral technical reading. Thus the cablegram calling for 500 copies of Jeanne d'Arc, demands 30 of Metal workers' pattern book. We have already made such contributions as we had on hand, and the staffs of instruction have promised to suggest bibliographies supplementary. They, of course, get their share of recreational reading also.

In this zone of advance, the unit of library service must be the Division, even tho it may extend thru forty villages. It arrives suddenly, stays an indefinite but relatively short period, passes up to the front for the fire-test, comes back after a few weeks to a divisional area, but likely enough not to the same one, for re-fitting, thence to the front again. Thus a certain division occupied in the course of six months four different and widely separated positions. Before you could make a library survey by villages and get them supplied fittingly, the area might

be emptied, and then either remain so or be refilled by another with quite dissimilar distribution of personnel. An organization like the Y. M. C. A., Knights of Columbus or Salvation Army, that aims to get a hut in all of the chief villages, is severely taxed to keep abreast. It seems best for us to compose a proper divisional equipment, send it to a center for fitting distribution, and then when the division moves out, restore our collections to the central warehouse of our host organization, unless there be reason to suppose that the area is being abandoned. A fresh layout is then to be sent along for the division's use, in its new position. Wastage, of course, there must be, but the loss is not absolute, as long as a worthy volume remains in somebody's possession.

We cross the line now into the Intermediate Area, where the Divisions, except Replacement, are in disintegration. The exception feeds the front and is fed from the coast—a pool of men in the midst of a steady stream. Here are the camps of Casuals—unfortunates from both directions meeting. They have gotten separated from their units, perhaps missed the paymaster, and await reassignment. Coming the other direction are fellows incapacitated for one reason or another. The place is a mixture of barracks and hospitals. The fellows are apt to be low in spirit and pocket. Here we had no difficulty in getting our doctrine of free service accepted, for the Y. M. C. A. did not have the heart to exact its usual deposit.

Here too are great training camps, especially for artillery and aviation. For example, out in the fields, miles away from the nearest village, an American city, with a population of 10,000 has been laid out. It has its own macadamized roads, electric lighting plant, water works, sewage disposal and railroad—a city of huts, offices, warehouses, sheds—an aviation center. When you reflect that we have in Europe scores of such camps, with three dozen to ten thousand in each, and that there are 150 mechanics to every eighteen fliers, and that the pilots also have their term of ground

training, you can appreciate the importance of the service, when we meet the urgent demand of the officers to supply books on aeronautics for the men in the shops.

Here are the great midway depots and plants. For example, one of these depots is an ice factory and the third largest producer in the world, furnishing daily ice for the cold storage of eleven million pounds of meat. It is six and a half miles long and at parts two miles broad.

Salvage plants and bakeries, camouflage factories and ammunition caches all find place here. This brings concentrations of specialists in training centers, labor and technical troops, ordnance and warehouse men, forestry and engineering or construction troops, guards and headquarters contingent—units living largely in barracks and making a very definite demand on us which we are steadily advancing to meet.

Finally there's Aix-les-Bains—that unique experiment of our Army, upon which the eyes of our Military and the Allies are earnestly fixed. Will it take? Will the fellows call it vacation if their leave be spent under the eyes of officers, no matter how crowded the pleasures? If it succeeds, such places will be multiplied. All the hotels in this popular bathing place have been taken over by the Army and rooms are drawn by lot. The magnificent suites of wealth and nobility are now occupied by our dough-boys from the trenches. There are excursions, boating, bathing and other sports; Europe's band and a theater, and in the Y's casino at least we shall have a fine show of books, with a trained librarian in charge.

In this region, and the third to which we now turn, the Base Areas surrounding the ports—for all Gaul is divided into three parts, each of which the Americans inhabit—the engineer comes into his own, tho his work runs from water's edge to No Man's Land. They are the sapper, searchlight and sound-ranging troops; theirs are the gas and flame, the electrical and mechanical regiments; they build the bridges and railroads and operate them as well; they put in the docks,

warehouses, barracks and hospitals; they operate the cranes, autos, trucks and depots. A year ago at a certain French port there were a few small wharfs, approachable by light draft vessels, which were emptied and loaded by hand labor. To-day we have driven 30,000 piles with machinery and constructed four great docks capable of accommodating sixteen heavy cargo vessels at the same time and deepened the channel for their entry. American railways have been laid, cranes installed and 150 warehouses are in various stages of construction, and here they put together American locomotives and not far away the cars.

At another port you can now walk along three miles of landing stages and see 375,000 square feet of wharf space, where last October there was a swamp. Nearby is a remarkable system of warehouses which will cover nearly 2000 acres; not to mention a mighty railway system. A hospital of 25,000 beds, the largest in the world, is here being built, while in this area is accommodation for 25 per cent. of the command. This means a concentration of 12,000 laborers in this region. Then there are the naval stations and rest camps for troops arriving. But time does not suffice to enumerate all the types of concentrations in these Base Areas, or the kinds of library service patently appropriate. Suffice it to say that it was in these areas that we felt it necessary to place our first consignments. One case only I must specify, and that because it might generally be overlooked. I wish there were space to print in full a stirring appeal sent us for books by a commander of stevedores in one of these port cities. He wanted recreation books to combat the social evil. Two months of very careful study had convinced him that they were the best antidote. "A man who can get hold of a book," he writes, "stays at home and reads it, soon improves in the matters of dress and military conduct and shows improvement in morals and self-respect." And the illiterate hear and learn from them.

Now that, backing from the front, we have reached the water, I am reminded

that it was due to the Navy that I landed at all and the Commander of the United States Naval Forces Operating in European Waters was the first consulted. I might, therefore, with propriety obey chronology.

Well, the Admiral had had an experience and so was shy of welfare organizations. Besides, the larger ships possessed libraries and a fund from which to replenish them. And then at our chief naval base friends had erected and presented to the Navy a fine club house, with books abundant as part of its equipment. Perhaps a little patience would bring a similar boon to the bases. Still the reception was cordial and he matched the Secretary's letter with a pass to all naval stations under his command and an instruction to his officers that they extend every facility for carrying out this work.

If fortune began thus faintly to smile, she beamed upon us in France, for, repairing thither without disturbing the balance in Ireland, I stumbled at Naval Headquarters in Paris upon a group of officers who at once set up a vigorous plea in behalf of the aviation stations. These boys, with a good percentage of college graduates among them, were choice fellows, and yet set usually in out-of-the-way places, with recreational provision scanty or none. Their Admiral out at the coast endorsed what they had to say, but wanted it distinctly understood that his boys on the boats were just as deserving of our remembrance. Of this he was good enough to give me a demonstration at first hand, for out to sea I went for two days and nights in the flagship of a convoying fleet in its work down the French coast. Those full hours we must not now peer into. Suffice it to say that I was given the freedom of the vessel, running from bridge to boiler-room, bunking with the surgeon, dining with the officers, chatting with the crew, sighting the guns—filled with the lore of those wonderful months. Hundreds of impressions have since been recorded on the privileged plate of my mind, but that first one cannot be effaced. These heroes of the sea, their every hour

uncertain, whether tracking the serpent beneath the waves, or scouring for his horned eggs, have won my heart for aye and shall have the A. L. A.'s warmest hand.

Did they have time or inclination for books, as some had denied? I spent an evening with them in the crowded quarters under deck and there I saw a dozen of them lying in their bunks reading. Many of them had fastened soap boxes on the side of the hull opposite their narrow beds, and these were the little libraries of their very own! It seems that they used to make a continuous run of it, but the losses at night were so considerable that our Naval authorities had finally prevailed on the British and French to run their merchant vessels down the coast only in daylight. So the fellows had their evenings to themselves. The opportunity was there and the desire was not lacking. The body was constrained, but the mind was eager to wander. Travel they wanted, adventures of the sea, stirring Western fiction from home, and good tales of the war. Empey they instanced, and called for Jack London, Zane Grey, Ralph Connor, Stanley Weyman, Joseph Conrad, Kipling, Stevenson, and someone mentioned French text-books. Oh, yes, they knew what they wanted, and what they did not too; for example, religious books, tho they confessed there was one fellow who did a lot of such reading and had also distinguished himself by keeping clear of their pet vices. After all, their minds went back to him, I noticed, and I believe they would not like it if our selection had nothing to please this peculiar comrade.

The water trip past, I went by land on to the U. S. naval aviation headquarters in France. There the same cordial greeting was given and the Commander was so interested that he said he would, if necessary, appoint a special officer whose sole duty would be the management of the collections sent his stations. Distribution by a naval vessel was arranged. We could be assured, he said, that not only would this material not be abused, but it would be husbanded by appreciative fellows as a treasure. We hope, indeed, there is soon to be a Y. M. C. A.

hut at all stations, so as to afford adequate shelter and attention to our collections.

The service began on the spot, as a matter of fact. Men in some of the stations were to take Annapolis examinations the next month. They did not have the necessary text-books and a preliminary test showed they were sure to fail without them. Could we help? We could and did. A cablegram was sent at once to London. The books came promptly and were immediately distributed to the candidates, "each one of whom" so the officer writes, "expressed sincere thanks." And he added: "No doubt this is the beginning of a very useful mission which you ought to perform with our men in Europe."

A cablegram was then sent to Washington, calling for shipment of 8000 volumes, equally divided between the vessels and hydroplane stations in France, addressed to our Commanding Officers at two French ports, and brought over in naval supply vessels. This has been supplemented by other consignments, including a hundred different periodicals by subscription.

Well, I saw Admiral Sims again, and then it was a different story. If fortune had first smiled and then beamed, she now laughed outright. He had heard from France, and as a result he wanted books sent to every arm of his service, Naval bases, aviation stations, mine-sweeping bases, and even his pet battleships that in February would never, never need us, he asks us in May surely not to forget. And for good fellowship they want to exchange books with the British fleet.

I could go back home on a transport if I wished and was given a letter to the Secretary of War, in which he says: "We recognize, of course, the great value of Mr. Raney's services and those of his Association in increasing the contentment of our forces, and he may be entirely sure that his efforts in this respect will be appreciated by many thousands of men over here."

At his request routes have now been mapped out with the Navy Department

for supplying books to our far-flung line in Europe. Whether hovering about the British Isles, slipping thru the Bay of stopping the rat holes in nameless islands, we shall follow them in their devoted task and at the odd hour of rest hope to give them cheer from home.

If the navy situation had been delicate, it was child's play compared with the difficulties faced when we turned to the Army, whether in England or France. There stood a decree fixed in General Orders, which seemed to allocate the field of civilian activity to the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A.—the one to handle the ill, the other the well. Accordingly both had been militarized; the one holding the hospitals, the other operating the canteen. They rode about in army machines, drew upon the commissary for supplies, shipped in Government bottoms, and travelled at military rates. The arrangement was logical, there was no use in denying it. If you were a military commander, you would demand the same simplification, and, moreover, it was due the American people, who have to meet the cost. You could accordingly feel in the atmosphere a working agreement to kill off newcomers, and the backyards of all three parties were white with the bleaching bones of would-be associates.

If thus they had the support of law, they had added the effectiveness of possession—proverbially the more important—holding, that is, both credentials and chronology. They had been in the field for months and were amazing Europe by the magnitude and uniqueness of their programs. Both had taken the world for their province, and the press was full of their doings. While the army was necessarily struggling to reach its feet, here were two magnificent American organizations which were winning us plaudits for daring performances on a big scale.

And they had preëmption not merely in general, but in particular had been at library service since the summer of 1917. On each side of the channel, they both had library departments, with staffs of size and budgets boundless. Active buyers sat in the London market, sending

books and periodicals across and afield.

Finally in hut and hospital they had ready to hand the only establishments which were strategically in position for rendering the service.

There was nothing theoretical about this, you will agree. My instructions did not cover the case, tho the diplomatic character of the mission was underscored. So taking stock of our resources, which included (1) a letter of introduction and authorization from the Secretary of War to General Pershing, (2) command of American book resources, and (3) trained personnel, I determined to stake our future overseas on a single throw, and that was the following communication presented in person at General Headquarters:

*February 20, 1918,
c/o American Embassy,
Paris.*

*General John J. Pershing,
Commander-in-Chief,
American Expeditionary Force,
France.*

Sir:

As seen from the letters of Secretaries Baker and Daniels, the American Library Association has been engaged by the War and Navy Departments as the agency to supply our forces at home and overseas with reading material during the war.

For this purpose a fund has been raised by popular subscription, while books and magazines are being systematically solicited in the United States.

The Headquarters of this service are at the Library of Congress, and Dr. Herbert Putnam is General Director.

First attention was given to the training centers in America. Thru a generous gift of the Carnegie Corporation, it became possible to erect and furnish in each of thirty-five camps and cantonments a central building with ample accommodations for books, readers and attendants. A month ago 500,000 volumes had been installed, one-fifth purchased, the rest given.

I am now sent to Europe to map out a line of action appropriate for the Association. After study of British methods which, under the aegis of the Government, are carried out on a huge scale, and after a rapid survey of the local situation, the rough outline of our obligation can be discerned. Let me briefly sketch it.

Our Association has but one concern and that is to reach the man with the book that's needed. Whatever procedure will accomplish that shall be adopted, no matter whether an old one or a new one. You welcome us; we

shall not abuse the confidence. Our business here is to win the war and every proposal is to stand or fall according as it helps or hinders this business. We do not offer to add a fifth wheel from vanity or upset the carriage to get credit for fixing it. But we do want to meet our obligation to the American people who give the money and material, to the Government that appoints us, and especially to the boys, who have the right to command us. If library service fails, our Association will reap the dishonor. We must, therefore, under your sanction, proceed with care, tho in a spirit of utter unselfishness.

Now the man, well or ill, needs to be reached. There are found already at hand two great trusted organizations which have established that contact—the American Red Cross and the American Y. M. C. A. If these (and in less degree) other agencies can receive, deliver and administer effectively our wares it is the part of wisdom and should be of pleasure for us so to consign those wares. That is what under conditions we propose to do.

To receive such material they are patently able. Their ability to convey it efficiently has yet to be demonstrated, and to dispense it wisely requires the finest thought that our combined heads and hearts can from day to day conceive.

No new name needs therefore to be added to the receiving agencies, no warehouses by us engaged. What we require here, so far as France is concerned, is a trained man of high executive and interpretative ability, who shall serve three ends: (1) Be a balance wheel between the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A., passing upon their claims for percentage of shipment; (2) key up the executive centers and field services, as of authority, to effective performance, by freely examining and freely prescribing; (3) interpret systematically to us in America the situation as it develops, so that we in turn may on the other side meet our obligation.

And what is that obligation?

To be the reservoir, and the only one, under Governmental decree, from which to draw supplies of this sort.

And why one only?

To prevent duplication of effort and shipment of useless material; therefore, to save tonnage, which is precious.

Why the American Library Association, rather than another organization, entirely aside from the Governmental status?

Because in the finely and widely ramified public library system in the United States we have at hand without cost an agency for collecting and sorting material, and in purchases we have been granted unparalleled discounts by publishers and cession of royalties by authors. In our various depots and especially the two terminal ones at Hoboken and Newport News, we can separate the fit

from the unfit and dispatch material in classified form and economic volume ready for immediate consumption on arrival overseas. We become, therefore, the neck of the American bottle.

In this rough sketch of our proposed European work on both sides of the Atlantic, some qualification is now seen necessary and more may appear hereafter.

As here defined, our representative in Paris (or London) has mainly an advisory and ambassadorial function, tho since our material is in question it might be expected that his advice would get adoption. It may become quickly necessary, in order that we should meet our contract with the Government, that our Association should become the apex of an executive pyramid with the two associative organizations the base, establishing policy and exercising authority.

On the other hand, the American Library Association does not touch what may be termed the technical library work of either associate, tho its advice where requested must be freely given. I refer, on the one hand for example, to the Central Medical Library being established in Paris by the American Red Cross for American doctors in military service, tho it happens that we were in position to render here a marked service; and on the other hand, reference is here made to the religious, educational and other stock which the Y. M. C. A. assembles as apparatus for its special courses and work.

If the American Library Association, in your judgment, is thus meeting its obligation in the right spirit, and if the scheme seems commendable and the service welcome, I might respectfully hope to receive from you, (1) a statement to such effect; (2) a status, which under continuous control, might enable me (and anyone who might succeed me) to make the necessary inspection of possible book centers, as Admiral Sims has accorded, at military rates of travel; (3) a request of Washington that we be secured the American shipping monopoly above suggested; (4) a small concession of tonnage to us, (say 50 tons a month) which may in fact be no greater than at present consumed in purposeless but inadequate shipments; (5) communication from time to time of sufficient information to make our organization responsive to your growing and changing need.

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) M. LLEWELLYN RANEY,
Director of Overseas War Service, American Library Association.

To this was appended the following endorsements:

If the general plan of the above meets with the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, the A. E. F. Y. M. C. A. will be glad to co-

operate along such lines as the Commander-in-Chief may designate.

(Signed) E. C. CARTER,
Chief, A. E. F. Y. M. C. A.

The American Red Cross will be glad to co-operate along the same lines as the cooperation given by the Y. M. C. A.

(Signed) J. H. PERKINS,
*Major O. R. C., U. S. A.,
Commissioner for Europe,
American Red Cross.*

The official reply follows:

G-1

*From: C. in C.
To: Director of Overseas War Service,
American Library Association
Subject: Supply of Library Material to A. E. F.*

1. In answer to your letter of February 20th, which has been received and considered with great interest, the following conclusions have been arrived at.

2. The scheme which is proposed is commendable and the service is welcome. The details of distribution, due to the present tonnage conditions, make it desirable that the plan of working out the scheme for the distribution of proper reading matter to the A. E. F. be handled in connection with the existing agencies now working for their well being, that is, the Y. M. C. A. and the Red Cross.

As indicated in your letter, both of these organizations have expressed their willingness and desire to co-operate and it is believed that a mutual exchange of information and facilities will enable your scheme to be carried out to the great advantage of all concerned.

3. For the present, a tonnage of not to exceed 50 ship tons per month has been requested from Washington for this purpose, and it is believed that this should be sufficient, and that no allotment of tonnage for a similar purpose should be made.

4. The intent of the above recommendation is that there should not be any competition in supplying this matter to the troops, but that the work should be centralized in the American Library Association.

By order of the C. in C.

JAMES A. LOGAN, JR.,
*Lt. Col. G. S.,
A. C. of S., G-1.*

This was backed up by a cablegram from the Commander-in-Chief to the Chief of Staff in Washington, recommending the desired grant of tonnage to us, with the proviso that none be allotted to any other organization for similar purpose.

To this the Chief of Staff in time acceded, with in turn a proviso that such consignments be addressed to the "Chief

Quartermaster A. E. F., France, for distribution."

That official countered with an offer to erect us without cost a warehouse at an important interior point, to which he would dispatch our shipments at Government expense. The offer was of course accepted, the warehouse is about completed, and books in quantity are en route thither.

Fifty tons, I explained, was a small amount, but it would suffice, provided, first, that we had the monopoly, because duplicate and unfitting material would thus be turned away from the ships; and provided, second, that we had military support in the conservation of what we did send. The latter came to be afforded in a peculiar and gratifying fashion. The General whose famous sayings "Nous voici enfin, O Lafayette" and "Disposez de nous comme il vous plaira," so stirred the heart of France, gave us also his signature to a sentiment, which, used in or with the books, records his moral alliance without invoking his official authority, which would have involved penalties and consequent alienation. So above our cases stands a placard which is headed:

WAR SERVICE LIBRARY

provided by the

People of the United States
through

The American Library Association

and, following then with an announcement of a service without any charge, and a few simple rules, concludes with this quotation:

These books come to us Overseas from home.
To read them is a privilege;
To restore them promptly unabused a duty.

(Signed) JOHN J. PERSHING.

Of course before that first fruitful visit to General Headquarters a deal of water had gone under the bridge, and after it a great deal more, before a final settlement was reached. Our Overseas Constitution, as we may call it, bore the written endorsement of the two great associated organizations. The negotiations which led up to this and tediously followed it need not here be recounted. Men of vision were at the head of each,

and it was a pleasure to deal with them. The Red Cross found us useful in strengthening its Medical Library established in Paris for American doctors in military service, since, by cabled exchanges with Washington, conferences with French officials, and a visit to Switzerland, we put them in the way of securing their much needed journals from enemy countries—found us so useful in fact, that they finally agreed to have us run this central library for them and have its fine suite of rooms in the Reinhart Galleries for our headquarters, if we liked.

As for the Y. M. C. A.; its library department was suffering from growing pains. We were called in consultation and in the end our prescription was accepted. It is now pretty well settled that our European staff, headed by Mr. Burton E. Stevenson, will occupy a rented floor in the same mansion as the Y. M. C. A.'s Educational and allied departments are about to enter. We shall in any case maintain at our headquarters a reference library and take over their reference work. Aside from their own religious and similar technical stock, it will be our books that go to the huts, and they will maintain an experienced business manager, who will see that requisitions are carried out, and a competent field secretary, who will greatly aid us in keeping abreast of conditions.

But more potent than either of these considerations was our promise of American books. The men did not like the English substitutes which the Y. M. C. A. had felt compelled to use. Besides, the London market was going dry and prices were advancing. Editions were not being reprinted, owing to shortness of paper and labor. Furthermore, the great British organizations, which were feeding the British armed forces on a huge scale, looked with anxiety on American competition, so that a moral issue was raised. The Red Cross was so desirous of escaping from this dilemma that it offered to share its present tonnage with us to bring over American reading material for our hospitals in Europe. Indeed, under this arrangement, we have

made an initial shipment of 25,000 volumes to France, and instructions have been issued for similar dispatch of 5000 volumes to England, with regular monthly service to follow in each case.

The Y. M. C. A. had no tonnage to spare, but it could help in another way. Men needed books *en voyage*. The military authorities consented to have us put boxes on transports for deck usage. The Y. M. C. A. secretaries and the chaplains agreed to look out for the books en route, to re-box and deliver them in port. Here going into their warehouses, they would be subject to our further orders for distribution. While there has been an enormous amount of loss in this service, and we are consequently in negotiation with Washington for a change of method, it has been immensely popular, and thus far our chief source of supply overseas.

And here it is fitting to say that in the British Isles our interests are for the time to be looked after by Mr. G. H. Grubb, of G. P. Putnam's Sons in London, whom we succeeded in attaching to the Y. M. C. A. staff there. A little later, when the situation develops more, we shall doubtless find it expedient to send a special representative over.

I spoke above about keeping abreast of conditions. This reminds me of the fifth and last request set down at the end of our constitution — "communication from time to time of sufficient information to make our organization responsive to your growing and changing need." Headquarters' frank compliance with that petition constitutes my chief embarrassment in appearing here today and draws perforce a veil about the British Isles. So much the best remains untold. Never did our army more strikingly evince its essentially democratic character than when it suffered us to set up in the military zone a library service based on scientific surveys. We were not required to sit off in Paris and conduct correspondence. We could rather move freely among the men, make our own observations and apply our own conclusions. Nor were we censored.

The result is going to be a unique record, and the betrayal of confidence would be unthinkable. We are of the brotherhood that means to bind the madmen of Central Europe and it is ours to warm the hearts and clarify the vision of our comrades.

Survey? The word had not been uttered in Paris before we came. There were no field reports, no visitations. We began with a demonstration of the military map at General Headquarters. My time in France was spent in keying up Paris and plotting the field. Consequently when our material at length began to arrive, it knew just where to go and it cannot come too fast to embarrass us; nor will the stevedore get a book on trench mortars, or anybody the castoffs of the garret.

Again the constitution speaks about a pyramid. It is already in course of construction. We have persuaded our associates to enter a Library Council, of which our representative is chairman. The other recognized organizations, such as the Knights of Columbus and Salvation Army, will of course be accorded membership also. Overlapping of effort will thus be checked; systemization and improvement of practice secured.

And here let it be said once for all that if we seem to be stressing unduly the importance of our liaison with the two largest of our associates, we do not fail to value the opportunity offered thru the smaller ones.

The Knights of Columbus promise an interesting opening a little later. When I left France they were deep in plans and busy with the cables.

Make no mistake about it, the service of the Salvation Army is keenly appreciated by the men. It is ably led, evinces good strategic sense, has mobility and displays its traditional sympathy for the sorely tried by planting its huts along the fringe of fire. The boys speak of simple affection shown them and I can well believe it, when I recall, as needs must, one shining face of which I caught a glimpse behind the counter as I peered into the doorway at twilight. It is with

pleasure and assurance that we have made all their huts an initial shipment.

And the Y. W. C. A. shall not be forgotten. How fine a conception to offer what the men so highly value—normal relations with normal women. It was in a hostess house that one of the prettiest services I heard of in my whole stay in Europe was being rendered. It is a classic of benevolence, literally too sacred for publication. Right cheerfully will our books be sent there.

Finally, thru the co-operation of Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. we have been enabled to make arrangements in Switzerland for serving our prisoners of war in Germany and Austria. The Red Cross is to furnish foodstuffs, clothing and medicine, we are to provide books, and the Y. M. C. A. to make other recreational provisions, their proposed independent appeal for reading material being abandoned. I visited Berne and Geneva for this purpose and left behind an order for 6000 volumes as an initial stock. Further appropriate shipments will be made from our stores in France, and we shall have the aid of the Y. M. C. A. in their distribution.

To meet all these demands, we have established six Dispatch Offices in America at points of embarkation. According to their reports, more than 400,000 volumes have been sent to the docks so far. Mr. Stevenson cables that up to June 12th 203 points in France had been reached with first shipments.

The material goes in classified form in standard cases, holding about fifty or sixty volumes each. Strongly and neatly built, with screwed-on top and medial shelf, they have, when stacked, the value of a sectional bookcase. The inauguration of the service was announced originally in the Paris newspapers; then by a formal circular, mailed out to all custodians. Finally, each box contains a copy of the placard to surmount it, as already mentioned, and a set of instructions for the librarian in charge. The volumes are all labeled and pocketed ready for use.

The miscellaneous box, which naturally predominates, is made up of three-

fourths fiction and one-fourth other recreational material. About one book in ten in such cases we aim to take from purchased stock.

The reference and technical books are, of course, largely bought. They go in cargo for the most part, and their character is plainly stenciled on the lid, so that they may be appropriately assigned in the field without the necessity of breaking bulk.

As to magazines, we have proceeded with caution. Displacing, as we have so largely, the library work of our associates otherwise, we have hesitated to take over also the magazine service, which they are maintaining with regularity and at great expense. However, we have made a beginning by inducing a certain number of publishers to turn over unsold remainders to us, and if the Burselson sacks are to resume Overseas dispatch and get effective use, we shall have to receive, sift and forward them. These magazines of ours are all for trench usage, non-returnable.

Thus the cycle is complete from training camps in the United States to troop trains (as we contemplate) and transports, from port to the front and back to rest station, hospital or captivity; with the naval units, whether ashore or at sea, from the British Isles to the Mediterranean, we follow the flag.

Complete, did I say? Not till the boys get home again. The war is going to end one of these days, but repatriation will take a year or two. To combat the perils of reaction and to prepare for civilian life, the army is to be put to school during that period. We have our eyes already on that wonderful opportunity.

And then, France, glorious France, blood-redeemed, has heard of the American public library, which, finding literal translation inadequate, it dignifies with the sobriquet, *Maison de Tous*, The People's House. A great organization headed by the President of the Republic, planning for the social reconstruction of France after the war, has decided to transplant this unique institution and make it the center of the plan. Our aid is asked. Who can foresee the result?

HOSPITAL LIBRARY SERVICE: ITS ORGANIZATION*

BY CAROLINE WEBSTER, *Library Organizer, New York State Library*

THOSE of us who have been interested in the library war service realize very fully the effect upon our own work of America's leisurely method of entering the war.

If our own soldiers had been on the firing line 72 hours after Congress declared war, if we had heard the tramp, tramp of soldiers' feet going by all day and all night from the moment the President signed the declaration of war, or if we had known that our fleet was playing watch dog in the North Sea and that a battle was imminent at any moment, our whole trend of thought for the development of library work would have been different.

Those of us who were especially interested in ministering to the sick and wounded would have spent sleepless nights planning how we could best serve the wounded who would be in our midst within a few weeks. We too would have thought first of the men in the hospitals and on the hospital ships. We would not have had to wait for one of our own hospital ships off Panama to signal to the Australians coming thru the canal, "We want books."

Thanks to our first line of defense, the British navy, and our second line of defense, the armies of our allies, library work like almost all other war work for the first year has been given over to preparing our fighting man for the part he is to take in the conflict. But he is over there now and is in the fight, so it is Sammy wounded and Sammy sick, perhaps never able to take his part in the front ranks again, of whom we must now think.

It was late in February that the War Service Committee decided that some systematic service to the hospitals should be undertaken. Before that a few camp librarians had felt the importance of this branch of the work and had sent collections of books to the hospitals, some-

times to a chaplain, sometimes to the Y. M. C. A., Red Cross or medical officer in command, but in the flood of other work no "follow up" had been possible and often the books sent were not even unpacked. The Red Cross or the Y had at many of the hospitals collections of books numbering from three to four thousand miscellaneous books. They were donated in most cases by loving friends, and evidently donated on the supposition that anything was good enough for a soldier. The representatives of the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. at the hospitals were already overworked and their interest in books, except in rare cases, was secondary.

The first step of course in establishing library service was to get authoritative information from the Surgeon General's Office and the Navy Department concerning the number of hospitals and their size, and from the Red Cross the plans for the development of their work at convalescent houses and their attitude toward library work.

Second, to learn the attitude of the medical officers in command to the work of the A. L. A., for in the last analysis it is the medical officer in command who controls hospital life and no matter how enthusiastic a chaplain, a Red Cross or a Y representative may be about library work, it can have no official recognition until approved by the M. O. C.

Last but not least in importance was to find suitable people for the work, for many who seem especially adapted to hospital library work have a distaste for it, and some in their zeal for war service sign for hospital library work when they are in no way adapted to it.

For a hospital librarian personality counts high, book knowledge and a love of books are essential, but alas this taste is often left out of one who would pass muster on technical training and organizing ability. This last is essential where new work is to be started. (Immediate availability and geographical proximity

*Read at A. L. A. Conference, Saratoga Springs, July 2, 1918.

must also be given consideration, which complicates selection.)

After the Surgeon General, the Navy Department and the Red Cross were approached and their co-operation assured. Headquarters sent to every camp librarian a request that he take up with the medical officer in command the question of a library at the base hospital and the appointment of a base hospital librarian, but at all the army and navy hospitals Headquarters dealt directly with the medical officer in command sending him a personal letter enclosing a questionnaire which he was asked to fill out and return. The responses from this questionnaire gave a basis for procedure. The hospitals seemed to be interested in book service solely. It was only after personal interviews with the medical officer in command at some of the hospitals that the latter was willing to have an organizer or library visitor go on the wards. The army hospitals all wanted books, and the replies to the question "Would a representative of the A. L. A. be acceptable" to take charge of the library, ranged from "We do not need a librarian, the chaplain has charge of the library" to "Please send some one immediately." It is a tribute to the women sent to these hospitals that in every case where the medical officer in command was sure that all he needed was an organizer to get the work started, when the work of organization was completed, it was the same medical officer in command who insisted that a permanent librarian be appointed to the staff.*

The demand for books for the hospitals in this country has been very much along the lines asked for at the camps. Technical books, simple French books, primers for the foreign born who are just learning to read. One hospital librarian reports in one day requests ranging from a primer by a man in the wards to a book on ancient Greek scales in which a musician was interested. The man in

* When Miss Kathleen Jones, who had been organizing the library work at Williamsbridge (U. S. A. General Hospital No. 1) completed the work the medical officer in command was so upset at the thought that he was to be left without a librarian that he wired headquarters "Competent librarian needed and demanded."

the hospital in this country is rebellious at being there, rebellious because he is missing so much of his work and will be so far behind his companions when he gets out, so beside the story and picture books for the sick man the convalescent must have the books that will make it possible for him to keep up with his work. Following is a list sent in by a Red Cross worker for books that were requested after an afternoon's visit to several of the wards:

- Books on applied chemistry
- Books on radio activity
- 25 military books (regular list)
 - 1 The work-house ward. Lady Gregory
 - 1 Military aeroplanes. Loening
 - 1 Flying, some practical experiences
 - 1 The aeroplane speaks
 - 1 Book on the manufacture and grading of lumber
 - 1 Book on instruction for a beginner in the Quartermaster's Dept.
 - 1 Columbia War Paper 17
 - 1 The future of the disabled soldier. William Wood Co.
 - 1 Publications on different subjects connected with motor mechanics. Govt. Printing Office

The hospital from which this list came is largely filled with men who have not been over, but for the hospitals on this side which are receiving men from over there, the demands are different. Books are selected by the librarians for their therapeutic and remedial value. It is not technical books teaching the soldier how to fight that are asked for, but books that will help him to live, bright picture books that will take his mind from the horrors he has seen, good stories, poetry, books dealing with the fundamentals in life. Books that help him to adjust himself to life under entirely changed conditions.

There is not time to go into details connected with the organization of libraries at particular hospitals and the line to be drawn between service rendered by the Surgeon General's Office and the American Library Association.

Suggestions for the organization of hospital libraries have been sent out from headquarters which will probably have to be modified to suit particular cases.

These take up on general lines the problems that will be met by every hospital librarian. They consider service to the medical and nursing corps, the enlisted men and orderlies, as well as the service to the very sick, the wounded and the convalescent man.

Altho the American Library Association is now giving book service to a chain of hospitals reaching from San Domingo to Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, altho satisfactory relations have been established with the Red Cross for library work in convalescent houses and they are giving not only the use of a room and shelving for books but in their new houses are providing living quarters for librarians, and altho the American Library Association has given the Red Cross 25,000 books for the use of the hospitals in France, nothing more than a start has been made as far as hospital work is concerned.

Little or nothing has been done toward co-ordinating our work with the occupational and vocational work to be done in the hospitals and little or nothing has been done for the hospitals overseas.

A great reconstruction hospital is being built in Boston which is to be devoted entirely to the re-education of the handicapped. In Canada there are training shops in connection with the convalescent hos-

pitals. It is not unlikely that shops of the same kind will be built here. If this is so librarians with specialized training in all branches of technical library work will be needed.

The 25,000 books sent to the Red Cross will stop the gap over there for a time but when one considers the size and number of the hospitals in England and France for our troops, the gap will not be filled for long. The Red Cross reports 50 Red Cross Units that have gone over, each equipped to care for a hospital of from one to two thousand beds. We know of two ten thousand bed hospitals that are being constructed in southern France. We know that the Red Cross is calling for 25,000 nurses between now and the first of January. This means a provision for 250,000 men, for the Red Cross estimates ten men to a nurse. This much we do know and there are doubtless other hospitals about which we know nothing, but with these figures before us it takes no great flight of the imagination to know that as far as hospital service is concerned our big work is before us.

And as the aim of the first part of library war service has been to make better fighters of our men, the aim of this second and equally important phase will be to make better men of our fighters and defenders.

WHAT A MAN READS IN HOSPITAL*

BY MIRIAM E. CAREY

WHAT a man reads in a hospital depends on two things: the man himself and the supply of books.

To put a man to bed does not alter him fundamentally. He is the same in most respects that he was before he took off his uniform and donned pajamas and a bath robe. His education, tastes and habits are unchanged and what he reads in a hospital will be influenced by these and other endowments and personal qualities.

If he is an educated man with a taste for books and the library habit, he will

call for something to read almost as soon as he comes out from the ether. But if he is ignorant and illiterate it will never occur to him that books could make hospital life more endurable and he will as a rule make no effort to get in touch with the library.

To have the reading habit, therefore, is all to the good. Foreseeing his condition after the operation is over, the bookish man often secures a story in advance in order to insure its companionship when he is in pain. What he will want to read at this stage of his hospital experience will not be something classical. Far from it. He wants something crude and thrilling and

* Read at the A. L. A. conference at Saratoga, July 2, 1918.

absorbing. Therefore, a hospital librarian, desirous of getting a soldier what he wants to read, must be prepared to brave the censure of other librarians, and sometimes set aside the sacred standards of the profession.

The character and degree of his illness will govern the amount of reading he will wish to do and be permitted to do. If he is a surgical case—to speak in the hospital vernacular—books will be his greatest resource. They will distract his attention from his pain and will help to pass away the long days of convalescence. The surgical wards of a hospital are the liveliest district which the librarian visits. She goes to them prepared to make a leisurely survey of the ward, visiting with the patients who dearly love to talk things over, and taking notes everywhere of special books which are wanted. On a Monday, I am told, the men on the surgical wards are positively hungry for books. The easy-going charging system which we found adequate encourages them to pass from hand to hand the books they specially like, but by Monday they feel that they have exhausted all resources and expect something directly from the hands of the librarian.

Very sick men—men with fevers and other troubles that reduce the strength and weaken the mentality, do not wish to read nor would they be able to withstand the fatigue of holding a book and concentrating attention upon it.

To be laid up in a hospital is undoubtedly a great trial for an ambitious man eager to master his work and excel in it. A soldier who has reached the height of being willing and glad to die for his country if necessary may be forgiven if he grumbles a bit over being quarantined for three weeks because he has contracted mumps or measles. Very many of the soldiers in the camps have had this trying experience. And the "state of mind" produced by it will create a need which books can satisfy more easily than any other medium. A sick officer is a very unhappy man. What he wants at first is distraction, pure and simple. Detective stories, the more lurid the better, are his initial demand. Later on, if he is a bookish man he will browse

in the library by the hour and enjoy its choicest contents. All the men who are quarantined want first of all distraction, as does the officer, but before they are released they will ask for the sorts of books they liked and were accustomed to have before their sickness began. It is not unusual for such men to wish to keep up with the studies they were pursuing so that the range of the demand for books is about as wide as the universe and the librarian needs to be both resourceful and energetic to supply all that is asked for.

Thruout the hospital there will be many men who are anxious about their families; perhaps they are afraid the mortgage will be foreclosed and the old mother turned out of her home. Very many others are frankly home-sick. The doctors say that there is nothing really the matter with most of the sick soldiers except sheer home-sickness. What does a home-sick man choose for his reading? Probably what he secretly craves is an old-fashioned love story and the librarian always takes a few with her altho at the outset she did not expect to find much call for such books. However, human nature is very much the same everywhere and the man who is sick is more like his mother than his father. This state of mind is, however, fleeting and the home-sick man will be wanting western yarns and other former favorites very soon.

Among these sick soldiers there are large numbers in every ward who have never formed the reading habit. Some of these are wholly illiterate and cannot read in any language; others are of foreign birth and can read only in their mother-tongue; still others have some education but no taste for books. Yet the hours of convalescence drag as slowly for these men as for the others. Cannot the librarian do something? For hers is the only service that can reach the minds and spirits of these men with something tangible. To these men the scrap-books which have been so carefully prepared at certain points are a wonderful source of distraction. To attempt to carry on a hospital library without scrap-books would seem impossible. They can be put into the hands of all sorts of men and sel-

dom fail to give some pleasure. Pictures also are of great service. The secret of successful and continued use of scrap-books in hospitals lies in the librarians' method of issuing them regularly from the library, inspecting them carefully after they are brought back from the wards, and never allowing them to accumulate and become idle there.

Scrap-books and pictures are used on the wards set aside for the men returned from overseas suffering from shell-shock and in other ways nervously shattered. The *National Geographic Magazine* has proved very helpful especially as the old numbers are as entertaining as the current ones and therefore can be had in larger numbers. The pictures will attract and hold the attention of a man sunk in despondency and difficult to arouse in any way. It was thought by some of us that small editions of good books would be gladly taken by sick and nervous men who would dread to undertake a large book and incur the fatigue of reading. But in "real life" we have found only a moderate demand for small books. A book as large as Hornaday's "Camp-fires in the Canadian Rockies" was changed from a bright clean copy to a soiled and worn one because it made a hit on a ward and was passed from hand to hand and read many times in spite of its size and weight. *Hic fabula docet* that a man will read "what he'd ruther" no matter what the drawbacks.

What a man reads in a hospital depends on whether he ever had the reading habit and on the character of his sickness and his state of mind. If he is discontented he wants diversion pure and simple and wants it sufficiently vigorous to take him out of himself; if he is home-sick he may want a love-story; if he is nervous and broken down he may need to be coaxed and encouraged to make an effort to read.

But what a man reads in a hospital must depend first of all on the book supply. As you are well aware, the books for the soldiers are gifts from the whole nation. Fiction is supplied almost wholly from this source and much of the non-fiction. In selecting books from the "drive" for the hospital branches of the camp libra-

ries bright colored and clean bindings, clear print, and medium size are to be first choice. As one librarian says, "A cheap book queers a whole collection."

Technical books in large numbers must be supplied for student soldiers of whom there are many in every camp. They long to keep up with their work, and the A. L. A. has met their needs splendidly. Books in foreign languages must be on hand also. There is nothing more wistful than the Italian who asks "Have you a little poetry maybe?" Or the Pole brooding over the tragedy of his country and longing for a sight of the literature he is familiar with.

But what shall be done for the large numbers of illiterate and under-educated men in the hospitals? Is there nothing for them until they learn to read? If a man can read even a little his case is quite within our reach. There are many books written in simple English which must be furnished to hospital libraries if anything is to be done for these men. The "book drive" with all its prodigality failed to bring many so-called boys' book. These and other books which boys have tried out and adopted would be most valuable in every camp for many of them are of lasting interest to all men.

In most respects it would seem that the problem of book supply for the hospital library is similar to that of the camp library. In fact, there is not much difference except that the hospital needs recreational and inspirational books primarily but must be able to meet other demands as well. And as the source of supply of most of the hospital libraries is the camp library of which it is a branch, its ultimate success depends largely on the equipment and management of the central plant.

What a man reads in a hospital depends on the man himself and upon what he can get to read. It also depends upon the way in which books are presented to him almost as much as the books themselves. Given a suitable selection of books and the personal attention of a sympathetic, resourceful, competent—which means trained—librarian and the man in the hospital will read more books in a given time than the man who has more liberty but less leisure.

WHAT A BASE HOSPITAL LIBRARIAN SHOULD KNOW—OUTLINE OF A COURSE OF TRAINING*

BY EDITH KATHLEEN JONES, *Librarian, McLean Hospital, Waverley, Mass.*

OBVIOUSLY, the first thing a hospital librarian should know is something of hospital organization. To all outsiders, the information that every large hospital, even in times of peace, is organized and administered under such strict rules and discipline and with such regard to rank of staff and employes as to be almost military in character, comes as an amazing discovery.

Do you know that in the ordinary hospital—general, state or private—the Superintendent is the apex of the cone, so to speak; that immediately surrounding him are the widening circles of the medical staff: first and second assistant physicians, junior assistants, internes, then the matron or superintendent of nurses, the heads of departments, as steward, dietitian, chief clerk, gymnasium instructor and librarian (if there is one); next the assistants, under clerks, stenographers, etc.; then the training-school: supervisors, head nurses and pupil nurses; last the other employes—engineers, firemen, electricians, carpenters, porters, cooks, laundry and ward maids—all the vast army needed to keep the machinery running smoothly. Each department is under its own head, who, in turn, is responsible to the medical superintendent or the chief administrator, and every person has his fixed place and rank. Nurses must rise when a physician enters the ward or room and remain standing till he goes out. If there is a training school for men as well as women nurses the discipline is especially strict.

Now translate all this into military terms and you have the commanding officer, who is a colonel, in place of the superintendent, surrounded by his majors, captains and lieutenants, who comprise the medical staff. The administrative staff is composed of the adjutant, the quartermaster, the chaplain and other officers; the non-commissioned officers, wardmasters, clerks, stenographers,

carpenters, etc., who are enlisted men; the nursing corps, consisting of women, headed by the chief nurse who is responsible for their work and behavior and must discipline them if they break rules. The nurses and the enlisted men are not allowed to speak to each other except to give and receive orders.

The chaplain is in charge of the educational and recreational as well as religious activities of the hospital, therefore the library nominally is under his command, tho in most cases he has so many other things to attend to that he is glad to let the librarian take the initiative and go to the commanding officer for orders and permissions.

Besides all this personnel, there are the patients, for whose benefit the hospital is organized and carried on. The library must take into consideration the needs of all these persons—patients, officers, nurses and enlisted men—numbering anywhere from a few hundred to several thousand.

Now there are several varieties of army hospitals, but the only ones which concern us are: the base hospitals connected with training camps, the general military (or naval) hospitals and the "reconstruction hospitals," not connected with any camp. In the first, therefore, the library has the camp library to draw upon for help and for books; in the second and third she must rely upon the nearest large public library and dispatch office.

The training-camp base hospital receives the men from that camp; cases of measles, scarlet fever, pneumonia, etc., which go into the medical wards; accident and operative cases, assigned to the surgical wards; mental cases, including epileptics and feeble-minded, who are put in the psychiatric wards.

The general hospitals, unconnected with any camp, receive the chronic or severe cases from the camp hospitals, the troop ships or the various fronts; shell-shock, gassed, sick and wounded men from France.

* Read before the A. L. A. at the Saratoga conference, July 2, 1918.

The reconstruction hospitals take the crippled soldiers and teach them trades and occupations, fit them with new arms and legs, and turn them out prepared to earn their own livings. In addition, there will be, of course, the hospitals for chronic cases who must be cared for all their lives by the government. All these hospitals will be more or less permanent institutions and the libraries in them should be placed at the outset on a permanent footing. Here, especially, the librarian should be enlisted for the duration of the war or longer; frequent changes will be disastrous.

In these hospitals, then, we have a large community of men and women isolated from the rest of the world (for even in the training camps the base hospital is placed way off in one corner), away from camp activities or outside recreation. They must have recreation, so along comes the Red Cross and puts up a house for the use of the convalescent patients and makes it as homelike as possible. They must have books and magazines, for these armies of this world war are reading men, called from all walks of life, so the A. L. A. offers to provide books and certain periodicals and a librarian if the hospital will provide the room or building, the shelving and a few other things.

Now arises the question of housing the library. Shall it be in the Red Cross building, which generously offers its wall space and perhaps a room for its use, or shall we ask for a separate building—the chapel, perhaps—and set up housekeeping for ourselves? This is a nice question, for there is much to be said on both sides. The Red Cross house furnishes a pretty and very popular place, but it is noisy, for either the pianola or the piano is going from morning till night and sometimes there is a billiard room also; the nurses and enlisted men are not supposed to use these rooms till after hours (late in the evening) and, when all is said and done, the librarian is a guest in the Red Cross house and has not the same freedom which she would have in a home of her own.

On the other hand, while the separate room or building will not prove so popular with the convalescent patients, it is a boon

to the enlisted men, who can run in at noon mess and from supper till bedtime, read the papers, magazines and books and have a pretty, quiet and comfortable place to sit *and* a woman to talk to—things he cannot get at the Y. M. C. A., which is the enlisted man's only recreation room. Moreover, in a separate house, the librarian can impress her own individuality upon it, making it pretty and attractive, with lots of color, yet keeping it masculine; can put up maps, pictures, and use bulletin boards for publicity purposes as she pleases, can have a quiet place in which to work and to make her plans for the different branch libraries in the Red Cross house, nurses' quarters, officers' quarters, etc., and plan her ward libraries for the next day. For the hospital librarian will spend her mornings on the wards, taking magazines, books and scrapbooks to the bed-patients, talking to them and cheering them up.

Whichever plan is carried out, the librarian must work in close co-operation with the Red Cross people and the Y. M. C. A., for all are doing the same sort of work. And there is always at least one woman resident in the Red Cross house with whom the librarian will naturally associate.

This brings us to the next thing a hospital librarian ought to know—her living conditions and social status. Both of these are rather unsatisfactory at present, for women are now for the first time in the history of the world being admitted into army life in other capacities than that of nurse, and, naturally, there is no place for them and they have no rank. The nurses' quarters, where most of them are now housed, are crowded and not very comfortable. In some hospitals, in or near a town, the commanding officer prefers to furnish transportation and have the librarian live outside. This is really the most comfortable for the librarian. It has just been arranged with the Red Cross Headquarters at Washington to have the librarians room and eat in their houses, but this is possible only in the new type of house with several chambers, and then only when these chambers are not needed for families of very sick boys. There are, then, three possibil-

ities of housing, all of them calling for meals in the hospital either in officers' mess, nurses' quarters or Red Cross House. Under the very best conditions living is not luxurious to say the least, and sometimes it is disagreeable, but the librarian should thoroly understand all this before she undertakes the work and remember always that we women were not invited to enter this world of men and if we do intrude we must bear ourselves as good soldiers and not complain of hard beds, soiled table linen, lack of bathrooms, suffocating heat and dust in summer, freezing cold in winter, and tobacco smoke all the time.

All this brings us to the librarian herself—her qualifications for a position involving delicate readjustments of all her previous conceptions of living and working. What is the first qualification demanded? Library training?

Now I expect a storm of protest from all you A. L. A. people, but I most emphatically put that at the very end. Mind, I do not say she need not have any library training, for she should have the fundamental principles, but first of all she must have certain traits of character which are indispensable if we wish to make these base hospital libraries a success—and we cannot afford to have a single one a failure!

First of all, she must be mature. A camp is no place for a young girl anyway, and in a base hospital, where the librarian comes into such close contact with so many men, she must be able to meet officers with dignity, chaperone the nurses, and mother the boys. The officers do not want a young girl—in fact, they will not have her! She is only an embarrassing adjunct. The chief nurse does not want her—she already has the responsibility of from one to three hundred other girls. The enlisted men don't want her—they are so keen on their job that girls (except the one girl back home that almost every one of them has, apparently) do not exist. The patients don't want her—they want some one they can talk to as they would their mothers, for when these soldiers of ours are sick in hospital they are just homesick boys and they want to be mothered, and a young girl can't do that. As one sailor affectionately

told the librarian at his naval station, "You are mother and grandmother and aunt and sister and sweetheart all in one." Obviously a young girl can't be grandmother to a lot of boys! Accept this great, outstanding fact, then, that young girls are not wanted in camp and that for once middle-aged women are at a premium—if they are the right kind.

Second, the librarian must be dignified. In any institution where so many men and women are living in such cramped quarters and pursue the same routine day after day, there are bound to be petty jealousies, gossip, scandal and quarrels. The librarian must keep her dignity, take sides with none, be friends with all. She must bear herself so that neither officers nor men will dare to be familiar with her.

She must be loyal to the hospital and her superior officers. No longer is the library the supremely important thing—the hospital and what it stands for is that—and only as the library is subordinated to and serves the needs of the hospital is it efficient or necessary.

The librarian must be able not only to take orders and accept a reprimand in a soldierly spirit but she must be able to give orders tersely and explicitly. The common soldier is not supposed to think for himself but he is trained to obey orders. She must know how to approach the commanding officer or other officers with a well-formulated plan to be accepted or vetoed by them; she must not waste their time and patience by asking help in deciding which of two or three plans might better be carried out; she is liable to a curt dismissal if she does.

She must not be sensitive and she must not be sentimental. Sympathy the boys want, but how they do hate to be wept over!

If in addition to all these admirable traits the librarian can sing, play, draw, paint, play games, get up impromptu entertainments on rainy days or dull evenings when the boys will not respond to ordinary methods of cheering up, or if she is skilled in any branch of handicrafts and can teach the boys to do things—then she is indeed a treasure and the possession of any of these

accomplishments might well balance a lack of library training.

Still, we cannot overlook the undeniable fact that a librarian is supposed to deal with books, and it is very essential that she should know them well, have read them, enjoyed them and be able to interest the boys in them. The boys want detective and "wild west" stories, adventure, romance and poetry when they are sick; she must be able to select them off-hand. When they are convalescing they are restless, eager to get back into the game, and they fret for fear they will get behind in their classes and the other men will get to France before they do. Then they demand books on gas engines, turbines, radio and wireless, trigonometries, all sorts of things a woman knows little about. The librarian must know how to get these books and, what is more, must be thrilled when the eager boys show her pages of "beautiful" tables of logarithms, pictures of milling machines, and explain to her "how the wheels go round." Emphatically, she must know books as well as love boys.

Don't I advocate library training? Most assuredly I do! I have been trying for seven years to get the large private hospitals to put in good libraries and trained librarians just because I know how much more efficient training makes a person. Yet it is a fact that in a hospital library you must forget all the rules you have learned except the fundamentals. The camp libraries have learned this too. They have found that it takes all their time to get books out fast enough for the men to read them—so eager are they—and that a book circulates just as well and isn't lost any oftener if it isn't in an accession book or a card catalog or even a shelf-list, and if it hasn't an elaborate book and name card. These camps have taught us librarians many things and one is to forget rules and remember only books and people. I have heard of a librarian who "is the sort of librarian to whom a book is something to be cataloged." We do not want that sort in our base hospitals.

Nevertheless, in order to forget things one must first have learned them, and even

a hospital librarian must have some rudiments of librarianship, tho these can be learned while personality cannot. Given two applicants of equally charming personality, knowledge of books and love of boys, one a trained librarian and the other not, I would give preference to the trained librarian. *But*, given a rather colorless, ineffectual sort of person who is an expert librarian and another applicant who has traveled extensively, speaks French, Italian and a few other languages, has a keen sense of humor and is interesting to meet, but has no library experience except a knowledge of books, certainly I would prefer the latter, tho I would suggest that she learn enough about classification, cataloging and a few other things to enable her to carry on the library.

Even a trained librarian going from a public or a college library into a hospital must, I think, be bewildered at first by the utterly changed conditions and new problems. It is no longer library first, everything done according to approved method, books all in order, readers coming to you, but hospital first, last and always, books suited to the patients to whom you must take them, previous methods often inadequate, individuality and ingenuity needed. In the fifteen years since I left a college library to enter that of a hospital I had forgotten all this till I found several of the base hospital librarians confronting these same problems and just as bewildered as I remember to have been. One such librarian said to me, "I see I must revise all my ideas of library work."

Realizing something of this and knowing the value of personality even without training, it was suggested by Headquarters that a short course of supplementary training for base hospital work might be introduced into some of the schools for library science. Such a course is being worked out at Simmons College this summer. This library school was chosen because it is near several large general hospitals and near McLean Hospital, which is acknowledged to have the most beautiful library of any hospital in the country, near a training camp, a naval base hospital, a large public library which is the center of war activities, an

A. L. A. Dispatch Office and several schools for training teachers in occupational therapy and trades for reconstruction hospitals. Visits to such places give an idea of all kinds of hospital and war library service.

This course, as it is organized, includes lectures on hospital and camp conditions; housing the libraries; qualifications and duties of librarians; care of the medical library; publicity methods; relations of base hospital libraries to A. L. A. Headquarters and to camp libraries. Also lectures on book selection and ways of getting books to patients, officers and nurses, with brief analysis of detective, mystery and secret service stories; wild west and adventure; romance and love stories and the little books for bed patients (including scrap-books); poetry, essays, drama and art; books in French and other languages and the opportunity to teach foreigners English and our boys French; travel, history and war books; outdoor books, games, occupations and handicrafts; books on mechanics, engines, etc.; some of the camp reference books. These lectures are for all the students. In addition, those who are not trained librarians have lectures and practice work in simple classification, cataloging, shelf-listing, charging, filing, alphabeting, care of periodicals and newspapers. The whole class should also have some practical experience in sorting gift books and discarding the problem novels and trash.

In order to ascertain the amount of initiative of the students, examination might be given along these lines: Make out lists of forty or fifty books suited to bed patients, convalescents, officers and enlisted men. Plan a library housed in the Red Cross house (new type) and also in a separate building or room. Outline a plan of advertising the library thruout the hospital. Tell what special qualifications each applicant thinks she has for entertaining boys or being helpful to them.

Such a course should enable the base hospital librarian to approach her peculiar problems with confidence instead of bewilderment, and so prove of practical value. It also should provide an especially well-

equipped personnel from which A. L. A. Headquarters may draw to provide satisfactory librarians for the rapidly increasing number of base hospitals thruout the country.

INFORMATION FOR WOMEN SEEKING WAR SERVICE

WOMEN who want to prepare themselves for war service will find in the Free Reference Library conducted by the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union (264 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.) announcements of a number of special training courses. These include courses for war nurses, for Red Cross Home Service workers, draughtsmen, employment managers, file clerks, secretaries, dietitians, and reconstruction aides.

Notices of civil service positions open to women both state and federal, are kept on file and may be consulted by anyone interested.

A list of summer war-time training courses has just been prepared by the library. Reading lists on a number of new occupations for women is another part of the library collection. The library is freely open to the public for reference use.

An extremely valuable publication in the collection is a compilation on "Opportunities for war-time training for women in New York City in the summer of 1918." This is prepared by the Clearing House for War-Time Training for Women in co-operation with the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations, whose headquarters are in New York. It is a printed directory of 107 pages, giving detailed information regarding all forms of special war courses open to women in New York. The arrangement is alphabetical by subject with a list of the schools giving such work. Length of course, admission requirements, and scope of course are given.

There is no printed list covering this field for Boston. A list of the courses given last winter was published in the January number of *Special Libraries*, which was devoted to the subject of women and war-time problems.

SENDING BOOKS "OVER THERE"—THE DAY'S WORK IN HOBOKEN*

BY ASA DON DICKINSON, *Dispatch Agent*

OUR days at the Hoboken Dispatch Office are full of interest and incident. Starting in January with one, we now occupy four of the pleasantest saloons in a town which has ever been famous both for bar-rooms and Germans. We are but one block back from the waterfront. The *Leviathan* docks just around the corner. Daily an intermittent stream of very sober-looking soldiers passes our door. They are on the long trail which in another moment will bring their feet to the gang-plank of a transport.

But we cannot afford to gaze long at the surroundings. The day's work at Hoboken means that 6000 books must be sent overseas, and this involves a good deal of hard work. Six thousand a day means 750 an hour, 12 a minute, 1 every 5 seconds. If 6000 books are to be dispatched daily, 6000 must be received, acknowledged, unpacked, and prepared for shipment daily. They come in lots of all sizes, from a single "Baedeker" up to 20,000 books at once. Ten per cent are purchased books, and these entail ordering and bill checking. They come in all sorts of ways: by quartermaster's freight, by freight prepaid, by freight collect, by express prepaid, by express collect, by parcel post, by moving van, wagon or limousine, by lighter and by hand. They come with all sorts of addresses, they come in every possible sort of package—nearly 100 packages a day, which should all receive attention on the day of their arrival, for the next day will bring as many more. The books must all be carefully inspected, of course, and a certain number of "unsuitables" will have to be disposed of. The very large majority of books which pass inspection must be roughly classified, and each must contain our bookplate, book-pocket, and book-card bearing the author's surname and a brief title. (Blessings on the librarian who sees that the books he sends us are *carefully*

prepared for shipment. The shelf-list card is *not* required in our work. Co-operating friends, all please take notice if you would save useless labor.)

After the books are made up into carefully proportioned little libraries of about seventy-five volumes each, they are packed in our regulation shipping book-cases. In each box are placed directions to the amateur librarians who are to care for the books overseas. And finally there is the sealing, stencilling and shipping of the boxes. Some are for use on the transports and later "over there"; some for cargo shipment as part of 50 tons a month asked for by General Pershing; some are for shipment to one or other of the Naval Bases; or to the Red Cross; or to some particular ship in local waters. About 80 boxes go out each day. Ninety-nine, 7425 books, is the one-day record so far. Each should bear three pasted labels and on the average five stencillings, and if a box is wrongly marked it will *surely* go astray.

Suppose we note the events of a busy hour or so at 119 Hudson street.

8:15 a. m. The Dispatch Agent arrives, to find a truck waiting to be loaded for the piers. Porters and truckmen are enjoying a cozy social hour.

8:16. The dynamo begins to buzz, galvanizing porters and truckmen into more or less strenuous action.

8:20. Morning mail arrives: 25 letters and 50 pounds of newspapers and periodicals.

8:25. Truck arrives with load of 50 cases of books received per quartermaster's freight—five lots in the load—two lots are "short" one case apiece.

8:30. Parcel post wagon arrives with 27 parcels: books from publishers, libraries, and individuals, and supplies from Headquarters.

8:35. A limousine stops before the door and an early-rising Lady Bountiful enters bearing three issues of the *Saturday Evening Post*, and one copy each of Owen

* Read at the A. L. A. conference at Saratoga, July 2, 1918.

Meredith's "Lucile," Irving's "Sketch book," Mitchell's "Reveries of a bachelor," Drummond's "Natural law in the spiritual world," and "Mr. Britling." She naturally wishes to know all about how we send books to soldiers, and holds the Dispatch Agent in gracious social converse for seven precious minutes till

8:42 when an irate policeman enters to say traffic on Hudson street is completely blocked by vehicles standing before our premises.

8:45. Loaded truck departs for the pier, and the traffic begins to trickle thru the jam, but at

8:50 a big express wagon arrives to clog things up again, and at

8:50½ comes a giant "seagoing" motor truck 9 hours out from Philadelphia with 185 of our shipping book-cases.

8:51. Three newly hired porters take a good look at this load; then two of them remember that they have been drafted and must leave "for the front" at once; the third candidly says the work is too hard for him.

8:52. Telephone bell rings: "One hundred eight boxes of books are lying on Pier 1. They have just come off a lighter from Cheyenne, Wyo. They weigh about 300 pounds apiece. I suppose they belong to you folks. The major says to tell you they must be taken away before noon, or he will dispose of them as he sees fit."

8:53. Telegram from Washington Headquarters: "Congratulations on your last weekly report. Kindly arrange to double your output next week and hereafter."

8:54. Wagon arrives with load of packing boxes.

8:55. Another telegram from Washington Headquarters: "Use only our standard shipping book-cases. Discontinue at once all use of packing boxes."

8:56. Telegram from manufacturer of standard shipping bookcases: "Can't get labor or lumber. Don't expect any more boxes for at least a week."

8:58. Distinguished librarian of leisurely habits and a fine conversational talent arrives to inspect our work.

9:00. Class of Y. M. C. A. transport secretaries arrives to receive instruction in the care and administration of our transport libraries.

9:10. Red Cross chaplain enters with an urgent demand for "Lady Audley's secret." "There is a boy in St. Mary's Hospital who must at once have that book and no other."

9:15. Read letter from Headquarters. The gist is as follows: "Don't stick so close to your office. Get out, man, and cultivate diplomatic relations with admirals and major-generals."

9:16. Wire from Headquarters: "Please release your first assistant." (He has gone already to Boston to establish Dispatch Office there.)

9:20. Base hospital chaplain enters with a list of 450 titles. He tells us that he has selected them with great care, and hopes there need be no substitutions. They must be on board his ship at 9 a. m. tomorrow. She sails at noon. He doesn't know her name or number or whether she sails from New York, Brooklyn or Hoboken.

9:21. Quartermaster's truck arrives with load of Burleson magazines.

9:23. Three loud explosions in rapid succession on the waterfront. Many windows are broken by the concussion. All hands rush into the street. German woman from delicatessen shop next door in hysterics, demands first aid treatment. She gets it—good old-fashioned cold water.

9:25. Moving van arrives with load of 8000 loose, unsorted books, collected by the New York Public Library.

9:27. Second-hand packing box dealer arrives to take away old boxes, and paper dealer arrives for a load of discarded books.

9:28. Military authorities threaten drastic action if we continue to block traffic on Hudson street. A string of 75 quartermaster trucks is being held up.

9:29. Sell two copies of "The four million," first editions, to a book dealer for \$60.

9:30. Long distance telephone from Washington Headquarters: "Our representatives abroad report very few books arriving in France. Why is this?"

9:31. Director of Library War Service concludes an unobtrusive visit of inspection by saying a few kind words as to the progress we are making, and by advising us not to overwork.

9:32. The Dispatch Agent falls heavily to the floor. He has fainted.

WORK OF THE DISPATCH OFFICE AT NEWPORT NEWS*

BY WILLIAM H. BRETT

I AM asked to speak of getting books overseas and assume that to be an invitation to tell something of what the particular dispatch station with which I have the honor and good fortune to be connected is doing in this work. You all know how the books and the money for this purpose have come to us, for you have all taken a part in securing them. You will know from the reports of Dr. Raney and Mr. Stevenson what use is made of them on the other side; so I shall tell you something of the Newport News station.

This was the second station established and the work was begun early in March, that at Hoboken having been opened some months earlier. These points were selected, as they were the two largest ports of embarkation for men overseas. In addition this station was planned to supply the needs of the camps and stations in the Tidewater District. Newport News is a place of great historic interest; a plantation at the time of the Civil War, it has grown from 15,000 to 60,000 since the beginning of the war. It has a shipyard, one of the largest in the country. It stands on the promontory between the mouth of the James river and Hampton Roads. Just off the point the *Cumberland* was sunk on an April day in 1862, a day which marked the passing forever of the wooden warship, and on the next day the historic duel between the *Merrimac* and the *Monitor* took place in the open water beyond. Across the peninsula lies Williamsburg, the first battlefield of the Peninsular campaign, and farther up Yorktown, whose surrender practically ended the war of the Revolution, and now with Gloucester on the opposite side of the river, an important naval base.

Across the bay to the south is the great naval base, covering the site of the Jamestown Exposition of 1907 and much additional territory, and farther south up the

Elizabeth river are Norfolk and Portsmouth, with the Navy Yard. Newport News is surrounded by camps and the station was established to supply these camps as well as to send books overseas.

The station, which opened in March, occupied offices in a business block. These were inadequate, and a building was erected similar to other camp library buildings, on the opposite side of the street from the embarkation headquarters of General Hutcheson, commanding the military district, and his staff, and only a short distance from the embarkation piers. This building was occupied early in May. The first librarian who did much to organize the work was Miss Margaret Mann, head cataloger of the Pittsburgh Library, who was succeeded in April by Miss S. K. Hiss, head of the catalog department of the Cleveland Library. The trained members of the staff have been drawn from the Cleveland and St. Louis libraries, with a recent addition from the library of Davenport, Iowa. To the librarian and the staff most of the credit is justly due for whatever success the work may have had.

The work of this station for overseas is the same as that of the other stations, of which you have heard and will hear from their representatives. Books are packed in boxes made especially for the purpose, from 30 to 38 inches in length, about 20 inches in width, and 8 or 8½ inches deep, with a shelf. The cover is removable and the box forms a convenient bookcase. These are placed on the decks, usually in charge of Y. M. C. A. secretaries, are opened and used on the voyage over and are then consigned to some of the agencies on the other side.

Books are also packed in boxes for the cargo space in the hold, to go directly to the other side. For this purpose we are using largely a box of similar shape and size as the bookcase, but factory made, not so well finished and very much cheaper.

* Read at the A. L. A. conference at Saratoga Springs, July 2, 1918.

We have had some difficulty in securing a sufficient number of boxes, but have now standing orders for 100 boxes weekly of each kind. We also, to some extent, use packing boxes in which books are sent to us, but only small, strongly made boxes weighing not over 150 pounds packed, are desirable for this purpose.

We provide books for individual units going over, when they want them and agree to take care of them and turn them over to authorized agencies on the other side. We supply books in some cases to individuals to meet their personal needs. We also supply books for the use of the crews of the vessels.

Among the most interesting of our experiences have been occasional visits from New Zealanders and Australians. They usually make this the first stopping place for shore leave after a five weeks' voyage, coming thru the Panama Canal. They may have two or three days ashore and are naturally eager for entertainment. They have visited the station in considerable numbers and we have treated them just as we do our own men, placing books on board for their use. Some time ago we had a visit from a group of disabled men who were on the way back, Anzacs, some of whom had been at Gallipoli and wore service stripes and wound badges. We placed ten boxes, about 600 volumes on board, with the understanding that these would be returned on another transport going from Australia to Europe. Nothing that I have seen has given me to realize so fully the malevolent power of Prussia and what it has done to this world of ours as the fact that these men, all volunteers, loyal to their ideals of freedom and democracy, should come half way round the globe to fight for them, determined as we all are that there shall be no stopping until a mastered Prussia is powerless again to disturb the peace of the world.

As you can imagine, there are very interesting episodes occasionally, but in the main it is pretty steady work and plenty of it. The report for the end of June shows that we have sent about 80,000 volumes over and placed 40,000 in neighboring camps and stations, most of this since the

second week of May. The shipping of books goes very rapidly and is increasing. The placing of books in this district involves a great deal more time, as it is necessary to visit the camps, arrange with the Y. M. C. A. secretaries, chaplains and others, and after the first supply of books is sent, to visit them from time to time, look over the collections and make additions and replacements, fill many orders for individual books, make suggestions to those in immediate charge, and do whatever is necessary to make the work successful. There is in our experience the same difference between the local work and that of shipping books as there is between a retail and a wholesale business as to the time and effort required compared with the output. I have no doubt that much more of the effort and time of the staff have been required to place 40,000 volumes in this vicinity than to send 80,000 overseas.

The station is being used increasingly as a direct circulating library by the men of the headquarters guard and others in nearby stations. It has been so crowded thus far that there has been no space for a reading room. I am hoping to arrange additional storage room and thus provide better circulating library service and reading room, which I am confident will be appreciated and largely used. There are many other local opportunities. Books are placed in the hospitals and in the camps of detached guard units of one or two companies. A selected collection is placed in the ante-room of the General's office at headquarters under the care of one of his aides for the use of approximately one hundred officers and three hundred or more men on duty there. An addition now being built will double the size of the headquarters building and the number on duty there will be greatly increased. The General plans in this a convenient, well lighted corner room of adequate size in which we may establish a headquarters library. I have found both the military and naval authorities interested in our work, appreciative of its value, exceedingly courteous and always ready to help in every possible way.

To General Hutcheson, the Commanding



THIS BOOK CASE AUTO, WITH 250 BOOKS, GOES TO KELLY FIELD NO. 2 TWICE A WEEK, STOPPING AT TWO OR THREE LOCATIONS. A MAN GOES THRU THE BARRACKS TO NOTIFY THE MEN THAT THE BOOKS HAVE COME. FLYERS WHO HAVE BEEN IN THE AIR ALL DAY WANT RECREATIONAL READING; THE MECHANICIANS ASK FOR TECHNICAL BOOKS



A "SOLDIERS' LIBRARY" AT VANCOUVER BARRACKS, WHERE EACH COMPANY IS QUARANTINED FOR 21 DAYS UPON ARRIVAL. SIMILAR BOXES ARE SENT TO ALL SPRUCE CAMPS IN OREGON

Officer, I am especially indebted for his ready help in time of need repeatedly and most courteously given.

On the whole, life is very interesting at Newport News. To be sure it is very hot sometimes, but so it is almost everywhere. It is difficult to get anything good to eat or a comfortable place to live, and the prices for everything else you want are higher than in most places, but these are mere incidental details. One is too much interested in the great things that are going on about and of which in a little way we are a part, to bother about the comparatively unimportant things. We have camps on two sides of us. The men who are fortunate to live in the building are awakened by reveille and reminded of bed time by taps. Most of the women on the staff go eight miles for living in Institute quarters at Hampton on its beautiful peninsula.

Men from all points of the country come into the library; men with Philippine, Mexican border, Vera Cruz expedition and other service badges, sailors on transports who come in repeatedly between trips to see us. Day after day we see the long lines of brown clad, luggage loaded men, marching down to the piers, some detachments singing, some striding quietly along. Sometimes at night we hear the rumble of moving wheels and the ground is shaken by the heavy artillery and great trucks. The railroad trains come in loaded with other men to take their places in camps. Over the bay you may see the naval airplanes soaring overhead or gliding down to the surface of the water.

One who sees what we see here and who knows that the same things are being done at the other ports of embarkation, and feels sure that this great country of ours is at last back of all cannot doubt for the future. We know that we shall win and that we shall make the world free.

ONCE a week a class in French has been meeting in one of the rooms of the Evans-ton, Ill., Public Library, and has been reading French with an ever increasing appreciation of its literature. The proceeds of the course are donated to French War Relief.

SEVEN WEEKS AT A NAVY TRAINING CAMP

WOMEN have been so "taboo" at military and navy camps, that I felt it a great honor to be asked to go to the U. S. Navy Training Camp at San Diego as their librarian. It was impossible for me to leave for the indefinite period of the duration of the war, but my trustees most generously granted me a leave-of-absence for a few weeks so that I might organize the library and start it in good working order.

Altho I have not been to other camps except as a visitor, it did not require much knowledge of such places to see that the conditions here were unique and that the demands on the library probably were quite different from those of other camps.

The Navy Training Station is located in Balboa Park, the old exposition grounds. The buildings and all the surroundings are the same as then and are kept in good order by the city of San Diego. So that we are surrounded with the beautiful at all times. The buildings are used for the various purposes needed by the navy and no tents are visible as in other military camps. Climatic conditions are such that the meals are served in the open, and the daily sight of three thousand men enjoying their "chow" in the bright sunlight is sufficiently refreshing to banish, *almost*, one's own hunger. The daily drills on the Plaza with the boys in their blue uniforms, the dances in the evenings in the moonlight, the hurry of many feet as the men go to and fro to their duties, are perhaps the same as in all camps, but here the surroundings and the clear blue sky, together with the glimpses of the blue ocean beyond, give it the glamour of fairyland.

The library is located in the Science of Man building. As is fitting in a library, much of the large room is given over to the museum, but still there is sufficient room to provide tables and chairs for five hundred. These are filled to their capacity at all times when the men are at leisure. "Liberty" is given on Wednesday and Saturday only. At all other times the men are not permitted to leave the grounds, so that the problem of entertainment is an important one. The Y. M. C. A. is most

active here. One building is used entirely by this organization. There is a large reading and writing room, and in addition a safe-keeping system is carried on thru which many thousands of dollars are passed each month. I would like to mention here that this banking business is done entirely by a woman, the wife of the social secretary of the Y. M. C. A. and is regarded as the most efficient system of its kind in any of the camps.

The San Diego Public Library has maintained a branch at the park for some time but when the Navy Training Station was started there the trustees found the work so heavy that they could not meet the demand. So the Navy Y. M. C. A. agreed to take it under its control and now the library at the Navy Training Camp is known as the Navy Y. M. C. A. Library. The 1800 books belonging to the Public Library which were on the shelves of the park branch, are still there, but it is thought they will gradually be replaced by the gifts and A. L. A. War Service purchases. The Public Library furnishes the equipment but the Navy Y. M. C. A. provides the librarian, pays for light, heat, etc., and has general supervision of all the work. The co-operation between the Public Library and Navy Y. M. C. A. is most satisfactory and the relations very cordial.

About half of the 3000 men at the camp belong to the Navy Aviation School. Classes are conducted each day from 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m., in arithmetic, algebra, geometry and trigonometry. Six of these classes are conducted in the library and the textbooks are kept on convenient shelves for the use of the students. The demand for text-books is so great that it cannot be met, so one book must be used by many men.

I cannot say too much for the excellent work the A. L. A. War Service is doing. We have received about four hundred books from them, all of the greatest importance to the men and seeming to cover every need. There are not nearly enough to go round, but we have shelved them separately and as they are for reference use only, we manage to meet the demand very nicely. The A. L. A. War Service also furnishes the

library with the best technical magazines. The gift books, too, have been of a high order and are in constant use. Of course, the greater part of these are of an ephemeral nature, but nevertheless, are eagerly read.

When one trainload of men was about to start for "somewhere" a young man came to me and asked me whether we could not let him have a play of Shakespeare's to take away with him. "A fellow has to have something good to read on the ship," he said. I found that we could easily spare three or four plays, for we had been fortunate in having a number of duplicates brought in, so I gave them to him and he was delighted, indeed. At another time, a boy not more than sixteen (many in the navy are not older than that) came to me with Spencer's "First principles" in his hand. "Say," he said, "could a fellow learn to know poetry if he should read this? My brother writes poetry and I want to learn to know it." There were many interesting and really pathetic requests, for they showed such a craving for knowledge.

I wish that every *woman* librarian could have an opportunity to learn a little of the daily life of the camps, as I have done. It would broaden her sympathies, and be a valuable aid in her own work back home. Having completed the time allotted to me and returned home, I can realize now as never before that every such experience is an aid in doing one's bit in her own library. The librarian then sees in each youth a possible soldier or sailor, and in each maid, a possible mother of one, and she realizes that here, now, is her opportunity to begin the work that will make the world safe for democracy. Those of us who must stay at home need not despair. We are as important as those whose paths lie in broader fields.

ARTENA M. CHAPIN.

It is expected that a summer library school like the one held last year for the first time, will be held again this season at Aberystwyth in Wales, in connection with the National Library and University College.

THE USE OF PRINT IN MAKING WAR—AND PEACE

IN a letter to the New York *Evening Post* July 12, John Cotton Dana contributes some food for thought in pertinent comment on the recent conference at Saratoga. After briefly stating the sum total of achievement on the part of the libraries in supplying reading matter to soldiers and sailors, Mr. Dana says:

"The details of this work were given to the conference in many reports and speeches, in which was a pardonable note of satisfaction. The keepers of books have always played a modest part in our economy, and here they have contributed far more to the success of a great national undertaking than even they dared to think lay within their powers. But it was perhaps an error to devote a long conference to congratulations and to repetitions by enthusiastic camp librarians of reports of their discovery that the American soldier is an average man; that he reads the same things in the same way which he read before he changed his dress; and that he also reads, if he can get them, books and journals on his own special line of war service.

"Of the need of books for soldiers and sailors there was ample testimony; and between the lines of report and speech and comment it was easy to note the consciousness that the need is far from being supplied. Nor will it be supplied by the renewed efforts librarians are to put forth. They plan to raise about \$4,000,000 more within the next six months and to continue and extend their work. Within the same six months we shall have put into camp and field a total of 2,500,000 soldiers with accompanying workers of nearly or quite the same number. To serve properly this vast army of learners with the text-books of their countless activities and trades and with the books of recreation and enlightenment they should have, will call for many times the sum that librarians can hope to secure.

"In former days civilians were made soldiers by a quite simple process, for a soldier was little more than a mere unit in a fighting machine. To-day it is obvious enough that a soldier should be an efficient,

skilled member of a very complex, quasi-social group, a group with a unity of purpose, but with a unity made up of a very wide variety of immediate aims. The purpose is to win a war. The methods used to gain this purpose compel the soldier class to use knowledge of every kind and to take unto themselves or to develop for themselves experts in all fields. That is, the word that to-day spells success in war, after numbers and money, is education—education of each and every soldier.

"To the insistent demand which the new war makes for the education of the soldier as a soldier is to be added the demand made by the fact that the soldier must be so taught, while still a soldier, that he will reënter, after the war, the restored social order of peace with ease and comfort to himself and with profit to that social order.

"This fact is noted by all military leaders; it is taken up into their practice, to the extent that conditions demand, by very few. This seems demonstrated by two facts: Much, indeed, most, of the formal education given to soldiers, outside of training for routine service, has been allowed to pass into the hands of a professedly religious and almost sectarian organization; and, the task of supplying that indispensable tool of education—the printed page—has been taken over by a small voluntary organization of salaried public employes, the national association of librarians.

"It is to be regretted that this association did not take a portion of the time they gave to the contemplation of their good works for the formulation of a careful presentment of the two facts just noted: The surrender of soldier teaching to the Y. M. C. A., and the surrender of print supplying to a small group of librarians. This presentment, if I may venture an opinion on something the librarians did not take time to note and consider, could have thus proceeded:

"The units of our army and navy should be more than obedient, well-drilled soldiers. By and thru the data which the Government has on their respective origins, early training, and surroundings, their trades and occupations and their native inclinations

and powers, it can discover with some degree of accuracy how each should be taught and for what each should be taught, to the end that each may become more intelligent and effective as a soldier and better fitted for civilian life when the war is over. Here is plainly a problem and a task for the schoolmaster.

"We urge those in control of army and navy to present this problem to experts in teaching and in organization. We note that we are forcibly taking several million young men from the occupations to which their respective talents, tastes, and opportunities had led them, and compelling them to absorbing, wearisome, dangerous, and, in many respects, narrowing activities. We should make part of their recompense for their willing subjection to this treatment, an opportunity for education, an opportunity so wide, so generous, so skilfully disposed that every active war-worker, from the youngest, poorest, and most ignorant, to the oldest, richest, and most cultivated, will every day add to his skill and knowledge for both his army career and his after-the-war career. To argue this point is idle. If the Americanism, of which we boast so freely, has any existence outside the orator's ululations, then it means an obligation to teach, not our children and youths only, but all those adults who are, by the nation's decree, deprived of the advantages of the daily experience and training of civil life.

"We note, further, a very insistent and continuing demand among soldiers and sailors not merely for the books we furnish, but also for books on the technics of present-day war, on occupations and professions of every kind, and for formal instruction in and thru these books. We cannot believe that our war authorities purpose to leave this demand long unsupplied, or that they will long leave the task of supplying it to a voluntary organization, formed and equipped in large part for other purposes.

"We call attention to the fact that in our national system of education and in our closely allied voluntary schools and colleges we have an army of educational experts, and that from these could be drawn

a staff that would quickly fall into step with that vast and active corps of instructors in war routine which is made up of officers of every grade.

"Our own observations, and glowing reports of Y. M. C. A. activities, show that time may be found, and is found, for the systematic teaching we are here urging, at every step of the soldier's progress from his first day in a cantonment to the front-line trenches. The money cost of what we urge is relatively negligible. Every day that this army-education is neglected makes more difficult the task of demobilization that must soon confront us.'

"Going on, the librarians' presentment could say:

"For the war, you in authority are spending at the country's demand billions of dollars. With these billions you are supplying food, clothing, equipment, ships, ammunition, and every conceivable device and aid for the comfort, health, and war-discipline of the men we have devoted to war's ends. To the specific purpose of supplying them with that food, tonic, and soother of the mind and spirit which surpasses all others in both cheapness and effectiveness, the printed page, you have devoted hardly one cent of these billions; and the very small and very humble voluntary organization, which you asked to furnish libraries and books to soldiers and sailors, has been able to spend on that work, in the war's first year, on the war's first million men and million helpers, and on hospitals and ship service here and abroad, a scant million dollars.

"We have explored the field; we know the need of print is far greater than we can supply. We know that to-day our men in France could use with pleasure, and with profit to the service, hundreds of thousands of the best books and journals money can supply; we know that the need of the men in our own home camps is equally great. In New Jersey alone demands come from forty-five different camps, hospitals, and stations, and can be supplied by librarians in pitifully small degree.

"Our Federal Government is the world's greatest publisher. It has in type hundreds of books on scores of the subjects in which

our millions of army and navy men are now intensely interested and in which, whether interested or not, they should be intensely taught. Of these books, only a few have been supplied for distribution and some of those most needed are now reported out of print. Our suggestion is that you cause the teaching experts whom we urge you to engage at once and at first hand to report to you, as soon as possible, which of these books are needed; and that you thereupon cause the Federal printing press, to produce them in ample quantities; that you then cause these same experts to examine the army's needs for books and journals and to name those, by whomsoever published, best fitted to supply those needs, and that you thereupon command publishers to produce them at proper prices for army and navy use in such quantities, in such forms—sometimes as parts of books only and often in cheap pamphlet binding—as will enable you so to equip camp libraries, ships, hospitals, trenches, and all war centers, also instructors, experts, and officers of every grade, that no army-worker, whether he be under formal class instruction or not, shall lack, for one day, the book or journal he may need.

“It is our conclusion that of the many things of supreme importance that you are trying to do, one is certainly the equipment of our army and navy, down to the humblest worker, with the printed page that will help him better to understand America and her part in the war, will make him happier and more contented, will add to his efficiency as a unit in the work of winning the war, and to his efficiency in the difficult days of peace after the war.’

“Of all this much more might be said in explanation; but it must be enough here to have pointed to a great need and to have roughly outlined one method of meeting it.

“As to finding books for librarians to distribute thru present agencies, here is a suggestion:

“From every book distributor who comes in contact with soldiers and sailors, and from the more alert of the officers, we hear of an endless series of requests for books from which one may learn something, and the something includes the whole range

of human knowledge, English, French, mathematics, mechanics, chemistry, and what-not. The books thus called for are often expensive. In many cases those published ten years ago are as serviceable as those published yesterday. In our public high schools and even in the grade schools, in our academies, colleges, universities, and trade and professional schools are reposing idly to-day millions of books of which a large portion are of the kinds the army-workers ask for, or would be glad to get if put ready to their hands. They are largely books which changing methods and whims of superintendents or the vagaries of boards of education have caused to be discarded or set aside.

“Will not the national bureau of education prepare and send to, say, ten thousand cities and towns, or issue thru the public press, a letter which will tell to whom, in each state or city, books for war-workers may be sent from schools, colleges, etc., for examination and distribution; and they will tell with considerable detail just what kinds of books are needed and which of the many kinds must be recent, or “new,” or not older in publication than a given number of years. Such a letter, widely distributed, would bring to the gathering and inspection centers of the libraries next September, millions of volumes.

“If they come, they will be welcome, and we shall have scored one more modest point in conservation of resources.”

At a conference held at the La Salle Hotel in Chicago May 22 the standardization committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents considered the standardizing of trade catalogs. Many trades were represented. After a six-hour session, a resolution for a single size, $7\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{5}{8}$, was lost by a single vote. Three sizes were finally adopted: 6×9 , $7\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{5}{8}$, and 8×11 , with the preference for the second of the three. Certain weights of paper were specified, and it was recommended that colors be limited to white and natural. It was pointed out that catalogs which are half or double the standard size can be filed with the others by opening or folding them to the standard dimensions.

CERTAIN ENEMY PUBLICATIONS MAY NOW BE IMPORTED BY A. L. A.*

THE committee has previously reported the successful outcome of the negotiations with the British Government for the release of material in detention, whether at Rotterdam or in London.

The former was put on board ship in midsummer 1917 for dispatch direct to America, but the vessel has never sailed. At the committee's suggestion the Department of State has cabled instructions to our Minister at the Hague to endeavor to arrange for the shipment of all these publications to the United States Dispatch Agent at New York, directly if possible, otherwise via Great Britain.

As to parcels held in London, there has been a deal of distribution, but some appear still to remain. Accordingly the department, again at the committee's suggestion, has sent a like instruction to the American Consul General in London "to request the appropriate British authorities to forward these publications at the earliest practicable date," similarly consigned.

It will be noticed that here the instructions of the department have taken a new turn. It asks that the goods be consigned to the Government of the United States, rather than to the institutions concerned. We appreciate the change, for such a request could hardly be refused.

Following the passage of the Trading-with-the-Enemy Act, the American Library Association, on application of this committee, as it has also previously reported, was granted by the War Trade Board a license, whereby universities, colleges and public bodies of approved character might secure enemy publications of importance to research in science and scholarship, provided the Department of State approved the method and the Censorship Board sanctioned the admission of such material.

Turning its attention first to the periodicals of 1918 the committee authorized and requested the leading importers to have their clients submit their lists, excluding the popular, historical, political and the-

ological titles. One hundred and fourteen institutions responded, with upwards of 1000 different titles. Six of the applicants were ruled out by the department, as falling outside the categories of the beneficiaries of the license.

The titles were classified and tabulated, and the entire record card indexed. In consultation with the State Department and Censorship Board, the list of approved titles was reduced to the 255 titles, of which a copy is appended to this report. The cause of the reduction was the Censorship Board's disinclination to undertake so formidable a task of examination of texts, and then the State Department did not desire to sanction a practice which it suspected greatly to exceed that of our Allies.

In one important respect, the State Department finally, much to the committee's expressed regret, reversed a decision which had been given wide publicity, and required that the association itself, without the intervention of any American agents, should place the orders thru the diplomatic pouch directly in neutral countries.

There was, of course, nothing for the importers to do but acquiesce, and since, having no license, neither they nor the individual institution could legally themselves place subscriptions, the agents passed wholly from the scene and the committee became the only medium of transactions.

The department thereupon requested that the association send a representative abroad, who, in behalf of both the Government and the institutions, might conclude the transaction. As the secretary of the committee was leaving on another mission for the association, it was found possible to comply.

At the committee's suggestion, the department announced the new policy to the British Government and requested the courtesy of uninterrupted passage for such of these shipments as might come thru British territory. This was granted at once, since such consignments were to come addressed to the dispatch agent of the department in New York, and to bear the U. S. seal.

So the order was sent in the embassy mail to The Hague and placed with Martinus Nijhoff, who was found to have rendered satisfactory service to others.

*This report of the A. L. A. committee on importations was read before the association at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 3.

Mr. Nijhoff has succeeded in getting the goods, and has made at least three shipments, bills for which have been received. It is likely that twice as many are on the water. The first two are known to have gotten as far as London. The Minister at The Hague was endeavoring, at last report, to dispatch the third directly to America and thought it likely he might succeed. The shipments are prepared at about fortnightly intervals.

At the State Department's request British and French practice was investigated and reported with recommendations. These were based on an examination of the records and shelves of the British Museum, the London Library and the Royal Society of Medicine, and conferences at the Board of Trade, H. M. Stationery Office and the Postal Censor's in England; and in France on consultations with the Bibliothèque Nationale, the Sorbonne, the Minister of Public Instruction; and, in Switzerland, with a special representative of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

As the practice of our Allies was found to be much more liberal than ours, the Secretary of State gave cabled approval of the recommendation to raise our policy to the same level.

A cablegram was then sent to the department, suggesting the propriety, in the existing international situation, of placing these additional orders in Switzerland, provided clear passage thru France could be arranged. The Department cabled assent, and the French Government in turn acquiesced.

Switzerland was then visited for conference at the Legation and with dealers, the result being that Librairie Kundig at Geneva was selected as our Swiss agency. Subsequently the lists from a half dozen institutions, forwarded belatedly from Washington, were dispatched thither and have been acknowledged.

Recently a conference was held between representatives of the Department of State, the War Trade Board and the committee, at which the committee, on the basis of the European reports, was asked to undertake the conduct of a bureau for handling the business of importing publications from

enemy countries, not merely for educational institutions, but for all bodies and individuals concerned. The committee felt compelled to decline the offer and it is not yet known whether such a bureau is to be established.

Meanwhile, this committee will see to it that the institutions covered by our present license shall not lose by inaction the new privileges allowed them, at least so far as periodicals are concerned. Books also are covered in the grant, but as yet the committee lacks the facilities for embarking upon any such service, except, perhaps, in cases of great emergency.

It was said above that the Department of State gave consent to have the American policy raised to the level of the British and French. This has been defined as follows: Institutions may order and pay for all their usual serials. Of these the Censorship Board will impound for the continuance of the war those that fall in the categories heretofore entirely forbidden, *i. e.*, the popular, historical, political and theological. Thus for the first time the continuity of all files is assured at least to those institutions which had made advance payments to their agents thru 1917.

Institutions are advised, therefore, to send to the Secretary of the committee, at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland, desired titles not appearing on the approved list of 255 periodicals already ordered. PLEASE SUBMIT THEM IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER AND DUPLICATE COPIES. SEND SEPARATE FROM THE LIST A COVERING ORDER, ALSO IN DUPLICATE.

Please meet the agent's bills immediately upon presentation. He has made outlays in advance and communication is slow. Remittances to the agent, as well as your necessary correspondence with him, the secretary will undertake to forward, provided the conditions above have been met, and there be in every case inclosed a stamped envelope addressed to the Secretary of State for forwarding same. The committee is making no charge for its services, but it cannot undertake expense of clerical service.

Watch the LIBRARY JOURNAL for further developments, and disregard notices from

all sources other than the committee. It alone has legal right to act in your behalf.

FRANK P. HILL, *Chairman.*

E. H. ANDERSON.

C. W. ANDREWS.

M. LEWELYN RANEY, *Secretary.*

PERIODICALS APPROVED BY THE DEPARTMENT
OF STATE AND THE CENSORSHIP BOARD,
DECEMBER, 1917

Philosophy

Archiv für philosophie
I. Abt. Archiv f. geschichte der philosophie
II. Abt. Archiv f. systematische philosophie
Kant-studien
Vierteljahrsschrift für wissen. philosophie
Zeitschrift für philosophie und philos. kritik

Psychology

Archiv für die gesamte psychologie
Zeitschrift für angewandte psychologie u. physi-
ologische sammelforschung
Zeitschrift für pädagogische psychologie u. experi-
mentelle pädagogik
Zeitschrift für psychologie und physiologie der sinnes-
organe
I. Abt. Zeitschrift f. psychologie
II. Abt. Zeitschrift f. sinnesphysiologie

Anthropology, Ethnography, Geography

Archiv für anthropologie
Internationales archiv für ethnographie
Petermann's mitteilungen und Ergänzungshefte
Zeitschrift für ethnologie

Education

Archiv für pädagogik
Comenius-gesellschaft. Monatsschriften
Internationales archiv für schulhygiene
Lehrproben und lehrgänge aus der praxis d. höheren
lehranstalten
Pädagogisches archiv
Sokrates. Zeitschrift für gymnasialwesen
Zeitschrift für den deutschen unterricht
Zeitschrift für die erforschung und behandlung d.
jugendlichen schwachsinn
Zeitschrift für geschichte der erziehung und des
unterrichts
Zeitschrift für kinderforschung
Zeitschrift für schulgesundheitspflege

Music

Guide musical
Die Musik
Neue zeitschrift für musik
Signale für die musikalische welt

Art

Berliner architekturwelt
Die graphischen künste
Die Kunst
Kunst für alle
Kunst und kunsthandwerk
Repertorium für kunstwissenschaft
Zeitschrift für bildende kunst
Zeitschrift für christliche kunst

Classical Archeology

K. deutsches archäologisches institut. Jahrbuch
K. deutsches archäologisches institut. Mitteilungen
Zeitschrift für numismatik

Philology—Classical

Archiv für papyrusforschung
Berliner philologische wochenschrift
Glotta
Hermes
Jahresbericht über die fortschritte d. klass. alter-
tumswissenschaft.
Neue jahrbücher f. d. klass. altertum.

Philologus
Rheinisches museum für philologie
Wochenschrift für klass. philologie

Philology—Modern

Archiv für das studium der neueren sprachen u.
literaturen
Euphorion
Germanisch-romanische monattschrift
Literaturblatt für germanische u. romanische philolo-
gie
Die neueren sprachen

Philology—English

Anglia
Englische studien

Philology—German

Beiträge zur geschichte der deutschen sprache u.
literatur
Zeitschrift für deutsche philologie
Zeitschrift für deutsches altertum

Philology—Romance

Romanische forschungen
Zeitschrift für französische sprache u. literatur
Zeitschrift für romanische philologie

Philology—Oriental

Deutsche morgenländische gesellschaft. Zeitschrift
Zeitschrift für ägyptische sprache
Zeitschrift für Assyriologie

Philology—Comparative

Indogermanische forschungen
Zeitschrift für vergleichende sprachforschung

Mathematics

K. preuss. Akademie der wissenschaften, *Berlin.*
Sitzungsberichte
Archiv für mathematik u. physik
Bibliotheca mathematica
Deutsche mathematiker-vereinigung. Jahresbericht
Jahrbuch über die fortschritte der mathematik
Journal für die reine u. angewandte mathematik
Mathematische annalen
Monatshefte für mathematik u. physik
Zeitschrift für mathematik u. physik
Zeitschrift für mathematischen u. naturwissen. un-
terricht

Astronomy

Astronomische gesellschaft. Vierteljahrsschrift
Astronomische nachrichten

Physics

Annalen der physik
Deutsche physikalische gesellschaft. Berichte
Fortschritte auf dem gebiete dor röntgenstrahlen
Jahrbuch der radioaktivität
Jahrbuch d. drahtlosen telegraphie
Meteorologische zeitschrift
Physikalische zeitschrift
Zentralblatt für röntgenstrahlen

Chemistry

Annalen der chemie
Chemisches zentralblatt
Deutsche chemische gesellschaft. Berichte
Journal für praktische chemie
Kolloid-zeitschrift
Zeitschrift für analytische chemie
Zeitschrift für angewandte chemie
Zeitschrift für anorganische u. allgemeine chemie
Zeitschrift für physikalische chemie

Geology

Deutsche geologische gesellschaft. Zeitschrift
Geologische rundschau
Geologisches zentralblatt
Internationale mitteilungen für bodenkunde
Internationale zeitschrift für metallographie
Mineralogische u. petrographische mitteilungen
Neues jahrbuch für mineralogie
Zeitschrift für gletscherkunde
Zeitschrift für kristallographie u. mineralogie
Zeitschrift für praktische geologie
Zeitschrift für vulkanologie
Zentralblatt für mineralogie

Botany

Annales mycologici
 Botanisches zentralblatt
 Deutsche botanische gesellschaft. Berichte
 Flora
 Hedwigia
 Jahrbücher für wissensch. botanik
 Mycologisches zentralblatt
 Zeitschrift für botanik
 Zeitschrift für pflanzenkrankheiten
 Zeitschrift für pflanzenzüchtung

Biology

Anatomische hefte
 Anatomischer anzeiger
 Archiv für anatomic u. physiologie
 Pflüger's Archiv
 Archiv für entwicklungsmechanik der organismen
 Archiv für mikroskopische anatomic
 Archiv für protistenkunde
 Archiv für rassen- und gesellschaftsbiologie
 Archiv für zellforschung
 Biochemische zeitschrift
 Biologisches zentralblatt
 Fermentforschung
 Internationale monatsschrift für anatomic u. physiologie
 Internationale zeitschrift für physikalisch-chemische biologie
 Jenaische zeitschrift für naturwissenschaft
 Morphologisches jahrbuch
 Skandinavisches archiv für physiologie
 Zeitschrift für allgemeine physiologie
 Zeitschrift für angewandte entomologie
 Zeitschrift für biologie
 Zeitschrift für biologische technik
 Zeitschrift für gärungs-physiologie
 Zeitschrift für induktive abstammungs- u. vererbungslehre
 Zeitschrift für morphologie
 Zeitschrift für physiologische chemie
 Zeitschrift für wissensch. insektenbiologie
 Zeitschrift für wissensch. mikroskopie
 Zeitschrift für wissensch. zoologie
 Zentralblatt für biochemie u. biophysik
 Zentralblatt für physiologie
 Zentralblatt für zoologie
 Zoologischer anzeiger
 Zoologische jahrbücher

Medicine

Archiv der pharmacie
 Archiv für dermatologie
 Archiv für exper. pathologie u. pharmacologie
 Archiv f. gynäkologie
 Archiv für hygiene
 Archiv für kinderheilkunde
 Archiv f. klinische chirurgie
 Archiv f. laryngologie
 Archiv für ohren-, nasen-, u. kehlkopfheilkunde
 Archiv f. ophthalmologie
 Archiv f. pathologische anatomic
 Archiv. f. psychiatrie
 Archiv f. verdauungskrankheiten
 Beiträge z. pathologischen anatomic
 Berliner klinische wochenschrift
 Dermatologische wochenschrift
 Dermatologische zeitschrift
 Deutsche medicinische wochenschrift
 Deutsche zeitschrift für chirurgie
 Deutsche zeitschrift für nervenheilkunde
 Deutsches archiv für klinische medicin
 Ergebnisse der inneren medicin u. kinderheilkunde
 Folia haematologica
 Folia neurobiologica
 Germany. K. Gesundheitsamt, Berlin. Arbeiten
 Hygienische rundschau
 Jahrbuch für kinderheilkunde
 Journal für psychologie u. neurologie
 Medizinische klinik
 Mitteilungen aus den grenzgebieten der medicin u. chirurgie
 Monatsschrift für geburtshülfe u. gynäkologie
 Monatsschrift f. kinderheilkunde
 Monatsschrift f. ohrenheilkunde
 Monatsschrift f. psychiatrie u. neurologie
 Münchener medicinische wochenschrift
 Neurologisches zentralblatt

Therapeutische monatshefte
 Therapie der gegenwart
 Vierteljahrsschrift f. gerichtl. medicin
 Wiener klinische wochenschrift
 Wiener medicinische wochenschrift
 Zeitschrift für chemo-therapie
 Zeitschrift f. d. gesamte neurologie
 Zeitschrift für experimentelle pathologie
 Zeitschrift für fleisch- u. milchhygiene
 Zeitschrift für geburtshülfe u. gynäkologie
 Zeitschrift für hygiene
 Zeitschrift für immunitätsforschung
 Zeitschrift für kinderheilkunde
 Zeitschrift für klinische medicin
 Zeitschrift für krebsforschung
 Zeitschrift für ohrenheilkunde
 Zeitschrift für orthopädische chirurgie
 Zeitschrift für physikalische u. diätetische therapie
 Zeitschrift f. tuberkulose
 Zeitschrift f. untersuchung der nahrungs- u. genussmittel
 Zeitschrift für urologie
 Zentralblatt f. allgem. pathologie
 Zentralblatt f. bakteriologie
 Zentralblatt f. d. gesamte innere medicin
 Zentralblatt f. d. grenzgebiete der medicin u. chirurgie
 Zentralblatt f. gynäkologie
 Zentralblatt für herz- u. gefäßkrankheiten
 Zentralblatt f. innere medicin
 Zentralblatt f. kinderheilkunde

Agriculture

Archiv f. eisenbahnwesen
 Berliner tierärztliche wochenschrift
 Journal f. landwirtschaft
 Landwirtschaftliche jahrbücher
 Die landwirtschaftliche versuchsstationen
 Milchwirtschaftliches zentralblatt
 Zeitschrift f. infektionskrankheiten der haustiere
 Biedermann's zentralblatt f. agrikulturnchemie u. rationall. landwirtschaftsbetrieb

Technology

Archiv. f. eisenbahnwesen
 Archiv f. elektrotechnik
 Armierter beton
 Beton und eisen
 Die chemische industrie
 Deutsche bauzeitung
 Dinger's polytechnisches journal
 Elektrotechnik und maschinenebau
 Elektrotechnische zeitschrift
 Ferrum
 Gesundheits-Ingenieur
 Glückauf
 Journal f. gasbeleuchtung
 Metall und erz
 Der oelmotor
 Prometheus. Illustr. wochenschrift über die fortschritte in gewerbe, industrie und wissenschaft
 Rauch und staub. Zeitschrift für ihre bekämpfung
 Stahl und eisen.
 Verein deutscher ingenieure. Zeitschrift
 Zeitschrift für architektur- und ingenieurwesen
 Zeitschrift f. bauwesen
 Zeitschrift f. das ges. turbinenwesen
 Zeitschrift f. elektrochemie
 Zeitschrift f. instrumentenkunde
 Zeitschrift f. komprimierte u. flüssige gase
 Zeitschrift für transportwesen
 Zeitschrift f. wissenschaftl. photographie
 Zentralblatt d. bauverwaltung

Bibliography

Bibliographie der deutschen zeitschriftenliteratur
 Bibliographie der fremdsprachigen zeitschriften literatur
 Bibliographisches monatsberichte
 Wöchentliches verzeichnis
 Zentralblatt für bibliothekswesen

THE oriental library collected by the Carmelite Fathers in Bagdad is reported to have been destroyed by the Turks.

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE

THE usual war service material is omitted this month, and in its place is given the honor roll of librarians now in the uniformed service of the government. The service flag at Saratoga carried 297 stars. Since it was made, several names have been added to the record at headquarters. Of the many others who have left the home library field to enter positions in government offices, or to render other patriotic service, we have no record. The names of those who are carrying on the A. L. A. War Service have been recorded from month to month.

A. L. A. HONOR ROLL

- Adams, Fred M., Michigan University Library
—Sergeant, Ordnance Div.
- Alexander, Warwick F., Library of Congress
—Corporal, Infantry.
- Allen, Don C., Public Lib. Rochester, N. Y.
—Captain, Infantry.
- Americo, Louis, Library of Congress—Yeoman, Navy.
- Amsterdam, Harry, Illinois University Library—Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
- Anderson, Carl E., Library of Congress—Private, Infantry.
- Anderson, J. Glenn, New York P. L.—Pvt., Co. A, 104th Battalion, N. J. Engineers.
- Arnold, Harold V., N. Y. University Library.
—Pvt., Co. F, 308th Inf. Amer. Exped. Forces, France.
- Arundel, Hugh, Cincinnati Public Library
—Medical Reserve.
- Aufherheide, Walter, Pittsburgh Carnegie L.
—U. S. Army, Ordnance Dept.
- Augustus, Joseph J., Chicago Public Library
—2nd Lieut., Infantry.
- Bailey, Earl W., Library of Congress—Yeoman, Navy.
- Barbour, Lucius B., Connecticut State Lib.
—Captain, Provost Marshal General's Office, Washington.
- Barker, Edgar Conway, Library of Congress
—Private, Artillery.
- Barteman, Frank J., Library of Congress
—Corporal, Infantry.
- Beall, William R., Library of Congress—Yeoman, Naval Reserve.
- Beard, John M., Library of Congress—Pvt., Quartermaster Corps, Army.
- Behrens, William B., N. Y. Public Library
—2nd Lieut., 106th Infantry Machine Gun Co.
- Berg, Oscar C., Minneapolis Public Library
—Sergt., 337th Field Artillery.
- Bertram, Walter, Cincinnati Public Library
—106th Infantry, Machine Gun Co., Rainbow Div.
- Beyer, Ralph, Pittsburgh Carnegie Library
—U. A. Army.
- Bigelow, Karl W., Free Public Library Worcester, Mass.—1st Class Yeoman, Naval Reserve Force.
- Billett, Marcus, Philadelphia Free Library
—Sergt., Quartermaster Corps, U. S. Army, Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I.
- Blanchard, M., New York Public Library
—Hospital Unit H.
- Boes, Frederick J., New York Public Library
—Cook, U. S. Navy, S. S. *Calvin Austin*.
- Borden, Thomas G., Library of Congress
—Private, Signal Corps.
- Brainard, Harold, California University Lib.
—Artillery.
- Braney, Edward J., Philadelphia Free Library
—Pvt., B Battery, 190th Infantry, U. S. A.
- Brenner, William J., Harvard College Lib.
—Seaman, 2nd Class, U. S. Naval Reserve Force.
- Brewer, H. I., Seattle Public Library—National Naval Volunteers.
- Brock, Charles, Chicago Public Library—Private, Infantry.
- Brohammer, Charles, St. Louis Public Lib.
—Private, Amer. Ambulance Corps.
- Broughton, Russell, Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Pvt., Hospital Unit Q, Camp MacPherson, Ga.
- Brown, Ralph M., Library of Coast & Geodetic Survey, Washington, D. C.—Pvt., Ambulance Corps (Attached to the French Army "Convois autos").
- Browning, Benjamin, Chicago Public Library
—1st Lieut. Infantry.
- Budden, Frank W., Seattle Public Library
—Sergeant, Coast Artillery.
- Burchard, Truman K., Library of Congress
—Private, Engineers, Army.
- Burger, A. H., Illinois University Library
—Aviation Barracks No. 1, Champaign, Ill.
- Burgess, Raymond, Educational Extension Div. of University of State of N. Y., Albany—2nd Field Hospital Unit.
- Bush, George, Seattle Public Library—Capt., 321st Field Signal Battalion.
- Cameron, Alfred, Seattle Public Library—1st Lieut., U. S. Infantry.
- Cannon, Carl L., New York Public Library
—Private, Co. A, 312th Infantry.
- Capper, Harry W., Library of Congress—1st Lieut., Artillery.
- Carland, Harold R., Buffalo Public Library

- Pvt., 102nd Trench Mortar Battery, Camp Wadsworth, S. C.
- Carroll, Francis P.**, Harvard College Library
—Pvt., Convois Autos, Amer. Exped. Forces.
- Carsello, Dominick**, Chicago Public Library
—Private, Infantry.
- Castimore, Castimore**, Library of Congress
—Sergeant, Infantry.
- Cecil, Harlan E.**, Leland Stanford, Jr., Univ. Lib.—Corp., 85th Aero Squadron, Signal Corps, Aviation School, Belleville, Ill.
- Chaddick, Herbert H.**, Library of Congress
—Private, Infantry.
- Chambers, Charles E.**, Library of Congress
—Corporal, Infantry.
- Chew, Abraham**, Library of Congress—Howard University Training Camp, U. S. Army.
- Church, Frank C.**, Rochester (N. Y.) Pub. L.
—Sergeant, Infantry (M. G. Co.).
- Claar, Charles F.**, Columbia University Lib.
—Corporal, Infantry.
- Clarke, Richard**, Seattle Public Library.
- Clayton, Berry A.**, Library of Congress—
Corporal, Artillery.
- ***Coddington, Dudley**, Seattle Public Library
—With Canadian Troops; killed at Vimy Ridge, April, 1917.
- Coddington, Rupert**, Seattle Public Library
—With Canadian Troops.
- Collier, Clarence C.**, Chicago University Lib.
—Pvt., Base Hospital Unit No. 12, A. E. F.
- Collins, Charles**, St. Louis Public Library
—Pvt., Coast Artillery Corps.
- Collins, Philip L.**, Library of Congress—Ensign, Navy.
- Collins, Will H.**, Student, University of Ill. Library School—Camp Cody, N. M.
- Comegys, Edward T.**, Library of Congress
—2nd Lieut., Aviation, Army.
- Cook, Douglas A.**—Pvt., 19th Co., 5th Battalion, 166th Depot Brigade, Camp Lewis, Wash.
- Cooper, Richard D.**, Mo. School of Mines L.
—1st Lieut., Aviation Sect.
- Craig, Sam**, Seattle Public Library—19th Co. Artillery, Puget Sound.
- Cross, Frederick R.**, Kenyon College Library
—1st Lieut., F. A.
- Dagandanan, Jose**, St. Louis Public Library
—U. S. S. *Oklahoma*.
- Dahl, Raymond**, Seattle Public Library—
Corporal, 161st Infantry.
- Darrah, G. Blaine**, New York Public Library
—Corporal, Co. M., 308th Infantry.
- Davidson, Arch H.**, Library of Congress—
Sergt., Quartermaster Corps.
- Davies, Samuel J.**, Kenyon College Library,
Gambier, Ohio—Ensign, U. S. N.
- Davis, Earl H.**, St. Louis Public Library
—Pvt., 1st class, Medical Dept., 12th Engineers, A. E. F.
- Davis, Lannes E.**, Los Angeles Public Lib.
—Pvt., Field Hospital No. 157, 115th Sanitary Train, Camp Kearny, Calif.
- Davis, Thomas**, St. Louis Public Library
—Lieut., Infantry.
- Dawson, Thomas**, St. Louis Public Library
—Cadet, Aviation Service.
- Delaney, Henry V.**, New York State Library
—Co. D., 106th Machine Gun Battalion.
- Dice, J. Howard**, Ohio State Library—Pvt.,
Chemical Service Section, National Army.
- Dinger, Jean T.**, Library of Congress—2nd
Lieut., Signal Corps.
- Dodd, Joseph**, Seattle Public Library—Sergt.,
Signal Corps, A. E. F.
- Dolezal, Francis J.**, New York Public Library
—Pvt., Co. B, 1st Army Headquarters Regiment, Camp Greene, N. C.
- Donahue, Benjamin**, Seattle Public Library
—Corporal, Infantry.
- Dowling, Charles J.**, Chicago Public Library
—Navy.
- Duke, R. T. Walker**, Chicago Univ. Law Lib.
—1st Lieut., Infantry, U. S. R.
- Dunkin, Frank E.**, Library of Congress
—Private, Infantry.
- Dunlap, David Porter**, Leland Stanford Jr. University Library—U. S. A. S., Section 578, Convois Automobiles, par B. C. M. France, Amer. Exped. Forces. Private.
- Dwyer, Raymond**, Chicago Public Library
—Seaman, Navy.
- Dyer, Thomas L.**, Leland Stanford Jr. University Library—Capt. of Cavalry, O. R. C., Ft. Hills, Okla.
- Eaton, C. L.**, Pittsburgh Carnegie Library.
- Eccles, William J.**, Library of Congress
—Yeoman, Navy.
- Eggesfield, Henry**, Princeton University Lib.
—Medical Corps, U. S. School of Aeronautics, Princeton, N. J.
- Ehrlichman, Rudolph**, Seattle Public Library
—Quartermaster Corps.
- Elliott, James T.**, Library of Congress—
Seaman, Navy.
- Engel, William A.**, Library of Congress—
Corporal, Ordnance.
- Entwisle, Henry R.**, Library of Congress
—Seaman, Navy.
- Evans, Archibald B.**, Library of Congress
—Private, Coast Artillery.
- Feek, John L.**, Illinois State Normal Univ. L.
—Private, Q. C., U. S. N. A.
- Fields, Frank E.**, Library of Congress—
Aviation, Army.
- Fisher, Lewis C.**, Library of Congress—
Private, Ambulance Corps.
- Fisher, William**, Seattle Public Library—161st
Infantry Band.
- Fontaine, Everett O.**, Illinois University Lib.
—Camp Wright, New London, Conn.

- Foster, Allen, Jr., Library of Congress—Field Clerk, Army.
- Fowle, Philip R., Library of Congress—Private, Ambulance Corps.
- Fox, Noah, John Crerar Library—Private Medical Corps.
- Frank, John C., New York Public Library—Sergt., 7th Detachment, 7th Aviation Inst. Center.
- French, W., New York Public Library—Sergt. Med. Dept., Base Hospital No. 8, A. E. F.
- Gaebler, Hans David, Chicago Univ. Law L.—Pvt., U. S. A. S. A. P. (School of Aerial Photography).
- Gallagher, George W., Boston Public Library—Corp., Co. C, 101st Inf., A. E. F.
- Gannon, James P., Boston Public Library—Corp., Co. E, 104th Inf., A. E. F.
- Garb, Gerson, New York Public Library—Pvt., Jewish Legion, British Exped. Forces, Service in Palestine.
- Geddes, James G., Somerville (Mass.) Pub. L.—2nd Lieut., Depot Brigade, Infantry.
- Gerdin, Andrew J., Newberry Lib., Chicago—2nd Lieut., Infantry, Camp Bowie, Tex.
- Gilchrist, Donald B., Minn. University Lib.—Capt., 339th Field Artill., Camp Dodge, Ia.
- Gilkey, Errol C., Supreme Ct. Lib., Salem, Ore.—Sergt., Quartermasters (Motor truck).
- Giroux, Arthur B., Worcester (Mass.) F. P. L.—1st Lieut., Adjutant-General's Office.
- Gjelsness, Rudolph M., Illinois University L.—Aviation, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.
- Golde, Charles, Cincinnati Public Library—Rainbow Div., 166th Infantry.
- Goodman, Israel, Chicago Public Library—Private, Army.
- Gossage, Ralph E., New York Public Library—Pvt., Sec. 607, A. A. S., 107th Sanitary Train, A. E. F.
- Gowen, Lancelot, Seattle Public Library—1st Lieut., 63rd Infantry.
- Gower, W. W., New York Public Library—Pvt., Co. A, 302nd Battalion, U. S. Tank Corps.
- Gray, Leroy, Newberry Library, Chicago—Pvt., 344th Infantry, Camp Grant, Ill.
- Green, Charles, Chicago Public Library—2nd Lieut., Infantry.
- Greene, Walter P., Chicago Public Library—Pvt., Machine Gun Co., 370th Infantry.
- Greenhouse, Clifford, St. Louis Public Library—Pvt., Signal Corps, Aviation Sec., Quebec, Canada.
- Griffin, Raymond R., Leland Stanford Jr. University Library—Univ. of California Ordnance Training School, Benicia, Calif.
- Groseclose, Lee T., Library of Congress—Aviation, Army.
- Gwynn, William M., Univ. of Calif. Lib.—1st Lieut., S. S. U., A. E. F.
- Haeckel, August P., St. Louis Public Library—Private, Infantry.
- Haeckel, Julius E., St. Louis Public Library—Private, Infantry.
- Haines, Oscar M., Library of Congress—Yeoman, Naval Reserve.
- Hakanson, Thor, Seattle Public Library—162d Infantry.
- Hall, Drew B., Somerville (Mass.) Pub. Lib.—Capt., Q. M. R. C., Commission dated June 11, 1917. Dec. 1 assigned Supply Office, 5th Sanitary Train, 5th Div. (Reg.)
- Hall, Robert P., Library of Congress—Aviator, Army.
- Halley, Charles A., Library of Congress—Field Clerk, Army.
- Hamel, Henry J., Worcester (Mass.) F. P. L.—Pvt., 496th Aero Construction Squadron.
- Hancock, Otis, Seattle Public Lib.—U. S. N.
- Hansen, Arnold T., Chicago Public Library—Seaman, Navy.
- Harnsberger, Reynolds T., Library of Congress—Yeoman, Naval Reserve.
- Hastings, Andrew S., Oakland (Cal.) F. L.—2nd Lieut., Field Artillery.
- Hasty, Robert R., Kan. Traveling Library Commission, Topeka—3rd Officers' Training School, Camp Funston, Kan.
- Heald, David, Harvard College Library—1st Lieut., Signal Reserve Corps, Aviation Sec.
- Hellgren, Harold, Chicago Public Library—Seaman, Navy.
- Henke, Ferdinand, St. Louis Public Library—Private, Engineer Corps.
- Hession, Martin, New York Public Library—112th Aero Squadron.
- Hodgson, James, New York State Library—Pvt., Co. B, 2nd Pioneer Inf.
- Hohly, Harold F., Kenyon College Library—Seaman, 1st Class, U. S. N. R. F., Class 4, Coast Defense.
- Holmes, Mark N., Connecticut State Library—Pvt., Co. B., 55th Inf.
- Hopkins, L. L., Pittsburgh Carnegie Library—U. S. Army.
- Howard, Charles G., Illinois University Lib.—2nd Lieut., Inf., Camp Gordon, Ga.
- Howson, Roger S., Columbia University Lib.—Private, Infantry.
- Hughes, Brandau F., Library of Congress—Sergeant, Infantry.
- Hull, Carl W., Duquesne (Pa.) Carnegie Lib.—Private, Camp Lee.
- Ingram, J. Van Ness, Library of Congress—Major, Quartermaster Corps, Army.
- Jacobs, Vivian, Chicago Public Library—Private, Infantry.
- Jaffe, Benjamin, John Crerar Library, Chicago—Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

- James, J. Frank, Chicago Public Library
—Corporal, Infantry.
- Jeffrey, Earl M., Library of Congress—Cap-
tain, Artillery.
- Joeckel, Carleton B., Berkeley (Cal.) Pub. L.
—1st Lieut., American Lake, Wash.
- Jones, Allan V., Supreme Ct. L., Salem, Ore.
—Private, Infantry.
- Keller, Clifford, St. Louis Public Library
—Private, Infantry.
- Kelley, Rodney F., Minneapolis Public Lib.
—Quartermaster, 1st Class, Aviation.
- Kelley, William, Minneapolis Public Library
—Marine.
- Kennedy, James S., Boston Public Library
—Pvt., 325th Inf., L Co., Camp Gordon,
Atlanta, Ga.
- Kernan, John C., Library of Congress—1st
Lieut., Infantry.
- Kinkeldey, Otto O., New York Public Library
—Capt., Draft Detachment, Univ. of Wis.
- Klein, Gordon, Ill. Univ. Library, Urbana, Ill.
—Ambulance Corps.
- Koopman, Karl H., New York Public Library
—Member Officers' Training School, Fort-
ress Monroe, Va.
- Krigel, Frank J., Boston Public Library
—Pvt., 55th Field Artill., B Battery, A. E. F.
- Lawson, Edward F., Public Library of Dis-
trict of Columbia—1st Class Gunner, Artill.
- Leach, Howard S., Princeton University Lib.
—Co. F, 14th Battalion, Receiving Station,
Camp Greenleaf, Ga.
- Leber, George, University of California Lib.
—Infantry.
- Leberstein, Michael, Chicago Public Library
—Private, Army.
- Leland, Claude G., Bureau of Libraries,
Dept. of Education, New York City—2nd
Lieut., U. S. Infantry.
- Leupp, Harold L., California University Lib.
—1st Lieut., American Lake, Wash. Camp
Lewis.
- Lewis, Glenn, Minneapolis Public Library
—National Army.
- Lillard, Ephraim S., Library of Congress
—Field Clerk, Army.
- Lindstrom, Clarence, Seattle Public Library
—163rd Field Hospital, 41st Div.
- Lyle, H. Roy, Seattle Public Library—161st
Infantry.
- McAllister, Samuel W., Michigan Univ. Lib.
—1st Lieut., 55th Pioneer Infantry.
- McAnlay, Oscar M., Jr., Los Angeles P. L.
—Pvt., Field Hospital No. 157, 115th Sani-
tary Train, Camp Kearny, Calif.
- McBride, Pierre B., Kenyon College Library
—Private, U. S. Engineers.
- McCarl, James W., Library of Congress
—Private, Ordnance.
- McCarthy, W. Harold, Los Angeles P. L.
—Battery F., 143rd Field Artill., Camp
Kearny, Calif.
- McCaughan, John M., St. Louis Public Lib.
—Wireless Operator, Navy.
- McCombs, Nelson W., New York Pub. Lib.
—Secty. to Neuro-Psychiatric Board, Camp
Stewart.
- McDonald, Frank, Kansas City (Mo.) P. L.
—Private, 140th Infantry.
- McGuaghy, Harry A., Chicago Univ. Lib.
—Cadet, Aviation Section, Signal Corps.
- McGhee, James E., Rochester (N. Y.) P. L.
—2nd Lieut., Infantry (M. P.).
- McGowan, William A., Boston Public Library
—Pvt., Fort Andrews, Boston, Mass.
- Macko, Charles, Chicago Public Library—
Corporal, Infantry.
- McLaughlin, Earl, Seattle Public Library
—R. O. T. C.
- McMillen, James A., University of Rochester,
Rochester, N. Y.—Chief Quartermaster,
Aviation, Naval Reserve Flying Corps.
- Mang, William J., New York Public Library
—Corp., Co. D, 308th Infantry.
- Marangella, Louis, New York Public Library
—Post Hospital, Aviation Concentration
Camp, Garden City.
- Markus, Einar, Minneapolis Public Library
—Pvt., H. Q. Co., 345th Infantry.
- Marty, Albert, California State Library—
Sergeant, Aviation Service.
- Meyer, Richard, New York Public Library
—Battery E, 57th Artillery, C. A. C.
- Milburn, Page, Jr., Library of Congress
—Private, Ordnance.
- Millen, Roger, New Jersey State Library
—Sergeant, Camp Johnston.
- Miller, Wharton, Public Library, Syracuse,
N. Y.—Pvt., Ordnance Dept., Camp Jack-
son, S. C.
- Mooers, James P., Boston Public Library
—Machine Gun Branch, 3rd Div., Camp
Greene, N. C.
- Moore, Warren J., Library of Congress
—Yeoman, Naval Reserve.
- Morison, Charles K., (Student) Wis. L. Sch.
—Pvt., 2nd Canadian Contingent.
- Moyse, Charles S., (Student) Wis. L. School
—Pvt., 99th Essex Battalion, Canadian.
- Mulford, James B., Library of Congress
—Pvt., Ambulance Corps.
- Mullen, Frank N., Harvard College Library
—Yeoman, 1st Class, U. S. Naval Reserve
Force.
- Muncie, Wendell, Illinois University Library
—1st Sergt., Medical Corps, Hospital Train
28, A. E. F. via N. Y.
- Munn, Ralph W., Denver Public Library
—Sergt., Office of Division Surgeon, Camp
Dodge, Iowa.

- Murray, David M. P., Public Library, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada—Sergt., 2nd Canadian Div., Serving in Surplus Baggage Stores. (Address, Quartermaster General's Dept., Cheriton Road, Folkestone, England.)
- Nash, C. Hurley, Cossitt Lib., Memphis, Tenn.—1st Lieut. (Medical).
- Neville, William C., Library of Congress—Private, Aviation, Army.
- Newlin, W. B., Illinois University Library—Reconstruction.
- Newman, Harry A., Library of Congress—Private, Ordnance.
- Newton, Watson P., Library of Congress—Private, Marine Corps.
- Niesz, Earl, Seattle Public Library—23rd Co. Artillery, Puget Sound.
- Noble, Lew Maurice, Library of Congress—Private, Artillery.
- Nolan, Bernard A., Library of Congress—Private, Infantry.
- Nunn, Hershell P., Seattle Public Library—Oregon Engineers, 41st Div.
- O'Hara, James, Chicago Public Library—Pvt., 46th Co., 161st Depot Brigade, Camp Grant, Ill.
- O'Keefe, Cornelius A., Harvard College Lib.—Chief Yeoman, U. S. Naval Reserve Force.
- Osborne, William, New York Public Library—Royal Air Force, Canada.
- Oury, G. Harrison, Chicago University Lib.—Seaman, U. S. Navy.
- Page, Aubrey, Library of Congress—Private, Ambulance Corps.
- Palmer, William C., Michigan Univ. Gen. L.—Pvt., Co. 5, Casualty Div.
- Pangburn, Howard, New York State Library—Sergt., 10th Inf. Band, N. G., N. Y. Now the 114th U. S. Infantry.
- Parkinson, Herman O., (Student) New York State Library School—Corp., Ambulance Corps, France. Latest Address: S. S. U. 562 Convois Automobiles Par B. C. M., A. E. F., France.
- Patchell, Drury L., Library of Congress—2nd Lieut., Artillery.
- Patz, Gustav, Rutgers College Library—Censor, Bureau of Investigation, Dept. of Justice, U. S. Internment Station, Hot Springs, N. C.
- Patz, William, Rutgers College Library—National Army, Camp Dix, N. J.
- Pearson, Edmund L., New York Public Lib.—1st Lieut., 152nd Depot Brigade, Camp Upton.
- Peehl, Carl F., New York Public Library—Co. D, 308th Infantry.
- Perlman, William, Chicago Public Library—Private, Ordnance Div.
- Perlstein, Oscar, New York Public Library—307th Infantry, Co. D.
- Pertuch, Walter A. R., Franklin Inst., Phila.—Pvt., Co. D, 135th Inf., Camp Meade, Md.
- Peters, Walter F., Cincinnati Public Library—331st Inf., Co. C, Camp Sherman.
- Peterson, Russel, Seattle Public Library—Medical Dept., 44th Infantry.
- Phelps, John F., California University Library—Aviation.
- Phillips, Marc G., Library of Congress—Sergt., Engineers, Army.
- Piers, Temple, Denver Public Library—Aviation Corps, Flying Div.
- Pike, D. E., Pittsburgh Carnegie Library—U. S. Army, Aviation Section, Ground Service.
- Post, H. G., Seattle Public Library—Sergt., Base Hospital, Camp Lewis.
- Price, Don, Union College Library—Private, Aviation Corps.
- Proctor, George F., Chicago Public Library—Private, Infantry.
- Protteau, Lon, Seattle Public Lib.—U. S. N. Quisenbury, Fred G., Library of Congress—Howard University Training Camp, U. S. Army.
- Redding, Leo P., Rochester (N. Y.) Pub. L.—Corporal, Infantry (M. P.).
- Rice, Paul North, New York Public Library—Sergt., Quartermaster Corps, Barracks 27, Block C, Camp Johnston, Fla.
- Richmond, Wendell Wm., Mo. Sch of Mines L.—Mechanic, Aviation Section.
- Richter, Ernest V., New York Public Library—1st Class Yeoman, U. S. S. *Lakeside*, Boston Navy Yard.
- Risk, Samuel, Pittsburgh Carnegie Library—U. S. Army, Aviation Section.
- Roberts, Hershel R.—Pvt. (Aviation), Kelly Field, Camp No. 1, Line 102, San Antonio.
- Robertson, Hewitt C., Library of Congress—Private, Ambulance Corps.
- Rogers, John M., New Jersey State Library—Col., N. J. National Guard, Detached duty Adjutant General of State of New Jersey, in Governor's Staff.
- Romero, Newman, Illinois University Library—Navy, Radio Service.
- Rose, Russell F., Worcester (Mass.) F. P. L.—Lieut., Co. G, 101st Infantry.
- Rose, Harry J., Univ. of California Library—Ordnance School.
- Rumble, Cyril, Seattle Public Lib.—U. S. N.
- Ruotolo, Dominic, New York Public Library—Chief Army Inspector, Ordnance Dept.
- Russell, Harold G., New York State Library—Pvt., Ordnance Corps, Office of Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.

- Ryan, John J.**, St. Louis Public Library—Engineer Corps.
- Schatz, Herbert**, Cincinnati Public Library—Base Hospital, No. 25.
- Schrader, Gerald**, St. Louis Public Library—Camp Doniphan, Okla., 138th Regt. Band.
- Schwenson, Kai**, New York Public Library—Sergt., Military Police, 27th Div.
- Scott, Albert**, Kansas City (Mo.) Pub. Lib.—Corp., U. S. Marines, A. E. F.
- Sewall, Willis F.**, Washington, D. C.—Lieut., Statistical Div., Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C.
- Shaddock, R. E.**, Illinois University Library—Battery C, 68th Reg., Coast Artill., Ft. Terry, N. Y.
- Shafer, T. G.**, New York Public Library—Sergt., Hospital Corps, A. E. F.
- Shea, George F.**, Seattle Public Library—Corporal, 361st Infantry.
- Shevitt, Robert**, New York Public Library—U. S. S. *North Carolina*.
- Silvernail, Frank G.**, Reynolds Library, Rochester, N. Y.—2nd Lieut., Infantry.
- Slusser, Thomas, Jr.**, Univ. of Calif. Library—Quartermaster's Corps.
- Smith, Eugene F.**, (Trustee) Public Library, San Diego, Calif.—1st Lieut., Aviation Section, Signal Corps.
- Southe, Levi, E.**, Chicago Public Library—2nd Lieut., Infantry.
- Sprague, Albert A.**, (Trustee) John Crerar Library, Chicago—Major, Infantry.
- Stanley, Eugene**, Cincinnati Public Library—2nd Lieut., 147th Reg. Inf., Camp Sheridan, Ala.
- Stanton, Harry**, Seattle Public Library—Corp., 17th Co. Artill. Puget Sound.
- Stapleton, M. J.**, New York Public Library—2nd Class Yeoman, Brooklyn Navy Yard.
- Stearns, Foster W.**, Mass. State Library—1st Lieut., Infantry, A. E. F.
- Sullivan, Edward F.**, Boston Public Library—Pvt., 26th Co., Coast Art. Corps., Watertown Arsenal.
- Sutton, Leonard**, Minneapolis Public Library—Private, Hospital Unit.
- Swanson, Harry R.**, Univ. of Chicago Library, —Corp., U. S. Marine Corps.
- Tasker, Charles J., Jr.**, Philadelphia F. L.—U. S. Ambulance Corps, General Hospital No. 16, British Exped. Force, France.
- Terry, Dwight K.**, Library of Congress—Yeoman, Hospital Service, Navy.
- Thomas, Arthur**, Seattle Public Library—With Canadian Troops.
- Thompson, William M.**, Library of Congress—Field Clerk, Army.
- Tidd, Lucerne M.**, Mo. School of Mines L.—2nd Lieut., 341st Field Artill., N. A.
- Tilley, B. Cole**, Oakland (Calif.), Free Lib.—Private, Engineers.
- Toohar, Bernard J.**, New York State Library—4th Cadet Squadron, Aviation Training Camp, Ellington Field, Houston, Texas.
- Van Landingham, Harry S.**, Va. State Lib.—Enlisted in Base Hospital Unit, No. 45.
- Vaughan, Joseph G.**, Public Library, Birmingham, Ala.—Pvt., Camp Jackson, S. C.
- Viehmann, George A., Jr.**, Library of Congress—Field Clerk, Army.
- Vierow, John**, New York Public Library—Corp., Co. C, 102nd Signal Battalion.
- Voge, A. Law**, Mechanics-Mercantile L., San Francisco—Capt. in Engineers' Div., Headquarters Gas Service, A. E. F., France.
- Walker, Henry A.**, Seattle Public Library—Corporal, 361st Inf.
- Ward, Myles**, Seattle Public Library—1st Lieut., U. S. Inf.
- Ware, Kennard N.**, Library of Congress—Private, Ambulance Corps.
- Waters, Clarence L.**, Library of Congress—Seaman, Navy.
- Way, Elmer**, Rochester (N. Y.) Public Lib.—Acting Corp., Inf. (M. G. Co.).
- Weisberg, Philip**, Univ. of Mich. General L.—Lieut., Ordnance Div.
- Welch, Edwin C.**, Kenyon College Library—Ensign, U. S. N.
- Wells, Charles**, Seattle Public Library—With Seaforth Highlanders, Canada.
- White, John Henry**, Library of Congress—Private, Artillery.
- Wilkerson, Marvin**, St. Louis Public Library—Private, Infantry.
- Williams, Stewart S.**, Legislative Ref. Bur., N. D. L. Commission, Bismarck—Sergt., Quartermaster's Corps, N. A. A. P. O. 72, A. E. F., France.
- Wilson, George H.**, Library of Congress—Private, Ordnance.
- Woodyard, Robert**, Seattle Public Library—1st Lieut., 361st Inf.
- Wotherspoon, John**, Seattle Public Library—63rd Field Artillery.
- Wroth, Lawrence C.**, Enoch Pratt F. L., Baltimore—2nd Lieut., 110th Field Artill.
- Yates, Hicklin**, Library of Congress—Private, Infantry.
- Young, George F.**, Library of Congress—Private, Marine Corps.
- Young, Malcolm O.**, (Student) New York State Library School—Pvt., 302nd Inf., Co. L., Camp Devens, Mass.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

SARATOGA SPRINGS CONFERENCE

Perfect weather, excellent accommodations, and the best of company marked the fortieth annual meeting of the American Library Association in the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., from July 1 to July 6. While, as was entirely proper in a war year, the attendance was cut down one half (there were not quite 600 registered during the week) the program of meetings was excellent and the general interest ran high. Library war service was the keynote of the week, tho the other sides of library work were by no means omitted. There were no social features beyond the "get together" reception the first night, and the library school lunches and dinners (there was even one breakfast) which are a feature of every meeting.

A number of good exhibits were shown to excellent advantage in the hotel parlors. Largest in point of size was that showing the work of the camp libraries and the library war service in general. Besides photographs from all camps from the Atlantic to the Pacific, there was shown a model of a camp library building of the Camp Kearny type, with reading porch along the side. There was also much interest in a book wagon for hospital use made and donated by the pupils of the Youngstown High School. The Food Administration had a large exhibit, with material changed at frequent intervals. Here were shown files of the numerous series of bulletins issued in co-operation with other government departments; maps, recipes, posters, photographs, and graphic exhibits suitable for small libraries; files of reports from library directors; corn, wheat and food exhibits; and sample maps from the Statistical division and from Boston schools. On Wednesday photographs of library publicity along food conservation lines were shown, and on Thursday, posters from schools of different states. There were the usual exhibits of books by dealers, and the Dayton Library and Gaylord Brothers showed scrapbooks made for hospital use.

There were four round tables for camp librarians, at which the many problems incident to the new work were thoroly discussed, and to many these were among the most interesting meetings of the week. It was an opportunity for the librarians who have been

working for a year collecting money and books for soldiers' service, to hear for themselves just what that money and those books have accomplished, and they went out from the meetings full of enthusiasm for the work and of determination to make the coming campaign by far the most telling one in their communities.

The Library Employees Union of New York city had hoped to have an opportunity to appear officially at this conference, and representatives were present who distributed a bulletin telling why the union was formed and what it aims to do. The question of salaries came up for discussion at several different meetings, and was the subject of much earnest talk. It would undoubtedly have received even more attention had not the war service dominated everything, personal interests being put aside for the time being for the sake of the larger benefit.

OFFICERS ELECTED

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, William Warner Bishop, librarian University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

First vice-president: Charles F. D. Belden, librarian Boston Public Library.

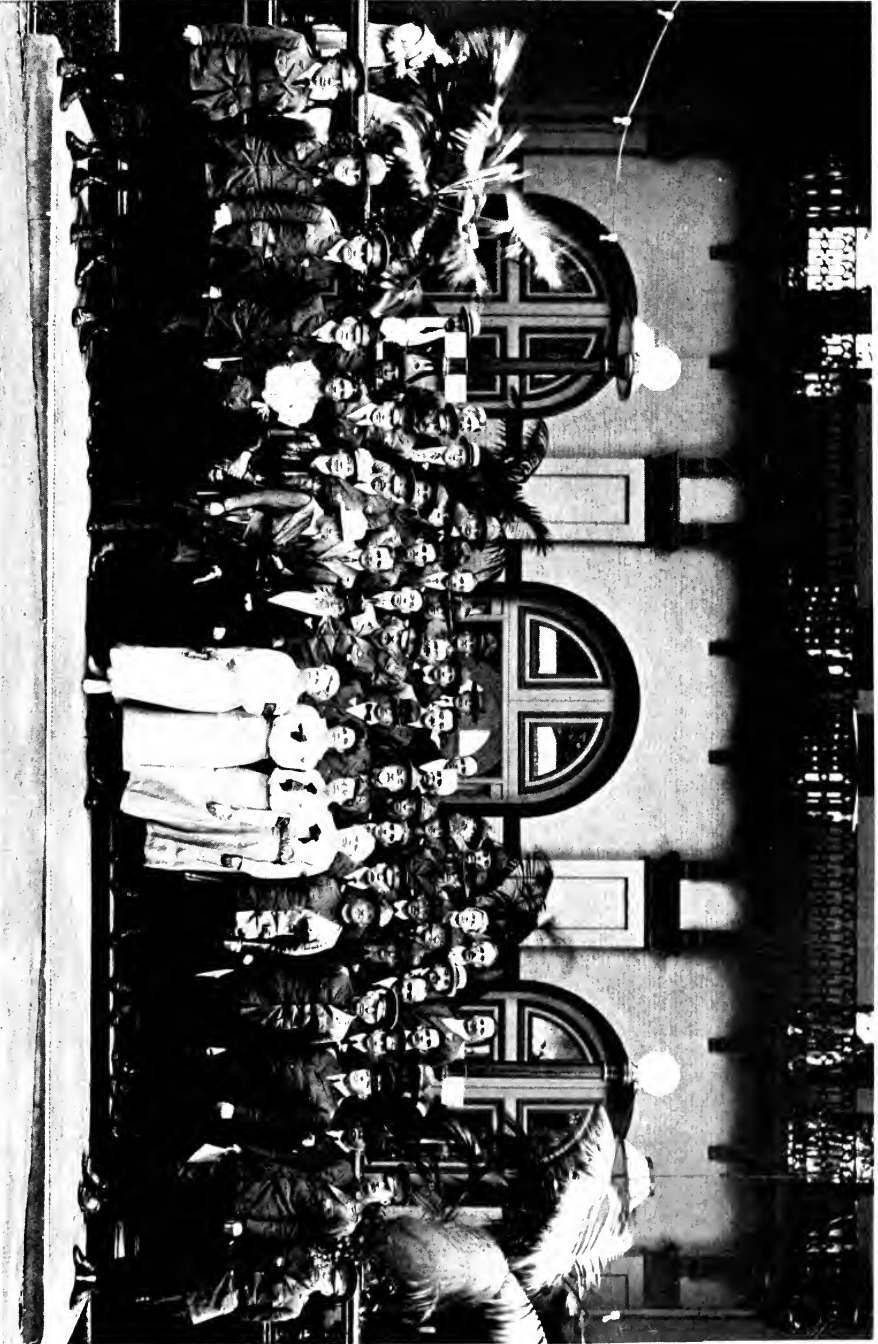
Second vice-president: Burton E. Stevenson, librarian Public Library, Chillicothe, Ohio.

Executive Board (for three years): Linda A. Eastman, vice-librarian Cleveland Public Library; Adam Strohm, librarian Detroit Public Library.

Council (for five years): W. Dawson Johnston, librarian St. Paul Public Library; Joseph L. Wheeler, librarian Reuben McMillan Free Library, Youngstown, Ohio; Mary S. Saxe, librarian Westmount (Quebec) Public Library; Jessie Fremont Hume, librarian Queens Borough Public Library, Jamaica, N. Y.; Henry N. Sanborn, librarian Public Library, Bridgeport, Conn.

Trustee of the Endowment Fund (for three years): M. Taylor Pyne, Princeton, N. J.

The committee on nominations was comprised as follows: Walter L. Brown, chairman, Mary L. Titcomb, Gratia A. Countryman, George H. Tripp, Charles E. Rush.



CAMP AND HOSPITAL LIBRARIANS WERE MUCH IN EVIDENCE AT SARATOGA, WHERE THEIR UNIFORMS GAVE A MILITARY TOUCH TO EVERY MEETING

FIRST SESSION

The first session was held in the convention auditorium Monday evening. As always happens on the first evening, dinners were delayed and there was only a scattering audience when the president, with unparalleled promptness, called the meeting to order to listen to the address of welcome by Dr. Charles B. Alexander, regent of the University of the State of New York and member of the committee on the State Library. This was the more regretted because Dr. Alexander is held in particularly affectionate regard. Following his cordial greeting, the president of the association, Thomas Lynch Montgomery, state librarian of Pennsylvania, read his address on "Civilization," which is printed in full elsewhere in this issue. The meeting adjourned after this address and an informal reception, or rather reunion of old friends, was held in the ball room of the Grand Union. Here Miss Ahern was in charge of the proceedings, and for the benefit of the younger members of the profession, those who had joined the A. L. A. in 1894 or later years were marched one by one across the platform at the end of the room, while their name and station were announced with an occasional bit of pungent comment by Miss Ahern. The picture of Mr. Dougherty and Mr. Teal, in their Mutt and Jeff promenade, will last in the memory for many a day.

SECOND SESSION

Tuesday morning the members gathered bright and early for the second session in the convention hall. As usual the reports of most of the officers and committees had been printed in advance and distributed to members upon registration, and were read only by title. The reports of the War Service Committee had also been similarly printed and distributed. These included the report of the committee proper, covering the history of the camp library movement from its inception at the conference at Louisville last year thru the early days of the summer and its subsequent more permanent organization with Dr. Putnam as general director, down to June 15 of this year; the report of the general director; and the history of the financial campaign which put \$1,766,000 at the disposal of the association for the maintenance of the work. In commenting briefly on these reports, Mr. Wyer, chairman of the Library War Service Committee, said they were not to be interpreted as reports of what the *committee* had done, but rather a record of what had been accomplished by the hundreds and thousands

of librarians who by concerted action had made the work possible. Probable effects on the association would be at least three: a new assurance with the public on the part of the librarians who will henceforth dare to ask for what they want and need; a renewed belief in library work on the part of the public, shown by the books and money so freely given; and a firmer faith by the librarians themselves, in the value of their work.

The question of the part which women can expect to take in this camp library work was raised at this and subsequent meetings and was the subject of some heated remarks. Inasmuch as the regulation which restrains them from taking entire charge of a camp library is of War Department origin and not a device of the A. L. A. committee it seemed both unfair and unwarranted to berate the committee. As a matter of fact, as Dr. Putnam pointed out, a large number of women have been connected with the work, both in the headquarters and dispatch offices and also as assistants in many camps, and in the rapidly developing work in the hospital libraries they are having full appointments and recognition.

In commenting on the printed report submitted, Dr. Putnam spoke of the multiplicity of needs presented as the work developed. There is constant change of work in the camps as the camps themselves change in character. In the past year there has been much new ground to be explored and charted, but with the development of a personnel of experience both in the field and at headquarters, the foundations have been laid upon which may be reared a permanent structure.

Most of the session was given over to a symposium on the work in the camp libraries, conducted by Carl Milam, assistant to the director. There was so much discussion of the papers as they were read that the morning was gone before the program was half completed, and it was unanimously and vociferously voted to continue the program on the morning of the Fourth, which had been left free for any celebration desired, rather than curtail the discussion.

The first subject taken up was "What men read: In camps" by Matthew S. Dudgeon, and "In hospitals" by Miriam E. Carey. The one general principle which Mr. Dudgeon had found true was that "a man reads on any subject in which he is interested." His first interest just now in camp is to win the war, and so "he will read anything that will help him lick the Kaiser." The function of recreational reading in the camps has been much

overestimated, in Mr. Dudgeon's opinion. In the camps with which he had had experience, he found the average of fiction and non-fiction to be pretty evenly balanced, and in one camp non-fiction was seventy per cent of all the reading done. There are never enough textbooks to meet the demands of the men. He made two definite suggestions; first, that technical and non-fiction books be brought closer to the men, and that special collections be placed in regimental headquarters or assembly rooms so that the different branches of the service might be better served with the particular literature of their field. Second, the next book campaign must be more specific in character, asking for definite titles and subjects which the experience of the past year have shown to be most in demand. There was heated argument on the question of textbooks and the extent to which the A. L. A. should be expected to supply them in classroom quantities. It was agreed that satisfactory classroom work could not be done when the books used by the students were by a dozen different authors and of a dozen different periods, but on the other hand many of the needs of individual men could be met from a very heterogeneous collection of texts. In many of the states the camp librarians reported most helpful co-operation from county superintendents of schools, who had many times supplied the necessary texts in any desired quantity and in uniform editions. It was voted to send a telegram to the National Education Association, in session the same week in Pittsburgh, thanking them most cordially for their helpful co-operation in this manner and asking their continued interest when the next campaign for money and books should be undertaken. It was felt that when more books were asked, greater emphasis should be placed on *new* fiction, up-to-date textbooks in mathematics, science, telephony and telegraphy, sanitation, engineering, etc., as well as military manuals, in many cases asking for definite titles.

In reply to a question, Mr. Dudgeon said that in many camps German is being taught in the camp schools and there is a decided demand for German dictionaries and grammars in these schools. Such books when donated should not be rejected if they can be used in this way.

Following Mr. Dudgeon's summary of what the men are reading in the camps, Miss Carey spoke out of her experience as an organizer and field representative on what they are reading in the hospitals. Her paper is printed in full in another section of this issue. She emphasized, as did every hospital

librarian, the value of the scrapbook when properly made and properly used.

The work of the dispatch offices was next taken up, and the agent in charge of each reported on the work of his office. Mr. Brett, the first to speak, told of the organization of the office at Newport News, where not only does he prepare books for overseas, but supplies books for about thirty camps, large and small, in the vicinity. He was followed by Mr. Dickinson, in charge of the office at Hoboken, who filled his hearers with joy by his recital of the events of a "typical hour" in his four saloons, from which he is supposed to send out 6000 books a day. Mr. Brown told of the organization of the new office in Brooklyn in the Brush Terminal building where he had been for the past four weeks. His quota was 30,000 books a week overseas, besides supplying the marine barracks and the men and ships in the neighborhood. Louis J. Bailey, in charge of the New York dispatch office, the largest of them all, described the method of handling the purchased books for all the camps, as well as the administration of the 250 titles (some 20,000 copies) kept in stock. This dispatch office has its headquarters in a loft on 15th street, New York city, where all the new books and some of the overseas work are handled. In the building of the Public Library most of the gift books are received and sorted for forwarding. This office is expected to forward 60,000 books in deck shipments per month, and has sent books to over four hundred points, from Alaska, Hawaii and the Philippines to Haiti and the Canal Zone, as well as to the forces in Europe.

C. O. Mawson, who was recently transferred from the Hoboken office to Boston to open a dispatch office in the basement of the Widener Library at Harvard, told of his very successful efforts to get volunteers to help him. The office is open every night and various units from the telephone company's offices and other groups come regularly on assigned nights to sort, label, catalog, and pack the books. Forty men from the collection department of the telephone company have volunteered for packing work, "for the duration of the war," and other units have been equally enthusiastic. In a little over three weeks 60,000 books had been sent out. The newest office of all is that at Philadelphia, under direction of Franklin H. Price. This office supplies books only for use on deck of transports, and in the naval bases, 9800 having been sent out the week prior to the conference.

Before adjournment, two motions were

made by Mr. Bowker. The first was that the officials of the A. L. A. be authorized to extend to their associates among the Allies the right hand of greeting, on behalf of the association, and the second was that a rising vote of "respect, honor, and appreciation" be given to those who are carrying on this particular part of the library work of the country with such devotion and success.

SECOND SESSION—ADJOURNED

Thursday morning the adjourned meeting reconvened in the hotel ball room, and the program was continued. "How the camp library reaches every man" was described by Joy E. Morgan of Camp MacArthur, and Frederick Goodell of Camp Wheeler. Mr. Morgan emphasized the tremendous opportunity that the camp library offers for publicity for the idea that the library has a place in public education which cannot be filled by any other institution. As to methods, the library building itself, by its mere presence, impresses this idea. Next come the bulletin boards each man is required to read, the motion pictures in every recreation hall, the lecture platforms in these same halls, *Trench and Camp*, and finally, the opportunity frequently granted, if requested, to address the men briefly on the work of the library, at retreat. He then gave an outline of the service organized, describing how the branches and stations in his camp were started and administered. It is recognized in camp that the first need in a camp library is military information; the second, recreation. Consequently the library tries first to help the men understand why we are at war and how they can help wage it; then helps them to find themselves. Mr. Goodell emphasized the value of establishing personal relationships with the men. In his camp at one time were 3000 men who could not read or write, and the library was able to help in supplying material for their training. He had tried when possible to communicate with the drafted men before they came to camp, thru their home papers or local chambers of commerce, and had found this advance invitation to visit the library always brought results. Mr. Hirshberg told of his work in Camp Perry, where he had found the men to be of an unusually high grade of intelligence, keen to study. The work in the quartermaster's camp at Camp Johnston was described by Lloyd W. Joselyn, and that at Camp Devens by John A. Lowe. In this latter camp libraries are made up for each contingent leaving for overseas, the books being turned over to the military authorities, who require each man to take

one book in his pack, and make him responsible for its safe delivery on the other side. This gives each regiment a well balanced library, which will be in the chaplain's charge. Miss Titcomb who had recently been assigned to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to study the situation there and see whether a separate library was needed, told of her first day in camp and how she overcame some misunderstanding of A. L. A. motives. As the last speaker on the regular program, Adam Strohm discussed the question "Is it worth while?" considering both the value to the men in the army to have libraries and to the camp librarians to give service, and in an inspiring talk showed how the library may be a mighty instrument for the strengthening of the ideals of democracy for which this country fights today.

The new poster drawn by Charles B. Falls of New York, who donated the book campaign poster last spring and has now given another for use in the camps to advertise the A. L. A. Library, was displayed, and it was enthusiastically voted that the committee on resolutions send a telegram of appreciation and congratulation to Mr. Falls.

A communication had been presented to the War Service Committee asking for a statement of the attitude of the committee toward the employment of women in war service, and the matter was brought up at this meeting. Mr. Wyer, as chairman of the committee, explained that a future policy was impossible to announce, inasmuch as the committee's action must be modified almost daily to meet constantly changing conditions. He called attention to the record of women's service in both Dr. Hill's and Dr. Putnam's printed reports, and to the fact that in the list of librarians engaged in library war service the past year 236 men and 69 women had been named. The regulation prohibiting women from camp libraries being of military origin, can only be changed by military authority, but he gave assurance that as fast and as far as women are felt to be the best persons available for the work to be done their service would be gladly accepted.

THIRD SESSION

At the third session, Wednesday morning, the report of the finance committee was read and approved. An amendment to the constitution, recommended by the Executive Board, was also read and adopted, empowering the finance committee to audit all accounts.

Following this action, Edith Guerrier, library publicity director for the Food Admin-

istration, talked for five minutes on the work done during the past year. The rest of the session was devoted to a symposium on "What our library is doing to help win the war." Mary L. Titcomb, of the Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md., was the first speaker representing the county and rural library. "Circulation," she said, "had dropped with a dull thud," as war work, gardens, and military preparations took up an increasing amount of time, but the library by trying to enter into these new interests, felt that it still justified its existence.

For "the city library," Hiller C. Wellman of the City Library of Springfield, Mass., gave a recital of activities, which he modestly maintained were only typical of all similar city libraries. Special lists for military and civilians, active co-operation with the A. L. A. in book and money campaigns, with the government in recruiting, food conservation, Liberty Loan and thrift stamp campaigns, and with the Y. M. C. A. and Red Cross in their drives for membership and money, have all been cheerfully undertaken. Out of some "soldiers' parties" in the museum affiliated with the library came the discovery that many of the men could not read or write, and the library started classes for the men at which attendance was at first voluntary but is now compulsory.

Julia A. Robinson, of the Iowa Library Commission, speaking "for the commissions," had much the same tale to tell. She emphasized the fact that just as vital as this work was the action of the staff who had carried on all the regular work of the commission, thereby releasing different members for active service in extra-library activities. In the New York State Library, Mr. Wyer reported that one of the first steps taken was to build up a military information service, circulating material thru the state. The library has prepared a pamphlet on America's part in the war, and has compiled a book on the American flag which the Resource Mobilization Bureau plans to issue. It has been of special service to draft boards, organizing files and records. The collection of local history of the war has been organized for the state, and the photostat in the State Library has been called upon time and time again for rush service in reproducing records and reports. Before the A. L. A. camp libraries were started, books were furnished to camps and smaller posts in the state, and several members of the library staff are now in the A. L. A. service. The double duty which this entails for those remaining behind received special recognition. The recital of work in the Uni-

versity of Chicago, reported by J. C. M. Hanson, again covered the same ground as the preceding speakers, showing that all libraries are finding much the same opportunities. The library staff organized the registration file for women, on some 300,000 cards, and the staff has also undertaken the support of two French orphans for the duration of the war.

The last speaker to contribute to this symposium was Dr. George H. Locke of the Toronto Public Library. To Toronto belongs the honor of having the first camp library on the continent, for in 1915 that city installed a library in its military camp. Canada has pooled its library war service at the front with the Y. M. C. A. As to library work at home, Dr. Locke said that not only had circulation not fallen off, but it had actually increased in Ontario 40 per cent, and money appropriations had likewise increased 35 per cent. Books on the war are not in demand; the war is too real and too close. The problem of greatest interest in Canada now is how to absorb the returned soldier into civilian life again.

The session closed with the reading of the report of the committee on importations by Dr. Raney, the secretary. This is printed in full in another part of this issue.

FOURTH SESSION

The fourth session was held in convention hall Thursday afternoon, July 4, President Montgomery presiding. At his request Mr. Roden of Chicago introduced the first speaker, Carl Sandburg, the Chicago poet. Mr. Sandburg read, with occasional comment, a number of his poems, including "The prairie song," "Chicago poet," "Wilderness," "Interior," "The young sea," "Wars," "Grass," "The next child waits," "The firebringer," and "The four brothers."

Dr. Putnam was then asked to introduce Dr. Raney, who had been abroad for six months as the representative of the A. L. A. War Service. Dr. Raney's report, which was in some ways the most important and striking paper of the whole conference, is printed in full in the front of this issue, and should be read by every librarian and assistant as the best possible inspiration and information needed in preparation for the next campaign.

William Orr, director of the educational work of the Y. M. C. A., spoke with keen appreciation of the way the two organizations had been able to work together during the past year in the common cause. From figures collected in the camps in this country the first three months of this year, he gave most interesting statistics of the men who have used

books and attended lectures in Y buildings—over a million men for the latter purpose alone. He also urged the importance of the home library service, saying that here must be stored up for the years to come the noble impulses and ideals that have grown out of this war in order that, having won the victory, we may garner the fruits hereof.

FIFTH SESSION

The fifth session, held Friday morning, opened with a paper by Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, on "The future of library work." To the question, Are we a profession?, Dr. Bostwick replies that we are if we are growing sufficiently in group consciousness to let it be evident in our work. Standardization and certification are steps in this direction; increasing professional spirit will demand special training and equipment for service. Popularization of the library will grow in the future, and the surface social democracy of the present will disappear. The library must universalize the desire to read as the schools have universalized the ability. Nationalization of libraries has just begun. In twenty years there will be great improvement in team work as evidenced by the development of interlibrary loan service. Possible rocks on which the library movement may be wrecked are political interference, formalism, self-laudation, and exploitation. Avoiding these, and developing the service side of the work, the profession will increase in attractiveness, tho the pay, according to Dr. Bostwick, will never be sufficient to attract the mercenary.

"The spirit of the war literature" was treated in two parts. Of the poetry May Masee, editor of the *Booklist*, read many selections. She said the two greatest things in the world are love and hate, and the war is the highest and lowest expression of both. The poets quoted, among others, were Rupert Brooke, Siegfried Sassoon, John Masefield, and Vachel Lindsay. In all of them shines the glorious splendor of youth, with its love of life and its realization of death as a part of life, while the love of the homeland and the intense love of the individual merges into love of all mankind.

The prose literature of the war was discussed by Dr. George F. Bowerman. For the discussion of the psychology of the war he chose Gilbert Murray's "Faith, war and policy," and Hilaire Belloc's "Elements of the Great War." Turning to the personal side, he took up in turn Sir Oliver Lodge's "Raymond"; Empey's "Over the top"; Hankey's "Student in arms"; Masefield's "Gallipoli" and "The old front line"; Coningsby Daw-

son's "Carry on," "The glory of the trenches," and "Out to win"; Ian Hay's "First hundred thousand," and "All in it"; Gibson's "Journal from our legation in Belgium" and Gerard's "My four years in Germany" and "Face to face with kaiserism." Of the novels of note he instanced "Christine," "The dark forest," "Private Gaspard," "Under fire," "Mr. Britling," and "The tree of heaven." No great American novel of the war has yet been written. In all these books loathing for Germans is a characteristic, for the men as well as their masters, and the hope is repeatedly expressed that this may be the last war. The sense of danger is ever present, and the nearness of life to death, yet they are marked by cheerfulness, good fellowship, sympathy, helpfulness, and the *will to victory*. At the close of his paper Dr. Bowerman, at the request of Mr. Bowker, read from the Fourth of July speech of President Wilson at Mt. Vernon.

Dr. Putnam summed up at this meeting the library war service of the past year, for many of the members visualized for the first time thru the exhibits at the conference and thru the meetings of the camp and hospital librarians. Formal report on the work had already been made in printed form; in his talk he sought to give the confidence that comes from complete understanding of the methods and motives that were behind the direction from Headquarters, and to assure all members of the association that their suggestion and counsel and helpful criticism were at all times welcome.

On motion of Mr. Craver it was moved and carried that in view of the uncertainty as to the future, the Executive Committee be authorized to omit the 1919 meeting if it seems expedient.

Mr. Perry of Los Angeles read the following resolution to James L. Gillis:

JAMES LOUIS GILLIS—1857-1917.

James L. Gillis came into library work in 1899 as a man who had already clearly demonstrated his ability to handle large problems, to meet men and, in a business sense, to get results. His experiences as a railroad employe and officer, rising as he did from messenger boy to assistant superintendent of a division, gave him a foundation upon which, in a period of eighteen years as librarian of the California State Library, during which time he served the California Library Association as President nine terms, he was able to erect a library structure surpassing in size and beauty the accomplishments of many another leader whose whole life was devoted to one purpose. To those most intimately associated with him, the motive which spurred him on to greater efforts and larger service was clear: he had a never failing desire to give the boys and the girls of his great state, and particularly those in the country and the mountains remote from opportunity's pathway, a chance to make themselves better and more useful men and women; as he said frequently, "to continue their education, by books and reading, throughout their lives." To this task he brought a clear brain, a boundless energy,

a friendliness for people, a love for his friends, a capacity to consider and weigh new things and a faith in his work which will long make his name an honor and an inspiration in the library world. Professionally he came into our work in a commonwealth unorganized and without definite aim: he left it a system beautiful in its simplicity and its effectiveness. His was an outpost position and he held it staunchly, unflinchingly. He erected the California County Free Library plan as his watch tower and from its fair height an ever-growing throng will get its vision of a bigger life, of better things. His loss to librarianship is a heavy one; his inspiration is a treasure not easily or soon exhausted.

EVERETT R. PERRY, *Chairman*
MILTON J. FERGUSON
GEORGE T. CLARK

Mrs. Elmendorf then read a memorial to Henry Eduard Legler:

HENRY EDUARD LEGLER

In this grim, noble time, when millions of men with unflinching feet mount,

"Up the large ways where death and glory meet," we are straightened by an imperative need for uncovering some other, some altered aspect of death.

Sorrow from of old has been individual—isolated—it has been mourning. But we cannot now, even in imagination, look into those wide graves in France, we cannot even picture to ourselves that forest of low, wooden crosses and think,

"Where is sorrow like unto my sorrow?"

We can no longer suffer a broken column as fit symbol of the young dead,

"Dead ere his prime."

Every authentic word from the front of that dire midst of war reiterates this certainty: "It is a far, far better thing that I do than I have ever done." In the face of that certainty, it is no longer tolerable to think of that massed, sacrificial death as frustration—as waste. That were to make "these dead to have died in vain."

They have consentingly paid a price, the last and highest price from them, an unutterably precious price for us, for what must be an unutterably precious possession to us, even a holy thing, as that cup of water brought from "the well which is by the Bethlehem gate" was to David.

They have said each to the other,

"As He died to make men holy

Let us die to make men free!"

"What manner of persons ought we to be" to receive that blood-bought freedom into our hands for ourselves and for the children?

As we look thus at death—as we see it as a deliberately counted and paid price for a most dear thing, almost at once we see in the light of that greater glory that the passing of certain single lives may be interpreted in a like way and change our mourning to proud sorrow.

Certainly the life and the death of this man whom we now honor and remember, Henry Eduard Legler, our fellow-worker, our friend, were a deliberate, a willing paying of what he himself reckoned a not-extortionate price for the thing he meant to do. He absolutely faced the fact from the beginning that the price would almost certainly have to be paid if he undertook the last great work of his life.

Life itself shaped and tempered this instrument for its best use. Born of an Italian mother, the son of a Swiss father, he was given gentleness, courtesy, persuasiveness, simplicity, a deep love of beauty, perhaps his heritage from his mother and his motherland. These graces veiled and adorned an unflinching, noiseless resolution and persistence and a keen intelligence that came, perhaps, from his father and from Switzerland.

Perhaps to make sure that neither inheritance should overwhelm the other, life transported the little lad across the seas to a new and not-too-friendly environment, a small western Wisconsin town.

The early death of his father threw the boy into the earning world, which gave him an experience that wakened in him that intense, persistent, dynamic sympathy with those who are deprived of opportunity. He was the most genuine, the most fundamental of democrats.

It is not necessary to tell here how after work at the printer's case he picked up a reporter's notebook

and thence proceeded to a taxing training experience as purchasing agent for a great school system. After that experience he came into the work which brought him among us as the secretary of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission, afterwards to become, at length and at last, librarian of the Chicago Public Library. The story of all these things is written elsewhere.

He did not create the Wisconsin Free Library Commission. Other equally devoted hands raised that structure. He did set its house in order and extended its domain and made its persistence sure.

He did not found the Chicago Public Library. Another of our great names is linked with that. He did knock the logs from under the keel of that great ship so that she slipped down the ways, where she has hung so long, and now she rides the full stream of Chicago life.

His message comes back to us in the words of him who wrote and who lies "In Flanders field."

"To you from failing hands we throw

The torch; be yours to hold it high.

If ye break faith with us who die

We shall not sleep."

The words of this memorial have not been cast into formal resolutions. They have purposely been made few and short that they might be like that brief, momentary pause in the nation's busy, noisy life which has once or twice honored the passing of a great servant of the people.

THERESA ELMENDORF, *Chairman*
WILLIAM H. BRETT
CARL B. RODEN

The committee on resolutions, thru Dr. Bostwick, then presented its resolutions of thanks for the many courtesies of the convention and of appreciation to the speakers. The tellers announced the result of the election, and William Warner Bishop, the president-elect, was escorted to the platform. After a few words of thanks for the honor conferred upon him, he pledged the undivided support of the association to Dr. Putnam in the conduct of the library war service. With applause for these sentiments, the meeting adjourned.

STATE LIBRARY DAY

On Saturday about four hundred librarians went over to Albany to celebrate the centenary of the establishment of the State Library. From 11 to 12:30 exercises were held in the Education Building, Dr. Charles B. Alexander, of the Library Committee of the Board of Regents, presiding. Greeting was brought by Dr. Thomas E. Finegan, deputy commissioner of education, who told of the organization of the educational system of New York State, the function of the Board of Regents, and the founding of the State Library. Regent Alexander followed, with a most interesting and illuminating story of the growth of the State Library to the present time. Thomas L. Montgomery, state librarian of Pennsylvania, and retiring president, spoke of the early days of the A. L. A., and of the great influence of Melvil Dewey, for many years New York's state librarian. W. W. Bishop, the new president, paid tribute to the influence of the New York State Library and the Library School, not only in the state but

in all parts of the United States and Canada, and he brought the felicitations of the A. L. A. to the library on its far-reaching opportunities for service. James I. Wyer, Jr., the present director of the library, told somewhat of earlier directors, of whom little is known in some cases. Dr. Putnam spoke of the library co-operation now existing as being but the beginning of an ultimate integration in which every state library shall have definite place. Recognizing the right of the individual to determine the institutions under which he is to live, the library should have the material with which to make the choice and should see that the choice is sustained by the organized opinion of mankind.

Scheduled on the program to speak on "A sixth of a century," Melvil Dewey, director of the library from 1888 to 1905, chose to take a forward look rather than indulge in reminiscence. The coming sixth of a century is to be the greatest era in the library world, in his opinion, and not even librarians yet realize the enormous power of print. The world is to be made safe for democracy. That is agreed, but will it be safe for the minority as well as the majority? The printed book must be the power to save. Reading must be followed by reflection, motive by action, habit by character. Efficiency must be carried into the mental and spiritual life, for the universities of the world outlast the dynasties.

At the close of the exercises, the company was invited to adjourn to the rotunda of the building, where a delicious "conservation lunch" was served. This lunch, the gift of Regent Alexander, was prepared and served by members of the staff, to whom most hearty congratulations should be extended. The afternoon was spent in exploring the building. Altho it was Saturday and a half holiday, every division from the museum with its interesting Indian exhibits on the top floor to the departments in the basement, was open for inspection, and guides were furnished to conduct parties thru the building. An illustrated brochure containing a program of the proceedings of the day and a history of the library, with brief descriptions of its different departments, was given to all in attendance.

F. A. H.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The past year has been the most eventful for the association in the forty years of its history, but for the headquarters office it has been the most uneventful of any year since the establishment of the office. The war service which the association is rendering to

the military and naval forces of the country is by all measures the most far-reaching and significant of any work which librarians of the country and the American Library Association as an organization have ever undertaken, a work which is sure to carry deep-rooted results far beyond the days of the present crisis. The center of this activity, however, has naturally been Washington rather than Chicago. The secretary of the association has been in Washington engaged in this enterprise nearly continuously since the financial campaign of last September, occupying the position of executive secretary of the Library War Service and of the War Service Committee, and has been in Chicago only about six weeks of the time between September 1, 1917, and June 1, 1918.

The routine work of the headquarters office has, however, in no way suffered by this absence, as matters there have gone forward smoothly and expeditiously under the capable direction of Eva M. Ford, the assistant secretary, and Gwendolyn Brigham. For their ever faithful and intelligent service the secretary wishes to express his sincere appreciation.

Chicago Headquarters—The association is indebted to the Chicago Public Library for another year—the ninth—of hospitality and generous provision of ample and commodious quarters in its main library building.

Librarians with the Colors—A considerable number of members of the A. L. A. are serving with the Colors, either in the army or the navy, and a card record of these and of other library workers who are in the service, whether members of the association or not, has with the assistance of librarians and library commissions and library schools, been compiled for permanent preservation. A service flag in honor of these men serving with the Colors is being made and will be displayed at the Saratoga Springs Conference. The flag contains two hundred and ninety-seven stars—one a gold star, a memorial to Dudley Coddington, assistant in the Seattle Public Library, who before the entrance of the United States into the war enlisted with our Canadian allies, and was killed in that glorious charge of the Canadians at Vimy Ridge in April, 1917. [Several additional names have been received since the Saratoga meeting.]

According to the custom adopted for service flags only *men* enlisted in the service are included. Many of our fine capable women are, however, rendering service equally valuable to the country—in the Red Cross, in the Y. M. C. A., in the Y. W. C. A., in the Councils of National Defense, and elsewhere,

and their patriotic work should in some adequate way be recognized and recorded. At least one of these women has rendered the supreme sacrifice—Winona C. Martin, librarian of Rockville Center, New York, who went overseas as a Y. M. C. A. canteen worker, and who fell victim to German frightfulness during an air raid on Paris, on March 11, 1918.

Membership—The growth of the association has been retarded by the war. When the 1917 Handbook was printed there were 3346 members of the Association. Since then there have been additions as follows: new personal members, 150 (the same number as last year); former personal members rejoining, 15 (as against 24); new institutional members, 11 (as against 37); former institutional members rejoining, 1 (as against 3); total, 177 (as against 214 for the corresponding period last year). Four personal members have become life members (as against 6 last year).

Publicity—Practically no publicity work has been conducted from headquarters, but the wide publicity accorded the Library War Service has given the general work of the Association more publicity than it has ever received in all the previous years of its existence. Hundreds, even thousands of newspaper articles relative to the financial campaign, the collection of books, the establishment of camp libraries and the extension of the work overseas have been collected by our clipping service, and in addition numerous magazine articles on various aspects of the work have appeared from time to time during the past six months.

The need of a co-operative publicity expert, working under the auspices of the A. L. A. and in the interest of the general library field is more and more apparent. Good money could be saved the local libraries, but what is even more to the point, effective advertising of library service would be gained.

Reference was made in our last year's report to the library publicity and advertising conference held under the auspices of the Advertising Association of Chicago on May 25, 1917. One of the speakers at that gathering was Mr. John B. Ratto, who is connected with the Redpath Lyceum Bureau. In the course of his duties last summer and fall Mr. Ratto visited a large number of the smaller towns in Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri and Ohio. At Mr. Ratto's proposal, and with the approval and collaboration of the respective state library commissions, arrangements were made by the A. L. A. office with the local librarians in the towns visited, to have Mr.

Ratto meet and confer on publicity methods with the librarian and the members of the library board. A number of enthusiastic letters were received expressive of the practical good accomplished by Mr. Ratto's visits.

Publishing Board—As in previous years a considerable part of the time of the staff has been devoted to the work of the Publishing Board. The sales of publications have kept well up to the mark of other years, but few new publishing ventures have been undertaken. Particulars regarding this part of the office activities are recorded in the report of the Publishing Board.

Library Annual—A year ago plans were being rapidly perfected for the publication of a statistical library yearbook, the material to be prepared by the A. L. A. and the publishing to be done by and at the expense of the U. S. Bureau of Education. Entrance into the war and the consequent devotion of practically all association activities to war work have necessitated an indefinite postponement of this work. In the meantime the R. R. Bowker Company is arranging, with the official approval of the A. L. A., to include more comprehensive statistics than heretofore in its "American Library Annual," and will probably continue to do this until the association and the Bureau of Education can bring out the long planned for year-book.

Japanese Art Panels—During the year 1916-17 the collection of water color panels donated to the American Library Association by the Imperial Japanese Government, at the close of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition visited some eighteen libraries of the north-central states. During the past year it has been touring New England and the north Atlantic states, the itinerary covering eleven libraries in the east, and ending in Youngstown, Ohio, the first of October.

Field Work—The "field work" for the past year has included talks by the Secretary on the general work of the Association or of the Library War Service, before the Kentucky Library Association, the University of Illinois Library School, the Chicago Library Club, the summer schools at Iowa City, Indianapolis and Columbus, the training class of the Chicago Public Library, the staffs of the Department of Agriculture Library and the University of Chicago Libraries, and at the dedication of the Camp Library at Camp Lee, Virginia.

P. L. Windsor, librarian of the University of Illinois, and Mrs. Jessie Palmer Weber, librarian of the Illinois State Historical Society, were appointed official representatives of the A. L. A. at the centennial celebration

of the Illinois State Historical Society, held in Springfield, April 16-17.

President Montgomery officially represented the Association at a conference of the League to Enforce Peace, in Philadelphia, May 16-18.

Necrology—Seventeen members of the Association have died since the last Conference. In this number is a charter member of the Association, who was also a life member, and three other life members. Three were library trustees, two were librarians of public libraries of importance, one of whom was an ex-president of the Association and a man most beloved by his fellow members. The librarian of a state library, three who had retired from active work, and several capable library workers cut off in the active days, also are among the lamented number. The list follows, and fuller biographical sketches will appear in the Handbook of the association for the current year:

W. J. E. Barnwell, assistant librarian, Public Library, Cincinnati, Ohio; Edmund Mills Barton, librarian emeritus, American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.; Daniel Beckwith, librarian of the Providence Athenæum, Providence, R. I.; Henry Belin, Jr., treasurer, Public Library, Scranton, Pa.; Eleanor Buynitzky, assistant, Weather Bureau Library, Washington, D. C.; Elizabeth H. Cass, librarian of the Portland Cement Association Library, Chicago; J. L. Gillis, librarian, California State Library, Sacramento, Calif.; George William Harris, librarian emeritus, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.; Rowland G. Hazard, chairman Board of Directors, Narragansett Library Association, Peace Dale, R. I.; Sara G. Hyde, catalog reviser, Yale University Library, New Haven, Conn.; Dorothy Kent, formerly chief of the circulation department, Free Public Library, Trenton, N. J.; Henry E. Legler, librarian, Public Library, Chicago, Ill.; Minnie Lunn, assistant, order department, Public Library, Louisville, Ky.; L. R. Moyer, president Library Board, Public Library, Montevideo, Minn. (died March 13, 1917); Emma G. Outhouse, assistant, Public Library, Evansville, Ind.; Ernst Steiger, publisher, New York City; Mabel A. Thain, librarian, Public Library, Oak Park, Ill.

The following persons had formerly belonged to the association, altho not members at the time of their death: William R. Cutter, librarian emeritus, Public Library, Woburn, Mass.; Mrs. Frank Nelson Doubleday, (Neltje Blanchan), author, New York city; Henry M. Leipziger, formerly chairman of the library committee of the Aguilar Free Library,

New York City; Mrs. Emily A. Merrill, Cambridge, Mass.; Alexander J. Rudolph, formerly with the Newberry Library, Chicago, and inventor of the "Rudolph Indexer"; Francis Asbury Sampson, formerly librarian of the Missouri State Historical Society, Columbia, Mo.; Mrs. H. W. Smith, librarian of the Public Library, Truro, N. S.

GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Secretary*.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

BOOKBINDING COMMITTEE

The war work of the American Library Association has postponed some of the work of the bookbinding committee. Plans are being made to co-operate with the Library War Service in giving suggestions and instructions at the camp libraries in the repair and re-binding of their books, especially non-fiction.

The bookbinding exhibit, prepared for the Louisville Conference in June, 1917, has been in constant use during the year, the schedule being as follows:

1. Ohio State summer school, July 6-20.
2. Indiana summer school, July 23-Aug. 15.
3. Iowa State meeting, October 9-11.
4. Indiana State meeting, October 17-18.
5. Oklahoma State meeting, Oct. 23-25.
6. Providence Public library, Nov. 15-30.

At this time, the exhibit was in need of repairs and replacements. These were made by Miss Gertrude Stiles, of the Cleveland Public Library, and the exhibit was shown at the Western Reserve Library School during the month of March, and at the University of Wisconsin Library School during the month of April. It was shown at the Maine State meeting in May, and will be used at the Ohio summer school. Requests for the exhibit have also come from Carleton College, from the library schools at Atlanta, Albany, and Syracuse, and from the public libraries at Fremont, Ohio, and Ft. William, Canada. The usefulness of the exhibit shows the advisability of revising and continuing it.

Other methods of publicity, including an illustrated pamphlet on bookbinding, and a model instruction card for book lettering, are proposed by the committee, but time has not permitted their accomplishment.

Miss Mary E. Wheelock, of the St. Louis Public Library, is now preparing a report on the increased cost of binding, due to labor and materials, with recommendations based on the figures obtained. It is hoped to publish this in the library magazines during the summer.

Several inquiries have been received from libraries and publishers in regard to binding and re-binding. It would appear from the lack of interest in the subject of library binding that, for the present at least, the

greatest need in this field is more publicity for some of the elementary facts, so that school officials and especially public librarians may reduce the waste of money and books that at present is resulting from poor methods.

JOSEPH L. WHEELER, *Chairman*.

COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND STATE RELATIONS

During the year the committee has endeavored to be vigilant in regard to measures which concern library matters.

We have, consequently, conferred with the Department of State, and the Committees on Commerce of Congress, in reference to the status of libraries in regard to the Trading-with-the-Enemy Act.

We have also endeavored, tho as yet unsuccessfully, to secure amendments to the postal laws of the United States:

(1) To the end that libraries may receive foreign magazines containing advertisements of liquor, believing that the receipt of such magazines was not intended to be prohibited by the law which was passed to prevent the importation of intoxicating liquors into states having prohibitory laws.

(2) That the rate upon post cards be reduced to one cent. It is certainly absurd that a circular in an envelope can be sent for one cent and that a printed, large size card can be sent for the same amount, while a post card costs two cents.

(3) That the zone system of postage upon magazines be repealed, and the national rate be established in lieu thereof, in order that there be no encouragement of sectionalism in this time when the unity of the country is so important.

BERNARD C. STEINER, *Chairman*.

A. L. A. PUBLISHING BOARD

The war has so overshadowed all other affairs for libraries and the American Library Association during the past year that the normal activities of the A. L. A. Publishing Board have been considerably reduced.

The Board has suffered an irreparable loss in the passing of its chairman, Mr. Henry E. Legler, who had been a member of the Board since 1905 and its chairman from June, 1907, to his death in September, 1917. Keenly interested in everything pertaining to library work, Mr. Legler during the entire twelve years of membership in the Board was particularly active and concerned in all that related to its work. He had brought from his library commission experience that rare training and judgment which made his opinion and advice exceedingly valuable in matters pertaining to the publication and dis-

tribution of bibliographical aids, and his experience in the administration of a large public library system enabled him to view problems from yet another angle and give them the benefit of the changed point of view. Mr. Legler will be grievously missed by his colleagues in library work and by none more than by his fellow-members of the Publishing Board.

New Publications—The largest and in many respects the most important publication of the year was the new edition of Miss Kroeger's "Guide to reference books" which has been greatly enlarged and thoroly revised by Isadore G. Mudge, reference librarian of Columbia University. Seriously delayed in its publication and anxiously awaited by a large library circle, the "Guide" has been enthusiastically received and widely distributed.

The "Apprentice course for small libraries," prepared by the faculty of the University of Wisconsin Library School, is having a distinct field of usefulness in a number of ways.

The new publications of the year are as follows:

Guide to reference books, by Alice Bertha Kroeger, third edition, revised thruout and much enlarged, by Isadore Gilbert Mudge. 4000 copies.

Special indexes in American libraries, a list of subjects separately cataloged or so arranged as to be readily accessible, compiled by the A. L. A. Publishing Board. 1000 copies.

Apprentice course for small libraries. Outlines of lessons, with suggestions for practice work, study and required reading, by the faculty of the Library School of the University of Wisconsin (Mary E. Hazeltine, Mary F. Carpenter, Marion Humble, Helen Turvill.) 3000 copies.

Periodicals for the small library, by Frank K. Walter. Second edition, rewritten and enlarged. 2000 copies.

A. L. A. Manual of library economy: Chap. 25, Pamphlets and minor library material—clippings, broadsides, prints, pictures, music, bookplates, maps, 3000 copies.

Some popular books on the great war, by Grace Miller. (Printed for the Western Massachusetts Library Club and reprinted by permission.)

Reprints—The following publications have been reprinted:

Analytical cards for Warner's Library of the world's best literature. 250 sets.

A. L. A. Manual of library economy: Chap. 5, Proprietary and subscription libraries. 3000 copies.

LIBRARY JOURNAL—Savannah (Ga.) Public Library. Plans. 100 copies.

North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools—Standard library organization for accredited high schools of different sizes, by C. C. Certain. 1500 copies.

The Booklist—The total subscriptions to *The Booklist* now are as follows: Bulk to commissions and libraries, 2622; retail subscriptions, 2188; sent to library members and affiliated state associations as part of their membership perquisites, 538; free list, 167; total, 5515, as against a total of 5401 reported last year. (Free list includes 37 sent to camp libraries.)

Hereto are appended brief reports from Miss Massee, editor of *The Booklist*, and Mr. Merrill, editor of periodical cards.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Acting Chairman.*

THE BOOKLIST

The Booklist in its new form with its name simplified has had a busy year with "nothing to report," altho when one considers that there has been an almost complete change of staff, that the printers had a strike, that the mails and express were indefinitely behind so that books were sometimes over a month on the way and then arrived all at once, that the *Booklist* delivery was correspondingly slow, and that several of our best readers have been called away by the war, one wonders there is any *Booklist* left to report.

That there is this *Booklist*, that its usefulness has increased is due to the wisdom of the plan which made it a co-operative product, maintained by the concerted action of many libraries with lines of book-review communication centralized and redistributed.

The editor went to Boston and New York as usual to interview publishers. The publishers' use of the *Booklist* is growing. Several now send copies of the notes to their traveling men for advertising. The practice of the book salesmen of showing their advance lines to the editor in Chicago makes it possible to plan in a measure for what is coming.

The editor attended the Iowa and the Illinois library meetings in October, the Atlantic City meeting in February, and was the speaker at the tenth anniversary of the dedication of the Kewanee, Illinois, library building. Otherwise the editor has been devoted to the office, where she is glad to report the growing custom of calls from visiting librarians. Many a good book-note and many a good suggestion have come to the *Booklist* by way of these chance visits.

The office has done some work for the Council of National Defense, reporting on books which are considered pro-German. This work consisted in summarizing special reports received from libraries, which responded promptly to the requests for information.

The *Booklist* staff wishes to thank the Publishing Board for its continued and generous support and the libraries of the country for the spirit and the work which make the list.

MAY MASSEE.

A. L. A. PERIODICAL CARDS

The present report upon the preparation and issue of analytical cards for current serials covers the year ended April 30, 1918.

Shipments 332 and 333, including 121 and 117 titles respectively, have been sent to subscribers; shipment 334, containing 153 titles, has been shipped since the above date.

The number of titles cataloged in 1917-18 is thus 238, and the number of cards printed is 20,255, of which 16,393 were distributed to subscribers. The corresponding figures last year were three shipments, containing 525 titles and 29,851 cards distributed.

Attention is called again to the war as responsible for this continued decrease in the amount of indexing done. Few foreign serials on our list are received from abroad; some serials may be suspended and others held in enemy countries.

Our printers have served notice that the price of cards and printing must be raised 25 per cent on account of increased cost of labor and materials, and cards must be billed to subscribers at a corresponding increase in price, unless our efforts are successful to secure lower terms elsewhere. It is hoped that none will feel obliged to withdraw his support on this account.

WILLIAM STETSON MERRILL.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER, JANUARY 1 TO MAY 31, 1918

Receipts

Balance, Union Trust Co., Chicago, Jan. 1, 1918	\$ 4,780.17
G. B. Utley, secretary, membership dues..	6,919.65
Trustees Endowment Fund, income	200.00
Trustees Carnegie Fund, income	2,000.00
A. L. A. Publishing Board	800.00
Interest on bank balance, Dec., 1917-May, 1918	41.37
	\$14,741.19

Expenditures

Checks Nos. 114-120 (vouchers no. 1706-1771, incl.)	\$5,251.04
Distributed as follows:	
<i>Bulletin</i>	\$1,727.68
Committees	31.25
Headquarters:	
Salaries	2,541.65
Additional services	403.94
Supplies	102.77
Postage and telephone ..	305.31
Miscellaneous	138.44
A. L. A. War Service Committee, subscription	1,000.00
A. L. A. Publishing Board, Carnegie Fund income	2,000.00
	8,251.04
Balance, Union Trust Co., Chicago.....	\$ 6,490.15
G. B. Utley, Secretary, balance, National Bank of the Republic	250.00
Total balance	\$ 6,740.15

James L. Whitney Fund

Principal and interest, Dec. 31, 1917.....	\$345.84
Interest, Jan. 1, 1918	5.10
Tenth installment, Jan. 31, 1918.....	29.89
Total	\$380.83

A. L. A. War Service Fund

Receipts, Jan. 20 to May 31, 1918: ¹	
Campaign subscriptions	\$65,151.98 ²
Monthly subscriptions	336.10
Balance Campaign fund returned to War Service fund by F. P. Hill, Chairman War Finance Committee	3,944.42
Six \$50 4% Liberty Loan bonds placed with American Security & Trust Co., representing	300.00
Semiannual interest on above bonds	6.00
<hr/>	
Total assets deposited with American Security & Trust Co.	\$69,738.50
Balance on hand and undeposited with American Security & Trust Co., May 31, 1918:	
Campaign subscriptions	\$1,617.13
Monthly subscription	276.00
	<hr/>
Total deposits and assets, Jan. 20-May 31, 1918 ³	\$71,631.63

¹ In addition, the sum of \$66.19 was retained at points of contribution for local adjustment of expense.

² Of this amount, the sum of \$41,060.09 has been taken into the accounts of F. P. Hill, chairman, and enumerated in his report of contributions by states as shown in his "Story of the A. L. A. campaign for \$1,000,000."

³ Exclusive of Carnegie Corporation contribution of \$112,300 deposited directly with American Security & Trust Co.

C. B. RODEN, *Treasurer.*

For the fiscal year ending January 15, 1918, the only change in investments occurred thru the calling on May 1, 1917, of a \$1000 United States Steel Corporation Sinking Fund 5% Gold Bond due April 1, 1963, at 110, and the reinvestment of the proceeds in another \$1000 bond of the same issue at 105½ plus commission. All interest on investments has been paid. As set forth in our report of last year, the \$15,000 par value of Missouri Pacific Railway Company Collateral Trust 5% Bonds due January 1, 1917, which had defaulted in the payment of the semiannual interest due September 1, 1915, were deposited with the Columbia Trust Company, of New York, as depository of a committee formed to protect the interests of the holders of that issue of bonds, and this committee thereafter advanced the amount of the September 1, 1915, March 1, 1916, and September 1, 1916 coupons attached to the deposited bonds. The reorganization of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company was completed during last summer, and on July 27, 1917, we received in exchange for the \$15,000 of Collateral Trust 5s, \$15,000 par value of Missouri Pacific Railroad Company First Refunding Mortgage 5% Series B Bonds, due January 1, 1923, interest payable February and August, and the following as an adjustment of the interest:

\$16.67 per \$1000 Sept 1, 1916, to Jan. 1, 1917,	
at 5%	\$250.05
\$20.83 per \$1000 Jan. 1, 1917, to June 1, 1917,	
at 5%	312.45
.50 per \$1000 interest on interest.....	7.50
	<hr/>
	\$570.00

The usual audit of the investments and accounts of the trust was, at the request of the chairman of the Finance Committee of the American Library Association, made by Mr. Harrison W. Craver, director of the Engineering Societies Library, of this city.

M. TAYLOR PYNE,
EDWARD W. SHELDON,
WM. W. APPLETON,

Trustees, Carnegie and Endowment Funds.

TRUSTEES SECTION

The trustees section meeting, scheduled for Tuesday afternoon, was not held because of the absence of Chairman Porter and the presence of so few trustees at the designated hour and place.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

A meeting of the Executive Board of the American Library Association was held at Saratoga Springs, July 1. Those present were President Montgomery, Vice-president Eastman, Electra C. Doren, Josephine A. Rathbone, Frank P. Hill, M. S. Dudgeon, S. H. Ranck and A. L. Bailey. After arranging details for the annual election of officers it was voted, that the Executive Board recommend to the association the amendment of Section 12 of the Constitution, so that the last sentence be changed to read as follows:

The finance committee shall audit the accounts of the secretary, treasurer, trustees of the Endowment Fund, treasurer of the Publishing Board, and all other accounts and report to the Association at the annual meeting.

It was also voted to exempt from payment of membership dues for the duration of the war all those who are in the military or naval service of the country.

At the request of the War Service Committee, it was voted that the War Service Committee of the American Library Association thru its sub-committee on Library War Finance be authorized to conduct a second financial campaign, and to solicit funds in the name of the American Library Association for the purpose of providing books and personal library service to soldiers and sailors in this country and abroad and for carrying on such other activities as are manifestly related to library war service. The funds so collected shall be styled "The American Library Association Second War Service Fund."

(Note: The War Service Committee at its meeting held on June 8, 1918, in framing the proposed vote which it would submit for action by the Executive Board, made the proposed vote to read "That the War Service Committee of the American Library Association thru its sub-committee on Library War Finance be authorized to prepare a plan for

a second financial campaign, etc., etc." The word "conduct" in place of "prepare a plan for" was substituted in the vote as passed by the Executive Board by that member of the War Service Committee who framed the original draft, namely Dr. Hill, chairman of the Committee on Library War Finance.)

Assuming favorable action by the Executive Board on the foregoing resolution, the War Service Committee at its meeting on June 8, 1918, passed supplementary votes which it likewise submitted for the approval of the Executive Board; that \$75,000 be transferred from the general fund to a fund to be called "The Campaign Fund," as an initial appropriation for the purpose of meeting expenses in the second financial campaign, and that this "Campaign Fund" should be kept separate from the two War Service Funds and expended under the authorization of the Library War Finance Committee.

The Executive Board by unanimous vote ratified the above votes of the War Service Committee. A depository to act as treasurer for the "American Library Association Second War Service Fund" will be named later.

The board also ratified the action of the War Service Committee in transferring to George B. Utley, executive secretary, a further sum of \$2000, to be used to meet general expenses of the committee not justly chargeable to the fund voted to the credit of the War Service Fund, Herbert Putnam, General Director; bills covering such expenses to be approved by the chairman of the committee, and checks to be drawn and signed by George B. Utley, executive secretary.

It was voted that the report of audit of the Finance Committee of the American Library Association of February 13, 1918, previously placed in the hands of the Executive Board by correspondence be officially adopted.

It was voted that the Executive Board employ counsel whenever necessary to assist it in all legal matters, such counsel to be employed on the nomination of the president of the Association.

Mr. Dudgeon, having offered to present a plan for the systematic promotion of the reading of the best of the non-fiction books, it was voted that he be requested to present such a report within the next three months.

It was voted that the question of meeting the expenses incurred by the board in connection with meetings other than the annual meetings be referred to the finance committee.

A second meeting was held July 5, with President Bishop, A. L. Bailey, Frank P. Hill, Electra C. Doren, Linda A. Eastman and Josephine A. Rathbone present. It was unanimously voted that the president obtain from counsel an opinion as to the relations between the American Library Association, its Executive Board, its War Service Committee and the General Director of its Library War Service under certain resolutions passed by the American Library Association, the Executive Board and the War Service Committee, and to ascertain where the custody of the fund raised for library war service should be vested.

Josephine A. Rathbone was appointed a member of the A. L. A. Publishing Board to fill the unexpired term of the late Henry E. Legler (term expires 1920), and the president was authorized to fill the two existing vacancies on the A. L. A. Publishing Board caused by the expiration of terms of Arthur E. Bostwick and M. S. Dudgeon.

The committee on finance for the coming year is to be constituted as follows: A. L. Bailey, chairman, C. W. Andrews, H. W. Craver.

The secretary was authorized to distribute to such other accounts as are most in need the \$130 remaining in the "Contingencies" account of the budget for the current fiscal year.

At the suggestion and request of A. L. Spencer, of South Canisteo, New York, the board renewed its endorsement of the plan for a special flat rate of local character over the rural delivery lines, the level of such rate to be fixed by the postal authorities as low as is consistent with the self-paying character of the postal service.

The question of means of obtaining the requisite funds for preparing for publication certain war time reading lists in co-operation with the U. S. Bureau of Education was referred to the War Service Committee with the approval of the Executive Board of the lists proposed.

Invitations for the next conference were received from Asbury Park, Buffalo, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis and San Francisco. Action on place of meeting was deferred.

The secretary was requested to prepare a statement of work in prospect for the coming year at the Headquarters office or elsewhere which should have his personal attention, and to present this statement to the Executive Board at its next meeting.

GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Secretary.*

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SECTION

The ninth annual meeting was held on the afternoon of July 5, with Ernest J. Reece, vice-chairman, presiding, and Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer, secretary *pro tem*.

The program opened with a paper by Frank K. Walter, on "The war and library training," which was based on replies to a questionnaire sent to library schools and the libraries known to have training classes. From the replies received the conclusions reached were these: (1) The libraries of the country need trained help as never before and the need is likely to increase; (2) existing agencies whether school or training class seem essentially sound in theory and to need adjustment rather than reconstruction; (3) these adjustments can be fully effective only when the extension course, the training class, the library schools, the librarians, and the appointing officers of libraries work together in essential harmony. (4) It will be useless to plan training without having some one to train and there will not be enough persons to train unless enough salary can be offered to attract competent men and women from other lines which, to an outside observer, seem to give equal chances of service with more than an equal chance to live comfortably.

The discussion of the paper was opened by Mary Emogene Hazeltine, who said that the Wisconsin State Library Commission wants the libraries of the state to have trained workers, but finds it difficult to get trustees to pay adequate salaries. Raises should be by the twenty-five dollar method rather than the five. The university students can obtain larger salaries in other fields and the course of library training covers more hours than the usual university courses. Miss Eastman reported modification in training class plans for last year in Cleveland, viz: a clerical course for a clerical grade and delaying the apprentice course until January first in order to get enough students to form a class. Miss Rathbone spoke of the unprecedented demand for trained workers. More than half the students graduating this year had been salaried assistants in libraries before coming to Pratt. An investigation of the actual expenses of the students showed that they ranged between \$250 and \$550 for the school year, an investment quite worth while. In regard to salaries, Miss Doren said that the trustees must be reached and back of them the taxpayers. It is very difficult to meet the present war competition when wages can double their salaries at Washington. Standards of work cannot be reduced. It is an economy to conduct a

training class; fewer persons do more work, when trained, than a larger number of untrained assistants. Miss Curtis suggested an efficiency survey of salaries and living expenses, giving educational qualifications, and comparing salaries with those received by graduates of business colleges, teachers' colleges, etc. Miss Hooper told of the elaborate report which she presented to her board, giving the educational qualifications of the staff assistants and a comparison of salaries with school salaries. The trustees were impressed and cut the general expenses and book fund in order to meet the increased salary budget as recommended. A similar plan was described by Miss Donnelly, who had used it with success. Miss Zachert referred to the general feeling that "it was not ladylike to mention salaries," and added, "the librarian must be convinced before convincing others, and a knowledge of salaries the country over is necessary to convince trustees." At the end of the discussion, Mr. Walter made the following motion: "That a committee be appointed to make a survey of the salary conditions in the libraries of the United States, and their relation to the problem of effective library training." The motion was passed unanimously.

The next paper reported "Some experiments in secondary training," being a record of psychological tests conducted in training classes of the Public Libraries of Brooklyn, Chicago, Detroit, Portland, (Oregon), and Washington, by Dr. Elsie Murray, professor of psychology, Wilson College, Chambersburg, Pa. This was a pioneer attempt in the application of psychological methods to the rating and differentiation of abilities in a class of prospective library assistants. A series of twelve tests, planned by Dr. Murray, was applied in the fall of 1917 and spring of 1918. The fifty student apprentices tested were also rated by their class instructors on a scale of 5 to 1 points in the following: general mental ability; accuracy; practical ability; social ability; executive ability. The following rough method of evaluating results was then provisionally adopted: the corrected tests sent in by the class directors were scored, not on the customary percentage basis, but by the quartile method, i. e.,—an individual whose performance in any test ranked with that of the best quarter of the group of fifty was assigned four points; with that of the next best quarter, three points, etc. The various scores thus obtained from the twelve tests (20 in all) were then tentatively grouped in four sets according as they seemed best

adapted to gauge either: (a) general ability; (b) accuracy, or clerical ability; (c) practical ability; (d) social ability. From the scores thus grouped a single composite rating in each of the four abilities mentioned was then obtained for each individual. The comparison of the composite test ratings in each ability thus obtained with the instructors' final estimates of the corresponding qualities discloses sufficient agreement to warrant both a further evaluation of the results in connection with the type of position to which each member of the classes has been recommended, and a repetition of the experiment (with modifications) with other training classes. The final corroboration of the value of the results must come, of course, empirically, i. e., from the actual records of success or failure made by each individual tested along the special lines of work entered. Miss Murray's paper was read by Adah F. Whitcomb, director of the Chicago Public Library training class.

Opinions differed as to the accuracy of the grading, but there was at least much interest manifested in the conduct of the tests.

The last paper was a description of a "Neighborhood apprentice class," written by Emilie Mueser, librarian of the Lucas County (O.) Library, and was read by Lilly M. E. Borresen. This was an experimental course of three months training given in three small towns situated within easy access of each other, assisted by a fourth and larger library. Approximately five lectures were given each week, and ten hours of practice work required in return. Of the libraries, one was a university library, one a county library in the first stages of organization, and the third a small town library. The experiment at least proved the possibility of co-operation among libraries satisfactorily situated, and it was felt that it was worth while for the libraries doing the work. As for the students, its value is less certain. Each of the students received an opportunity to enter library service soon after finishing the course, but the salary question arose at once, with the result that one went into government service, one went back to teaching, one entered the filing department of a business house, leaving only one, who had some previous library experience, in library work.

The following officers were elected: Chairman, Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer; vice-chairman, Mary Emogene Hazeltine; secretary, Clara Herbert.

HARRIET P. SAWYER,
Secretary pro tem.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE OF TRAINING CLASS TEACHERS

The conference of training class teachers, arranged for by the committee on library training, was held in the ball room of the Grand Union Hotel on the evening of July 3. Wonderful to relate, the conference began at the time scheduled—8.30 p. m. About seventy-five persons were present. The following papers were read:

1. What should be the standard of admission to a training class? Marie Newberry, New York Public Library.
2. How long should the course be? How much time per week should be given to practice and how much to study? Should the practice be paid? Lucy Morgan, Detroit Public Library.
3. What subjects should be taught in the course? Adah F. Whitcomb, Chicago Public Library.
4. In what way and how soon after the beginning of the course should undesirables be eliminated? Clara W. Herbert, District of Columbia Public Library, Washington, D. C.
5. When the course is completed and students are ready for work, what salary should be offered? Ernestine Rose, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Each paper was followed by a general discussion in which an unusually large number of persons participated. So successful was the discussion that it was unanimously voted to arrange for a similar conference at the next A. L. A. meeting. Ernestine Rose was elected chairman, and Adah F. Whitcomb, secretary.

AZARIAH S. ROOT, *Chairman.*

CATALOG SECTION

The catalog section met Tuesday evening in the club room of the Grand Union Hotel with the chairman, Adelaide F. Evans of the Detroit Public Library presiding. The secretary, Mary E. Baker of the University of Missouri Library was unable to be present, and Leta E. Adams of Gaylord Brothers acted in her stead.

A paper on "War department indexes" by Lieut. Willis F. Sewell of the Adjutant General's Office, took the form of a most interesting personal letter to Miss Evans and was read by Mary E. Hyde of the Library School of the New York Public Library. The work of the Adjutant General's office in compiling a card for every man in the American Expeditionary Forces and of notifying relatives when casualties occur, was given in detail. Other indexes described were: the file of enlistment papers and of the declarations of privates; the

applications and subsequent correspondence in the Bureau of War Risk Insurance (life insurance section); an occupational card file in the office of the Provost Marshal; a personnel file in division headquarters of the army in this country and in France, and finally a file of Income Tax returns in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue.

Dr. C. W. Andrews of the John Crerar Library presented a report from the Decimal Classification advisory committee. He said such slight progress had been made during the year that it might almost be called a "report of standing still." The committee felt that unless there was a decided change for the better during the coming year, they should either go on independently or else ask to be discharged.

In the symposium on "Cataloging economies" which followed, the speakers were decidedly conspicuous by their absence. Jennie M. Flexner of the Louisville Free Library read a very entertaining paper written by May Wood Wigginton of the same library on the subject "Economical cataloging as it has been developed to meet the needs of war service." This rather awesome title camouflaged a humorous narrative of the experiences of members of the Public Library staff in organizing a library at Camp Zachary Taylor, five miles from Louisville, and getting 11,500 volumes ready for circulation in eighteen days. Books were classified to three figures, Cutter numbers were omitted, a charging system was installed and the simplest kind of an author and title catalog was made. Since these simple records met all the needs of the men at Camp Zachary Taylor, Miss Wigginton asks a very pertinent question: Why not learn the lesson of the camp library and lower the expense of public library cataloging by eliminating red tape and many of the really unnecessary bibliographical details?

The next paper "Some Rochester economies" written by Grace B. McCartney of the Rochester Public Library was read by Adeline B. Zachert of the same library. In describing the short-cuts which have worked well in Rochester, Miss McCartney emphasized the fact that their system as yet had no central library, that it consisted of five general branches, a business reference branch and sixty-seven stations.

All the work of the catalog and order departments including the supervision of book repairing is done by a staff of five. Time and labor savers are therefore eagerly sought and joyfully welcomed when found. Economies discussed in detail were enumerated as follows: the number of L. C. cards needed are

indicated on carbon copies of book order lists; Cutter numbers are not used; a typewriter platen made especially for the Rochester Public Library enables three cards to be typed at a time; a temporary author card permits the removal from the official catalog of the main entry card, which is used as a guide when duplicate cards are to be typed for branches.

"The care of gift pamphlets in the University of Illinois Library" written by Adah Patton of that library and read by Margaret Mann of the Pittsburgh Carnegie Library, told the story of how 5000 pamphlets of more or less temporary use are economically cataloged yearly so that the order department avoids purchase of duplicates and all pamphlets on any subject are available to readers. Brief author entries are typed by student clerks on manila cards as the pamphlets come in. Carbon copies are filed in the gift and exchange department to prevent duplications and the pamphlet is stamped with the mark of library ownership. Three figure Dewey class numbers preceded by the capital letter P are written in pencil on the pamphlet itself and typed on the author cards. No book numbers are used except in the case of individual biography, when the letter of the name of the biographee is added. When the cards are filed in the public catalog, care is taken to see that the pamphlet is not a duplicate and already in the library. If the pamphlet is a second copy that fact is noted on the card already filed and the pamphlet is returned to the classifier who marks it copy 2. After the cards are filed the pamphlets are shelved in boxes, labelled with the class number preceded by the capital letter P. They are placed before the completely cataloged books on the same subject. Each collection of pamphlets is represented in the shelf-list by a card bearing the class number and note "Box of pamphlets." The cost per piece of cataloging pamphlets in this way is about one-tenth that of fully cataloged books. When the time comes to arrange pamphlets having the same class number, Miss Patton thought that chronological order would best meet the needs of the users of the library. Exceptions to the above treatment are: foreign dissertations, which are minutely classified and cataloged, and college publications of an administrative character, which are shelved together and not cataloged at all.

"Cost reduction in cataloging," the last paper on the program was written by T. Franklin Currier of Harvard College Library and was read by Katharine Dame of New York State Library. Economy in cata-

logging, Mr. Currier wrote, will be brought about not by teaching parrot-like specific devices but by applying the principles of efficient management which are correct ideals of work, care in selecting and training assistants, correct supervision, and flexibility of organization.

Considerable discussion of short-cuts in general and especially the elimination of Cutter numbers followed. Some of those taking part were G. W. Lee of the Stone and Webster Library, J. C. M. Hanson of the University of Chicago Library, Charles Martel of the Library of Congress, Dr. E. C. Richardson of Princeton University Library, Rena Reece of the Denver Public Library, Jennie M. Flexner of the Louisville Free Library and Leta E. Adams of Gaylord Bros.

Mr. Sloop of 713 Madison Avenue, New York City announced the formation of a French information bureau and clearing house and invited the patronage of the librarians present.

Herbert C. Collar of the Grosvenor Library, Buffalo, spoke very fully on the making of "Index cards for maps found in certain periodicals."

The committee on nominations, Sophie Hiss of the Cleveland Public Library, chairman, presented the following names, and they were unanimously elected as officers of the section for the ensuing year: Chairman, Jean Hawkins of the New York State Library School; secretary, Adah Patton of the University of Illinois Library.

LETA E. ADAMS, *Acting Secretary.*

COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

The college and reference section met Friday, July 5 at 8:30 p. m., W. W. Bishop presiding.

A paper "Thoughts on the present discontent with newspaper stock" by H. M. Lydenberg had been previously printed and distributed but was read and discussed. Samples of papers treated by various methods were submitted. Mr. Lydenberg stated that the Japanese tissue and the paste used in some of these experiments had been tested by the Bureau of Standards and approved. Various letters discussing the chemistry of the stock, the preservation of duplicate files, dependence on digests, etc., were presented. An interesting discussion which followed arrived at no more definite conclusion than that the chemistry of the problem has not yet been satisfactorily solved.

Dr. C. W. Andrews presented facts regarding the union list of periodicals which he is editing for libraries of the middle western

states. This list will show joint holdings of university and state libraries and in addition sets held by public libraries which are not in the university and state libraries. It is expected that the list will include about 30,000 entries and that the volume as printed by The Wilson Co. from linotype slugs will consist of about 600 pages.

A discussion of "Instruction in bibliography and the book arts in colleges and universities" was introduced by A. S. Root. He advocated that elementary instruction in high schools in the reference use of libraries should be followed in colleges by courses in the history of printing and in bibliographical methods given by the librarian, and in the bibliography of special subjects given by specialists on the faculty.

The chairman appointed Mr. Quaife and Mr. Keogh as a nominating committee and their report naming Augustus H. Shearer as a member of the committee controlling the affairs of the section, was adopted.

The lateness of the hour prevented the formal discussion of the last topic on the program: "University and college catalogs in university libraries" but after adjournment several members of the section under the leadership of Mr. Hanson told how their institutions are handling and filing these publications.

CHARLES J. BARR.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS SECTION

The children's librarians section met in the ball room of the Grand Union Hotel Tuesday evening, July 2, with Sarah C. N. Bogle of the Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh, in the chair. But one session of the section was held, therefore a business meeting preceded the program.

A report of the permanent committee of five on the production of children's books, written by Miss Burnite, chairman, was read by Miss Hazeltine and approved as read.

The committee had studied the situation and obtained some definite information after getting reports from about thirty publishers who "replied in a spirit of interest and a desire for co-operation." "It is not surprising that none of them felt there was anything that could be done to improve the physical qualities of the books just now."

Nearly all of the publishers in answer to the question, "In what ways may this committee be of service to your firm?" asked that they be apprised of the plan of work and decisions of the committee. One firm would welcome an opportunity to put suggested ideas and manuscript of books before the

committee or a specially suggested committee of children's librarians, and would contribute something to the expense of such co-operation.

The committee recommended that the next step be the securing from publishers of some definite statement of books which they expect to reprint and especially those which they plan to reset, to determine whether any changes seems wise in illustration, make-up or text.

The committee also recommended the advisability of finding out from the publishers those books which are out of stock and which they are not planning to republish, and whether publishers would be interested in a statement from the large libraries as to the importance of continuing particular titles.

The committee considered that much of the success of any attempt to influence the production of better books for children depended on a cordial relationship between the committee and the publisher, especially on the confidence of the publisher in the practical judgment of the committee.

A list of examples of books of unsatisfactory typography and books which do not wear well was prepared by this committee.

None of the speakers scheduled on the regular program were able to be present. Miss Burnite's paper on "Library work for children in war time" was read by Miss Zachert. The constructive suggestions, keen analysis and breadth of view of the paper cannot be given in a few quotations.

Following this paper informal reports from Miss Moore of New York, Miss Engle of Philadelphia and Miss Hazeltine of St. Louis gave summaries of the war service rendered by children in the various cities. The secretary read a report from Miss Jordan of Boston.

An outline prepared by the Library Committee of the Junior Red Cross on possible means of co-operation was sent by C. C. Certain, chairman of the committee, and read by the secretary. The suggestions given were meant to be practical ones for small and large communities and were made up from those which have been actually tried in a number of libraries.

The present significance and importance of work for children in libraries was emphasized in various meetings and altho there were fewer children's librarians present than usual the stimulation to renewed efforts was not lacking.

The nominating committee consisting of Miss Hazeltine of St. Louis, Miss Herbert of Washington, and Miss Sutherland of Kansas City, reported as follows: Chairman, Caro-

line Burnite, Cleveland Public Library; vice-chairman, Adeline Zachert, Rochester Public Library; secretary, Ethel Wright, Toledo Public Library.

The chair appointed Louise Hooper of Brookline and Adam Strohm of Detroit on the advisory board.

ELISABETH KNAPP, *Secretary.*

SCHOOL LIBRARIES SECTION

The school section of the A. L. A. this year held two sessions, one a round table and the other the regular meeting, at both of which the chairman, F. K. Walter, presided. No special program was followed at the round table; topics for discussion were suggested by questions asked at the meeting. Dr. Sherman Williams explained the recently adopted regulation of the Board of Regents of New York state concerning certification of school librarians.

The library problems of the Junior High School were discussed by Adeline B. Zachert, Willis H. Kerr, and John D. Wolcott. Miss Zachert advocated the creation of a division of the school section to be known as the Junior High School Division, the function of which is to be: 1. The preparation of a standard list of general literature to serve as a guide to teachers in Junior High Schools. 2. The encouraging of a friendly interest of librarians toward their local boards of education in urging the appointment of qualified librarians in Junior High Schools. 3. The preparation of a simple outline of instruction in the use of books for Junior High School pupils.

The problem of magazines in the high school library received attention and some concrete ways of tempting pupils to read suitable books were thoroly discussed.

At the regular section meetings the general topic was, "The school library in the teaching of patriotism." Various aspects of this subject were given by Rachel Baldwin of Allegheny High School branch, Pittsburgh, Helen S. Babcock of the Austin High School branch, Chicago, and Anne T. Eaton, Lincoln School of Teachers College, New York.

Miss Baldwin in discussing the topic brought out the fact that "the high school is a fertile field for the cultivation of patriotism because of the various agencies which readily link themselves with school activities such as Red Cross, Boy Scout, Liberty Bond campaigns, Food Conservation, etc., all of which serve to stimulate loyalty and enthusiasm and offer opportunities where pupils may work for definite ends. The school library comes in everywhere; there is no activity which it cannot touch. Nothing is easier at this time

than to arouse war patriotism by means of bulletins, pictures, current topics, debates, war books, soldiers' book campaigns, etc. The librarians' and teachers' greatest opportunity, however, is to fuse this enthusiasm for one great cause into an active, constructive patriotism that will give generous and loyal service to our country in peace as well as in war."

Miss Babcock in her paper supplemented the statements of Miss Baldwin by telling of the work in the Austin High School. Here, teachers are informed thru mimeographed bulletins of the material of general interest for the teaching of patriotism contained in the library. If more specialized, this information is conveyed by personal note or interview. A marked copy tucked in the teacher's box often brings good results. In order to locate quickly articles appearing in the magazines, simple penciled cards referring to the articles are filed in an index and kept on one of the tables and thus anticipate the coming of the new Readers Guide. During the various campaigns, the library has displayed all posters and notices in its room and kept on hand literature bearing on the subject. It has been the policy of the school to use the public speaking classes to make the appeals. This was first tried with the A. L. A. book drive. The library was headquarters but the school organizations were utilized, thereby gaining wider publicity and interest. These "two minute men" used the library as the source of their material for speeches, circulars, advertisements, pamphlets, editorial, addresses and the like.

The various government bulletins were used as a basis for class work, also clippings, pictures and the Readers Guide. A recipe file was started in the card catalog. Exhibits of food uses, such as a model meal for a child of five and the daily rations of the fighting nations, were shown, together with all available material in printed form.

Miss Eaton in her paper, deplored the fact that tho the word patriotism has been written and spoken more often than ever before, we have not altogether succeeded in teaching true patriotism so long as the stirring up of hatred and violence is defended as a legitimate and necessary means of awakening the people. Miss Eaton said in part: "If we have ever felt for a moment that the work of a school library lacks contact with realities, surely we need feel so no longer, for the school library if it well fills its appointed task will be helping to eliminate passion and hate as well as to do away with that self-satisfied indifference which refuses to recognize the

meaning of all that the nations of the world are undergoing. One way in which the school libraries can do this is by familiarizing children with the highest ideals of the past as a safeguard for the present."

Annie C. Moore, Mary Ahern, Sherman Williams, Adeline Zachert and Willis S. Kerr participated in the discussion which followed the reading of the three papers.

Elisabeth Knapp, chief of the children's department of the Public Library of Detroit, read a report of the library committee of the Junior Red Cross. This report defined the purpose of the committee, suggested methods of co-ordinating library service with Red Cross activities, and outlined the plan of co-operating with other organizations such as the National Education Association. This report was endorsed by the section.

The following officers were elected to serve the school library section next year: President, Helen S. Babcock; secretary, Anne T. Eaton.

ADELINE B. ZACHERT, *Secretary.*

AGRICULTURAL LIBRARIES SECTION

The agricultural libraries section, League of Library Commissions and National Association of State Libraries, held a joint session, July 3. By invitation of Mr. Deveneau, Mr. Henry N. Sanborn presided. The subject was "Libraries and the food problem—a symposium." Clara F. Baldwin, secretary of the Minnesota Library Commission, spoke for the Library Commissions, which have undertaken to help libraries to show (1) why conservation is needed, and (2) how to conserve.

In 13 states the executive officer of the Library Extension Commission, or some member of the staff, has been appointed library publicity director. In Illinois and Massachusetts the commission secretary is a member of the library publicity committee. The methods employed have included the sending of circular letters, stress on the subject of food conservation in commission bulletins, and special emphasis on the work at state and district meetings and library institutes. In Illinois 6 library conferences were held in different parts of the state and 59 libraries were visited for special conferences. The work of local libraries has been supplemented thru special loans of charts and exhibits of posters, photographs and motion picture slides.

Mr. Godard, librarian of the Connecticut State Library, gave an account of what that library had accomplished, which was believed to be typical of the work done in the

other states. When this country entered the war it was fully realized that only by utilizing every agency for reaching the people could maximum results be accomplished. To this end, as a preliminary measure, a survey of all the existing agencies in the state of Connecticut was made and the mailing lists maintained at the State Library were carefully revised, especially the list of libraries, for it was realized that the best printed material in the world would fail in accomplishing its mission if it were not properly addressed. The State Library distributed the material sent it for this purpose, held exhibits designed to educate the people in the necessity for increased production and conservation of food, prepared a poster for use with children, and, most important of all, took an agricultural census of the farms of the state, showing in the minutest detail what each farm had produced, area planted to various crops, etc. The results of this census were coded on cards which have been of great use to county agents and others interested in speeding up production. The library has also made a list of boys from 16 to 20 years of age which has been very useful, and a list of leaders of thought in the state to prevent duplication in sending out material. Such men appear on all important mailing lists and often received a number of copies of the same thing. This list has been effective in preventing this waste.

Claribel R. Barnett, librarian of the U. S. Department of Agriculture spoke for agricultural libraries. She said in part:

The agricultural organization existing at the outbreak of the war and stretching from the individual farm, thru the county agent, and the agricultural college to the Secretary of Agriculture on the President's cabinet, was able to set in motion at once forces which have done magnificent work in increasing the production of food and its conservation. Agricultural libraries are a part of this organization and are in a position of great usefulness. They serve the scientist and research worker by rendering bibliographical aid, they are in a position to help other libraries in the evaluation of agricultural literature; in some states they are doing extensive work thru the boys' and girls' clubs and other extension agencies. It is highly desirable that more library school students recognize the opportunities for service in agricultural library work, and this would be greatly aided by a special course for agricultural librarians in some one of the library schools, taking up such subjects as the bibliography and history of agriculture, sources

of agricultural literature, the bibliography of the sciences relating to agriculture, the editing of agricultural publications, and some of the administrative problems connected with the relation of the libraries of the agricultural colleges to the experiment station libraries and to the agricultural extension work of the state.

Carl B. Roden, librarian of the Chicago Public Library, followed, and spoke for public libraries. Following Mr. Godard's example, he outlined the work done by the Chicago Public Library as being typical of many. The most notable single thing done by the Chicago Public Library was the holding of the Food Show which was so great a success that the woman's committee of the Illinois Council of Defense asked permission to take it over and give it permanent quarters. This has been done and it is viewed by hundreds every day. Smaller food shows have been aided in churches and other places. The library has been generous in its policy of lending its assistants to help in the food conservation work wherever they were needed. The document section of the library has been practically given over to food conservation work, as much of the routine work as possible being cut out in order to leave the library machinery and the time of the assistants available for the more immediate necessity of food conservation work.

Edith Guerrier, director of the library publicity work of the Food Administration, followed. After paying a graceful tribute to the chairman and each of the speakers individually who had preceded her, for the help and co-operation she had received from them in carrying out the program of the Food Administration in its work with libraries, she said that the voluntary conservation of food accomplished by the people of the United States had succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations of the Food Administration. The work of libraries to this end had been a real contribution to the winning of the war. The function of her office is to act as a collector of the ideas put into use in the various libraries over the country and give them the publicity they need to secure a greater usefulness. Too great praise could not be given to the splendid work done by the various states, such as California with its 58 county chairmen, and Illinois with its food show and fine active organization. The main thing for libraries to do is to connect the reading of the people with the appeal of the food conservation work, and make exhibits effective by the dramatic and imaginative emotions aroused and set to work.

Henry S. Wells, associate director of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, followed. After giving an outline of the reasons which led to the establishment of the Boys' Working Reserve and sketching the plan of organization he said: There are 2,000,000 boys available for work on farms. Only 500,000 of these may be reached thru the schools; the remaining 75% must be reached in other ways and one of the most important is thru libraries. The specific ways in which libraries can help are (1) To enroll boys; (2) To call attention to the literature of the Boys' Working Reserve; (3) To co-operate with all agencies doing similar work. The response of the boys of the country to the appeal to work on the farm, which is harder than many other kinds of work for which they would earn much more, has been a lesson in patriotism which has thrilled all who know of it—but much yet remains to be done and libraries can render much needed help in accomplishing it.

At the close of Dr. Wells' address Mr. Deveneau, of the Illinois College of Agriculture, made a motion that the sections of the American Library Association represented by this joint session express their appreciation of the wonderful work already done by the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve and their desire to aid it in every way possible. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Helen W. Atwater, representing the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense, was next introduced by Mr. Sanborn. The woman's committee was created to serve as an authorized channel of communication between the various federal departments and other agencies of the government, and the women of the country, especially for the transmission of information and requests which the government might wish to give to the women of the nation to enlist their help in its war activities. Each state is asked to organize corresponding women's divisions, which in turn were organized in county and local units. In planning its work the Woman's Committee has found it desirable to subdivide its activities into eight or ten departments. The food conservation work is carried on thru two of these departments, the food administration department and the department of food production and home economics. In addition to the work with food, it is becoming more and more apparent that other lines of conservation will have to be generally adopted by the country and here the libraries can be of assistance in the same way that they have in the food conservation work. It is useless to urge people to buy Liberty Loans or War

Savings Stamps unless we can point out definite ways in which they can save money for such purchases. It will be a very useful service on the part of libraries if they call to the attention of the public such reliable material as already exists and aid in distributing such emergency material as will undoubtedly be published by Governmental agencies, and probably also by private persons or societies, within the next few months.

At the second session, George A. Deveneau, chairman, presided and opened the session by reading a paper on "The agricultural literature of Canada" by Jacquetta Gardiner, librarian of the Ontario Agricultural College, who was unable to be present. The Dominion Department of Agriculture issues many bulletins, circulars and reports, but owing to the war, has reduced the publication and distribution of the larger reports and comprehensive bulletins, aiming to make the publications more specific and brief.

This department also issues bulletins of the International Institute at Rome; the Bulletin of Foreign Agricultural Intelligence; The Agricultural Gazette of Canada; and the Agricultural War Book. The more important of these were described with some detail. Bulletins and pamphlets are issued by the Inland Revenue Department, Central Experimental Farm, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Entomological Branch, Division of Botany, Tobacco Division, Seed Branch, Health of Animals Branch, Division of Chemistry, Fruit Division, Publications Branch, Live Stock Branch, the Dominion Experimental Farms.

When a campaign of publicity is on in connection with the Patriotism and Production movement, there are inserted in newspapers from coast to coast, a series of advertisements, each one making a specialty of some particular branch of agriculture. A coupon attached invites application for bulletins on specified subjects. Posters of the same character are also displayed in public places, such as railway stations, etc. Lists of these Dominion publications are available for distribution, and may be had by applying to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa.

Mr. Deveneau then introduced Vera M. Dixon, assistant librarian of the Iowa State College, who read a paper entitled "A plan for library extension work in agriculture and home economics." The estimated cost for conducting such work at Iowa State College is \$2580 for initial cost of service, with from \$2300 to \$3000 for maintenance each year. A questionnaire was recently sent to all state universities, agricultural libraries, and state

library commissions to determine how much library extension work in agriculture and home economics they were doing. Sixty-one state universities and agricultural colleges answered. Of this number 63 per cent report that they are doing library extension work, and the number of questions answered per year runs from 25 at the University of Nebraska to 6897 at the University of Kansas. Eight have a special assistant in charge agricultural extension work at the University of this work, and many express the wish that they had.

Miss Fay gave a report of the plan for agricultural extension work at the University of Tennessee and Mr. Hepburn a similar report from Purdue University, Indiana.

There followed a spirited discussion of the interesting facts brought out by Miss Dixon's report of the questionnaire sent out, which resulted in a motion by Miss Lacy that a resolution be drawn up and presented to Dr. True that in view of the fact that 63 per cent of the institutions in this country doing agricultural work were carrying on some form of library extension work in response to the great need existing for such service, he be respectfully urged to consider this need and the great handicap experienced in meeting it because of lack of funds and if possible devise some means of using a portion of the Smith-Lever funds for this purpose. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

There followed a paper on "The sources of agricultural statistics" by Miss Mary G. Lacy of the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.*

Miss Barnett for the handbook committee reported progress and it was decided that the material in hand be circulated among agricultural libraries for criticism and suggestions. Mr. Hepburn reported the action of the committee appointed at Louisville in 1917 which recommended to the Association of Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations that each agricultural experiment station be requested to keep a reserve supply of not less than 150 copies of each publication issued, to be drawn on in completing sets in libraries.

The nominating committee, consisting of Miss Barnett and Mr. Hepburn, nominated the following officers for the coming year, and on motion they were elected: Chairman, Vera M. Dixon, assistant librarian, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa; secretary, Lucy E. Fay, librarian, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.

MARY G. LACY, *Secretary*.

HOSPITAL LIBRARIANS ROUND TABLE

The hospital librarians round table dealt with two distinct phases of the work; that is, the growing activities in the local hospital libraries, and reconstruction work.

Electra C. Doren, Anna G. Hall, Kathleen Calhoun, of the Vocational Branch, Invalided Soldiers' Commission, Ottawa, Canada, W. O. Carson, also of Canada, and several others spoke of what is being done by the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Soldiers, and other activities in the matter of reconstruction. The other speakers were: Caroline Webster, on "The organization of the hospital library service"; Miriam E. Carey, on "The work of the field representative"; Kathleen Jones on "What a hospital librarian ought to know"; and Blanche Galloway on "A woman among ten thousand blue jackets."

LENDING DEPARTMENT ROUND TABLE

At the lending department round table, meeting Wednesday afternoon, July 3, the paper by Jeannette M. Drake on the "Elimination of the use of the readers' cards" in the public library, was the principal topic of discussion. She summed up the advantages and disadvantages as follows. She finds that their elimination also eliminates constant talk and argument as to where readers' cards are and constant explanation about bringing them each time a book is taken out, etc.; by asking addresses each time, these are kept up to date; the borrower's card is always in the library in its proper place; the time of assistant in filling out readers' cards in the beginning is saved, as well as the duplicates and the temporary cards; the cost of readers' cards is saved. Disadvantages are that readers have to wait while their number is being looked up; the reader's name must be asked each time; the reader will not have a receipt for his book (tho he never had one under the old system, either); the library must take patron's word as to number of books he has out.

Redlands, Burlington, Cedar Rapids, Oskaloosa and Sioux City are now using this system and report favorably. Rochester tried dispensing with borrower's cards at one of the sub-branches but had to go back to using the card. Wilmington has tried to shorten and simplify the process of charging and finds the Newark system the best. The Sioux City way does not shorten the process nor lessen congestion at the charging desk. Newark thinks it could be used in small libraries but it means increased waiting and work for the borrower. Mr. Dana furthermore said that for twenty-five years he had

*This paper will be printed in a later issue of the JOURNAL.

been trying to find a simpler method than the Newark and found that any means used for saving the library meant extra work for the patron. The consensus of opinion was that the Sioux City system would not be feasible in a large library system.

The question box brought the following:

How have the libraries near the training camps for soldiers and sailors handled these men when they presented themselves as would-be patrons?

Omaha lost so many books a deposit was required; this was not successful as the men frequently were called away with so little notice they could not get the money refunded. Now books are sent to the camps and placed in charge of the Y. M. C. A. Wilmington also makes deposits in the camp, the A. L. A. supplying the needed technical books. The question of fines has not arisen as the soldiers return their books promptly. Omaha and Newark remit fines; Elizabeth treats the soldier as a regular patron, except that the officer's signature takes the place of any other reference.

What can be done when books are kept until long overdue by members of the board of trustees of a library, after the usual post card notices have been sent?

The methods used were: notify wife of the board member; use special card saying book is needed; send personal letter; telephone that book is urgently needed.

What is the general opinion in regard to charging books by date of issue instead of date due?

This was voted on and a large majority found in favor of the date due. Cleveland has used both and hopes never to return to the date of issue. The chief opposition to using date due seems to be the chance of charging with the wrong stamp and the inability to fix responsibility. Pittsburgh reports no trouble of this sort. Each date has a different colored pencil—current date (discharging pencil) is brown; 7 day, black; 14 day, yellow; 28 day, green. Each assistant has a symbol—a check, a dash, etc.—which she makes when writing borrower's number, thus fixing responsibility absolutely. Another library further differentiates by using different sized type for different dates.

Have any libraries instituted economies in the routine of the circulation department in the effort to release assistants for war work which might be of interest to this meeting?

Newark bought a nicer set of trays to save time; also recommends use of registration book in place of numerical file at Central library. "Mr." and "Miss" are now omitted

from registration entries and borrower's card while a dash (—) is used for "Mrs."

Rochester multigraphs the bookslips of books of which there are many copies in use, which require frequent renewing.

Miss Waller I. Bullock of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh was chosen chairman for the next meeting and Frances Dorrance of Trenton, secretary.

AGNES F. P. GREER, *Secretary.*

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS ROUND TABLE

The government documents round table was held in the ball room of the Grand Union Hotel, Friday afternoon, July 5. The meeting was called to order by George S. Godard, state librarian of Connecticut, chairman of the committee on public documents. Demarchus C. Brown, state librarian of Indiana, acted as secretary.

The chairman briefly outlined the present status of the printing bill before Congress. He stated that it was somewhat discouraging and no action could be expected during the present War Congress when more important world problems were at stake. He called attention to House Resolution 11521, which is a new printing bill introduced by Mr. Barnhart on April 18, 1918, and was referred to the Committee on Printing, having been ordered printed. Up to the present time the chairman has heard of no report having been made on the same by the committee.

The bill is entitled, "A bill to amend and revise the laws relating to printing and binding and the distribution of publications for Congress." In brief it abolishes all the official gazette and geological survey libraries and rewrites the sections relative to valuation distribution. It places in the hands of the Joint Committee on Printing the responsibility of determining much of the detail relative to publication, binding and distribution included in the former printing bills. Thus, Section 18, paragraphs 1 and 2, read as follows:

Sec. 18. Par. 1. The Joint Committee on Printing shall have power to adopt and employ such measures as, in its discretion, may be deemed necessary to remedy any neglect, delay, duplication, or waste in the public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications, and shall exercise general supervision over printing and binding for Congress.

Sec. 18. Par. 2. The Joint Committee on Printing is hereby authorized to inquire at any time into all matters pertaining to the public printing and binding and the distribution of publications for Congress, the judiciary, and the various executive departments, independent offices and establishments of the Government, to report to Congress from time to time any abuses in the public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications, and to recommend such remedial legislation as in its judgment may seem proper.

Twenty publications heretofore included in Congressional distribution to depository libra-

ries it is proposed to remove from such distribution, as may be seen from Section II, which reads as follows:

Sec. 11. The printing of the following publications for congressional distribution as heretofore provided by law shall be discontinued: Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce of the United States, Annual Report of Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, Annual Report of the Health Officer of the District of Columbia, Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, Bulletins of the Bureau of Ethnology, Geological Bulletins, Geological Professional Papers, Geological Water-Supply Papers, Topographic and Geologic Maps and Atlases, Charts of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Memoirs of the National Academy of Sciences, The American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac, Publications of the Naval Observatory, Annual Report of Field Operations of the Bureau of Soils, Annual Report of the Commercial Relations of the United States with Foreign Countries, Navy Yearbook, and the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents with list of patents.

The chairman stated that on the whole he felt the bill was a step in the right direction for up to the present time the Joint Committee on Printing had expressed its desire and willingness to incorporate any suggestions which the librarians of the country had united in asking for when the same did not conflict in detail considered essential for the convenience of Congress. This willingness was shown in the other printing bills before Congress as explained before the government documents round table at former meetings by Mr. Carter, clerk of the Joint Committee on Printing. It seems safe to assume therefore that the same willingness may be expected from the Joint Committee hereafter.

The chairman also called attention to Senate Bill 4366, introduced by Senator Chamberlain, April 16, which was referred to the Committee on Library, and by that committee reported favorably without amendment, July 6, as explained by Report 481 of the 65th Congress, 2nd Session. This bill relates to the return of government publications by depositories. Section 5 reads as follows:

Sec. 5. That libraries heretofore designated by law as depositories to receive books and other Government publications shall hereafter, during their existence, continue such receipt, and new designations may be made when libraries heretofore chosen shall cease to exist or other designation shall hereafter be authorized by law. The librarian of any library above mentioned may return to the superintendent of documents and the superintendent of documents shall receive back such of the documents and publications furnished to said libraries as in the opinion of said librarian are not suitable for collection or use by said library.

Following the brief explanation covering the two bills affecting the publication and distribution of documents, the chairman introduced Dr. H. H. B. Meyer, chief bibliographer, Library of Congress, who read a most interesting paper upon "Government documents relating to the war." In this paper Dr. Meyer called attention to a goodly number of publications issued by various government departments and bureaus which were especial-

ly timely and helpful. Copies of many of these publications were passed for inspection while they were being described by Dr. Meyer.

On motion of Mr. Dullard, state librarian of New Jersey, a vote of thanks was returned to Dr. Meyer for his interesting and instructive paper and a copy requested for publication at an early date, which request Dr. Meyer stated he would be pleased to grant.

The committee on public documents was instructed to take up the question of securing for certain depository libraries the twenty publications proposed to be eliminated from congressional distribution, as stated in Section 11 of the proposed printing bill.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

GEORGE S. GODARD.

ROUND TABLE OF THE LIBRARIES OF THEOLOGY AND RELIGION

The third annual meeting of the theological round table was held Wednesday evening, July 3 at nine o'clock.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Dr. Charles R. Robinson of the Philadelphia Divinity School. A nominating committee consisting of Glen B. Ewell of Rochester, Clara M. Clark of the Bible Teachers Training School, New York City, and Mrs. C. E. Moody of the Day Missions Library at Yale University, was appointed by the president.

The first paper of the meeting was read by Miss Hollis Hering, on "The war and the mission field."

The President then spoke of the great collection of imprints before 1700 of British history and theology, known as the McAlpin collection, in the library of Union Theological Seminary. A paper prepared by Dr. Charles R. Gillett, who is in charge of this collection, was read by Julia Pettee. Dr. Gillett told how this collection, generously financed and later endowed by David Hunter McAlpin, was begun by his father, the Rev. Ezra Hall Gillett, who was interested in gathering the writings of the Deistic controversy. The collecting was continued by Dr. Charles A. Briggs. Dr. Briggs' search at first centered particularly in the writings of the Westminster Assembly of Divines; then having practically completed this collection, he turned to other controversies. As theological and state affairs are inextricably interwoven in these centuries this collection, numbering now over 15,000 titles, is a depository of source material of all kinds from the Commonwealth period to 1700, the terminal date of the collection. A very full catalog with elaborate biblio-

graphical detail, has been prepared by Dr. Gillett, and this catalog will be published as a memorial to their father by the children of Mr. McAlpin.

After Dr. Gillett's paper the subject of an evaluated list of denominational periodicals was taken up. Dr. Robinson thought there was considerable demand for such a list to aid the libraries of limited funds in the selection of these periodicals. Dr. H. P. Smith of Union Theological Seminary had furnished a list of those currently received at Union, in which Dr. Robinson noted some missing.

The last paper, on the "Exchange of duplicates," by Samuel G. Ayres of Garrett, was read by Mr. Ewell. Mr. Ayres arranges his duplicates alphabetically, lists them, and sends carbon copies of his lists to other libraries who have books to exchange. He makes it a fundamental principle that any library desiring a book on the list shall have it whether he receives its value in exchange or not. He also advises exchanging with dealers. Of the residue of unexchangeable books, selections are sent to needy institutions in the South or perhaps to some minister who has been burned out. He has distributed 5000 volumes besides hundreds of magazines and pamphlets in this way during the last six years. A lively discussion followed this paper. Mr. Collar of Grosvenor library, Buffalo, emphasized the wastefulness of disposing of duplicates for a small sum to second-hand dealers, saying "Why not give other libraries a chance at them first."

Miss Krum of the Buffalo Historical Library told of sending selected subject lists to libraries where she knew of their interest along special lines; Mr. Elwell reported that his unexchangeable duplicates were gladly received by poor denominational institutions; Prof. Root advised against either classing or arranging duplicates alphabetically, saying that he gave the duplicates a consecutive number on the shelves and employed untrained student help to list them, mimeographing copies and circulating these lists at frequent intervals. Mr. Keogh, called upon by Dr. Robinson, outlined the system in use at Yale. There seemed to be a consensus of opinion that the thing to do was to get the book where it was wanted, regardless of its exchange value—to pass it along whether anything in return was received or not.

The nominating committee reported Prof. A. S. Root of Oberlin for president and Miss Hollis Hering for secretary. These nominations were seconded and the officers duly elected.

JULIA PETTEE, *Secretary.*

Library Organizations

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

The first session of the League of Library Commissions, held in the Convention Hall at Saratoga, July 3, was made notable by the reappearance after twelve years of Dr. Melvil Dewey at an A. L. A. convention. The audience showed their esteem by rising to greet Dr. Dewey with hearty applause. Dr. Dewey spoke of the present war conditions with a spirit of optimism, showing the great opportunity of the public library in a state of society in which democracy will come to its own. To him it seems that among the many things libraries can do, the greatest service is to aid the movement for simplified spelling. As a firm conviction, he repeated the assertion of the philologist Grimm, that the greatest obstacle in the way of English linguistic domination of the world, is the absurd and unscientific spelling of the English language. To prove the rapid increase in the progress of English towards becoming the universal language of the world, he quoted statistics showing the relative increase in the last 400 years in the number of persons speaking the important modern languages. The whole tone of the address was optimistic and inspiring.

Following this address, the members of the league, in a discussion led by William R. Watson of New York, considered the progress made by the various states towards certification of librarians and standardization of libraries. Only a part of the states represented at the meeting reported any real action attempted, namely: California, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and Texas. Minnesota and Wisconsin reported their state associations at work on proposed legislation, and Iowa reported an educational campaign under way. In California, the system of state examination for librarians of county libraries has worked almost perfectly. This system does not, however, include librarians of city libraries nor county libraries, nor library assistants. In Illinois an attempt at legislation was made in a section of a county library bill, but the whole bill of a defeated, largely on account of the clause providing for certification. In Indiana, the experience of Illinois was anticipated in one legislature and in a second attempt a county bill, without the certification clause, was passed. The plan here was to certify all librarians of public libraries but not library assistants. In Massachusetts, the commission has been improved by legislation to hold examination for the registration of librarians,

but libraries are not compelled to employ registered librarians or assistants. Twenty-seven took the first examination. The New York plan is a merit rather than a certification system, and has met with rather wide approval as previously set forth in *New York Libraries* and the LIBRARY JOURNAL. In Ohio there have been several attempts at legislation for certification but without legal results. In Texas the county law passed in 1917 provides for certification of county librarians.

The general sentiment of the meeting was that certification of librarians is one of the most important objects for which the library profession can work. Altho representatives of many states felt that much educational work will be necessary before legislation can be obtained in their states, no one expressed disapproval of some plan of certification.

On the evening of July 3, the league participated in a joint meeting with the agricultural libraries section and the Association of State Libraries on the subject of food conservation. This session will be reported under the agricultural libraries section.

On the evening of July 4, the league met to discuss the "Methods of control of state supported library activities," under the leadership of Julia A. Robinson, of Iowa. Each state represented reported on the present relationship between the various state library activities and on any attempted or recently achieved consolidation.

In several of the midwestern states recent attempts or plans for consolidation were reported. The reason behind these attempts seems generally to be economy, altho it was the expressed opinion of those present that no money saving would result in such consolidation. In several states, it appeared, the State Library, more properly the Law Library or Supreme Court Library, is provided for in the constitution, so that unless the constitution should be changed, the only form of consolidation would be to bring all library activities under the State Library. This was not considered desirable as long as the State Library should be managed by the Supreme Court Judges.

There seemed to be a general opinion that proper consolidation would be desirable to save duplication of effort. Co-ordination under one board of control rather than subordination of departments under one of the others was favored. North Dakota reported a gain in dignity and no loss in independence from being co-ordinated with other educational institutions under the State Board of Regents. Other states, notably Pennsylvania, have practical consolidation because the state

librarian is ex officio secretary of the state library commission and connected with other library activities.

The value of such discussion, the president showed, was to evolve some ideal plan which could be used as a model by states establishing library systems, as a norm for states reforming their present conditions, and as a goal towards which all states might be tending even tho change does not appear imminent or desirable.

At the close of the discussion the members present, in business session, took action on the amendment to the constitution proposed by Illinois. The constitution as amended at Berkeley fixed the annual meeting at the time and place of the mid-winter meeting of the A. L. A. Council. As a consequence, no legal annual meeting could be held this last year. By common consent the Saratoga meeting was voted the annual meeting. The Illinois amendment was then adopted as follows:

Annual Meeting. The annual meeting shall be held at such time and place as the Executive Board shall decide.

After the treasurer reported a balance of \$531.20, it was voted that the executive board be authorized to invest in War Savings Stamps any amount of this balance that they thought fit.

The meeting then adjourned. At a meeting of the executive board held July 5, the secretary and treasurer, Henry N. Sanborn, resigned, and William J. Hamilton was appointed his successor.

HENRY N. SANBORN, *Secretary.*

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

The American Association of Law Libraries met in annual conference at Saratoga Springs, July 2 and 3. As was to be expected, the attendance was small, limited in the main to those members living in New York and near-by states. Two separate sessions were held, and one joint session with the National Association of State Libraries. Addresses were delivered as follows:

The president's address: Edward H. Redstone, librarian, Social Law Library, Boston, Mass.

Workings of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention: Lawrence B. Evans, state librarian, Mass.

The effect of the world war on Anglo-American legal literature: Frederick C. Hicks, law librarian, Columbia University. A brief survey of special legislation: Frank E. Chipman, president, The Boston Book Company.

Editing the New York session laws: John T. Fitzpatrick, law librarian, New York State Library.

These papers will all be published in full in the *Law Library Journal*, hence no attempt will be made to review them here.

Two committee reports of vital interest to members of the association were delivered by the chairmen. Mr. Small as chairman of the committee on legal bibliography brought us the welcome news that a check list of state bar association reports is being prepared by an Iowa librarian, and that President Redstone has a bibliography of legal periodicals in the process of compilation. Changes in price and form of the Index were the chief topics touched upon in the report of the committee on *Index to Legal Periodicals and Law Library Journal*, given by Chairman Poole. These points were discussed thoroly by the members but the final decision was that the committee should be continued with power to act in extending the index in any feasible way. Mr. Wilson of The H. W. Wilson Company, the business managers of our publications, was called upon informally to make a report upon those publications from his standpoint.

The nominating committee made the following report of officers for the year 1918-1919: President, Edward H. Redstone, Social Law Library, Boston, Mass.; first vice-president, John T. Fitzpatrick, New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.; second vice-president, Agnes Wright, Wyoming State Library, Cheyenne, Wyo.; secretary, Elizabeth B. Steere, Law Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.; treasurer, Anna M. Ryan, Buffalo Law Library, Buffalo, N. Y.; executive committee, George S. Godard, E. A. Feazel, John P. Dullard.

ELIZABETH BEAL STEERE, *Secretary*.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

The meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America was held at Saratoga, N. Y., July 5, the president, George Watson Cole, presiding.

In his preliminary remarks the president outlined the work of the society since the last meeting. Two numbers of the "Papers" have been issued and the printing of the "Census of incunabula" is well under way. The first installment of the Census appeared in the April number of the *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, and the second, in the May number, completed the letter B. For the progress in this work the society is under obligation to Dr. George Parker Winship for his voluntary services as editor, and

to the generosity of the New York Public Library which has undertaken to print the Census without cost to the society.

In order to carry on the expense of the editorial work, several friends of the society have contributed, collectively, \$2050. Of this amount there remains enough unexpended to complete the work, and leave a small surplus to carry on any supplementary work that may be deemed advisable. As planned, the Census will be completed in the December *Bulletin* of the present year. A separate edition of 300 copies will be printed for the use of the Library and 250 for the Society. Of the latter, one hundred copies are to be printed on Old Stratford paper, copies of which will be offered to subscribers at \$10 each. The money so raised, together with whatever balance there may be left of the special fund, will be used for further work in this field. As now planned, this will consist of full descriptions of the works given in the Census which have not heretofore been made. It is a source of great gratification that this project which the late Dr. John Thomson, librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia, had so much at heart, is on the eve of being accomplished, tho in a somewhat modified form.

The treasury of the society was reported in a healthy state, enough being on hand to meet the probable expenses of the fiscal year.

Several new members have been added, and the society now has 196 members of whom eight are life-members; an increase of two over those reported last year.

Proceeding to the formal program for the meeting, Mr. Cole said, preliminary to introducing the several speakers:

"It has been thought wise that the program of this session should take the form of a Memorial to Professor Willard Fiske; a man in whom are seen the best fruits of American culture; one who as librarian, bibliographer, scholar, linguist, bibliophile, collector, philanthropist, and library benefactor made his influence felt from the icy north to the tropics—from Iceland to Egypt. A native of the Empire State, he chose the realm of literature as his field of activity and mastered it as few of his compatriots have done. His death was a loss to both hemispheres and called forth expressions of grief and appreciation on both sides of the Atlantic."

Professor Horatio S. White of Harvard University, then being introduced, began by explaining a number of photographs of Professor Fiske and of his homes both in Ithaca and Florence, which he had brought with him

and placed on exhibition. Attention was then called to the printed works of which he was the author, and the catalogs of the Dante, Petrarch, Icelandic, and Runic collections which he bequeathed to Cornell University. Mention was also made of the different places in which accounts of these collections are to be found. The professor then read the first paper on the program, "An introductory sketch of the life and labors of Professor Fiske." This was followed by one on "Willard Fiske as a bibliographer," by Mary Fowler, the compiler of the catalog of the Petrarch collection. Her paper, owing to her absence, was read by Willard Austen, librarian of Cornell University.

At this point the program was interrupted in order to give Mr. Wyer, the director of the New York State Library (who had to leave before the close of the meeting) an opportunity to say a word regarding the library of the Bibliographical Society, which, in accordance with a vote passed at the meeting in Louisville, is now in the State Library School at Albany. There being some uncertainty as to whether all of the material belonging to the society had been received, he put himself in communication with Dr. Carlton, of the Newberry Library, and Mr. Josephson, of the John Crerar Library, in order to find out whether any more still remained in Chicago. Owing to this fact, the printing of the list of the books in the library had been deferred, but it will be taken up as soon as Mr. Wyer is satisfied that the entire library has been received at Albany.

The regular program was then resumed, the next number being a paper by Mr. Haldór Hermannsson on "The Icelandic collection formed by Professor Fiske, now at Cornell University." In the absence of Mr. Hermannsson, this paper was read by Theodore Wesley Koch, of the Library of Congress, who made the catalog of the Dante collection. The concluding number of this memorial program, "Recollections of Professor Fiske and a trip to Iceland," was read by Prof. William H. Carpenter, provost of Columbia University, New York. He gave a graphic account of a winter spent in Iceland and of a journey to the interior of the island, during which several places of historic interest were visited.

The report of the secretary, Henry O. Severance, in his absence, was then read by W. W. Bishop, secretary *pro tem*. This was followed by the report of the treasurer, Frederick W. Faxon, read, in abstract, by Mr. Bishop, Mr. Faxon having been called home on business.

A report of the progress made on the "Census of incunabula," by Dr. George Parker Winship, was then read by the president, followed by a report of the treasurer of the special fund for that work. These reports will appear in detail in the publications of the society.

The report of the nominating committee was then read as follows: President, George Watson Cole; first vice-president, H. H. B. Meyer; second vice-president, J. C. M. Hanson; secretary, Henry O. Severance; treasurer, Frederick W. Faxon; member of the Council, Aksel G. S. Josephson. These officers were duly elected. At the suggestion of the nominating committee the selection of an editor, owing to the resignation of A. G. S. Josephson, who has felt obliged to relinquish the duties of that position, was left to the council with power.

GEORGE WATSON COLE.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

The National Association of State Libraries held its twenty-first annual meeting at Saratoga Springs, July 2 to 5. There were two separate and two joint sessions, one of the latter a symposium on libraries and the food problem held jointly with the League of Library Commissions and the Agricultural Libraries Section of the American Library Association.

The first joint session was held with the American Association of Law Libraries on Tuesday afternoon, July 2. Dr. Lawrence B. Evans, librarian of the Massachusetts State Library, presented a paper on the workings of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, dealing particularly with the work of the Commission to Compile Data of which he is a member. William P. Capes, director of the Bureau of Municipal Information of the New York State Conference of Mayors and Other City Officials, contributed a very full and detailed account of the methods of work of the bureau, illustrating by examples the value of this unique system of team-work among municipalities.

The State Library's contribution to war work was the subject matter of the Tuesday evening session. James I. Wyer, Jr., director of the New York State Library, described the library's plan for collecting material on the state's part in the war with the co-operation of local libraries. The Connecticut Military Census was described and its functions explained by George S. Godard, librarian of the Connecticut State Library.

A round table on legislative reference work

and state document exchanges was held on Thursday evening. William E. Hannan, legislative reference librarian of the New York State Library, told of the advertising methods used in the New York State Library, to overcome the handicap of being in a separate building from the legislature. Demarchus C. Brown, leading the discussion on document exchanges, reiterated the recommendations made at the 1908 session that a systematic effort be made to induce all states to make exchanges thru the state libraries. A suggestion made by letter by Miss Marvin of Oregon that all but the very essential sendings be discontinued during the war was not approved. The need was emphasized of a law requiring delivery of a certain specified number of documents for use in exchange, because of the frequency with which documents get out of print before exchange distribution can be made. Resolutions were adopted urging a federal law to make obligatory the distribution to state libraries by the Superintendent of Documents of any desired bill of a public nature, and of the printed reports of all public Congressional hearings. It was voted to appoint a committee on the care and exchange of state documents, and to refer to it the question of a revised edition of the pamphlet by Ernest J. Reece on "State documents for libraries," published by the University of Illinois in 1915.

George S. Godard, chairman, reported for the committee on a national legislative information service that war conditions had made it impossible to get support for the resumption of publication of the Official Index to State Legislation. The committee, however, was continued.

The joint committee on a skeleton index to statute law, Gertrude E. Woodard, chairman, recommended that a tentative index be prepared thru co-operation of the legislative reference departments of the several states with a central revising committee to be appointed by the two associations, and that legislative reference departments use their influence to have it adopted as a guide by the persons who in the several states prepare the indexes to the legislation of 1919. It was voted to continue the committee with power to carry out the suggestions made.

An amendment to the constitution, to make the constitution more easily amended by dropping out the provision requiring action by two successive conventions, was introduced and passed to the next convention for final action. A motion was carried that the executive committee be guided by the action

of the American Library Association in deciding whether to postpone further meetings until after the war.

The convention passed memorial resolutions on the death of James L. Gillis, librarian of the California State Library and formerly president of the association. Resolutions were also passed deploring the action of the state of Ohio in removing from office for political reasons Charles B. Galbreath, state librarian.

The officers elected to serve for 1918-19 were: President, Milton J. Ferguson, state librarian of California; first vice-president, Lawrence B. Evans, state librarian of Massachusetts; second vice-president, Mrs. Maud Barker Cobb, state librarian of Georgia; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Eva May Fowler, acting librarian, Illinois State Library.

ELIZABETH M. SMITH.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

The first session of the Special Libraries Association was held Thursday evening, July 4, in one of the parlors of the Grand Union Hotel at Saratoga. Owing to the resignation of Dr. C. C. Williamson, John A. Lapp, vice-president, presided on motion. He urged that special attention be given to increasing the membership and suggested the formation of groups within the association, as for commercial, legislative and medical libraries. He also outlined the desirability, in his view, of holding the annual meeting of the S. L. A. at a time and place other than that of the A. L. A. conference, and there was general discussion, both pro and con, of this latter suggestion.

A report was received from the war service committee, R. H. Johnston, of the Bureau of Railway Economics, chairman, reviewing its efforts to co-operate with the American Library Association in war work. It had been felt that members of the Special Libraries Association were especially well qualified to supply camp libraries with material or information in special or technical fields, and for this reason the War Service Committee, appointed by the president shortly after this country entered the war, had been endorsed at the Louisville meeting. The committee's report, however, showed that despite untiring efforts on the part of its chairman, the co-operation proposed had not been welcomed by the A. L. A., whose war committee felt that the needs of the camp libraries for technical material could be met by ordinary public library methods. Realizing that to a large extent this was true, the committee confined itself to quiet co-opera-

tion with individual camp libraries which expressed a desire for special assistance; in a number of cases the resources of special libraries were drawn upon, and thru their influence also several publishers of technical books and periodicals contributed their publications to camp libraries.

Notwithstanding the chairman's belief that "the opportunities for special service might have been placed with more effect by the A. L. A. before the camp libraries," he expressed his admiration for the war work accomplished by the A. L. A. and recommended the discontinuance of the committee. It might fairly be said in passing, that this report was the most clean-cut, businesslike document presented at any of the sessions of the association.

Thirty-five were present at the second session, held Friday afternoon, July 5. Mr. Lapp, presiding, recalled the organizing of the association at Bretton Woods, nine years before, and spoke at length concerning the fundamental characteristics of the special library and the service it should render. His contention that the public libraries of the country are not even to-day alive to their responsibilities and that only about ten per cent. of them are rendering complete and effective reference service was vigorously combated by Charles A. George, of the Elizabeth, N. J., Free Public library and others, who argued that the public library is not called upon to duplicate the work of the special library. However beneficial this discussion may have been in "clearing the air," to use an expression employed by some of the speakers, it had the unfortunate effect, because of its length, of crowding from the program all papers save one, that by Miss A. G. Cross, librarian of the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., who described briefly the work of the great number of libraries maintained by Federal departments, boards and bureaus, at the national capital, many of which have sprung into being since our entrance into the war.

At the evening session on the same day, also held in the club room, forty were present. J. H. Friedel, librarian of the National Industrial Conference Board, acted as secretary. The question was brought up as to what part special libraries could take in war service. Upon motion of Mr. Friedel, it was voted that the incoming president appoint a committee to memorialize the federal government's Committee on Public Information, offering to place at its service the resources of the special libraries of the country, and to draw up a plan of co-operation with that committee in war service.

John D. Wolcott, librarian of the U. S. Bureau of Education, spoke of the work of fifteen newly-organized libraries in government departments at Washington.

Kenneth Walker, librarian of the New Jersey Zinc Company, spoke upon "Purchasing in a special library." It was evident from the discussion which followed that there is a decided variation in the purchasing methods of different special libraries; that while in some cases, as with the larger corporations, special librarians are hampered by their dependence upon a central purchasing office which orders books in the same manner as pins, window-screens or floor-mops, in other cases, as with libraries of membership associations, the librarian has considerable freedom in purchasing.

Papers by A. B. Lindsey on "The follow-up system of the Bureau of Railway Economics" and by C. R. Green, librarian of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, on "The special library as an aid to agricultural development" were not read, but the chairman announced that the former paper at least would appear in *Special Libraries*.

On motion of Mr. Friedel, the executive committee was instructed to formulate a plan for central registration of applicants for special library work.

Caroline E. Williams, librarian of the Dupont-de Nemours Powder Company's experiment station at Wilmington, Del., was chosen secretary of the association, and J. H. Friedel was made a member of the executive committee. The selection of a president and vice-president was entrusted to a committee composed of the executive committee and three other members; this committee as finally made up consists of Misses Williams and Ethel M. Johnson, and Messrs. Lapp, Handy, Lee, Friedel and R. H. Johnston.

W. N. SEAVER.

Library Schools

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The bibliographical and thesis work incidental to the advanced courses for 1917-18 has been elective. The aim has been to include it only where the proper person and a suitable problem could be brought together, and to allow in the cases of other students the substitution of the equivalent in class hours. The bibliographical assignments which have been made this year have been designedly of too comprehensive a nature for completion within the limits of the course, the plan having been to accept, as meeting the

requirements, one hundred hours of satisfactory work applied as part of a larger task. In accordance with this, credit toward the diploma has been given in 1917-18 to Eleanor Duncan in connection with a compilation relating to the "Irish renaissance"; to Lurene McDonald for her "International finance and foreign investments"; and to Emma Pafort for work on "Cartels in Germany." The following bibliographies and theses, begun in former years, have been submitted recently:

The biography of English librarians: a bibliography. By Corabel Bien.

The community center library. By Mrs. R. R. Anderson.

School stories: a bibliography. By Frances G. Burdick.

Submarines: a list of references in the New York Public Library. By Mary Ethel Jameson.

Notable private book collections in the United States since 1890. By Jessie Scott Millener.

Edith Tiemann has been appointed registrar at the school, to fill the place of Juliette A. Handerson, resigned. Miss Tiemann is a graduate of Smith College, holds the certificate and diploma of the Library School of the New York Public Library, and for five years has been first assistant at the Jackson Square branch of the New York Public Library. Her new duties begin September 1.

Recent appointments are as follows:

Isabel Davidson (Library School of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, 1912-13) who took advanced work at the Library School of the New York Public Library in 1917-18, to the library of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Alice M. Dunlap, 1917-18, to be reviser and general assistant at the Library School of the New York Public Library.

Mary E. Ferguson, 1917-18, to the staff of the library of the United Engineering Societies, New York City.

Ramona Reed, 1917-18, to the lending department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

Leonore Tafel (Drexel Institute Library School, 1913-14) who took advanced work at the Library School of the New York Public Library in 1917-18, to be second assistant at the library of the New Jersey Zinc Company, New York City.

Special entrance examinations are to be held on Saturday, August 31, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 1 p. m., and the hours of 2 to 6 p. m.

ERNEST J. REECE, *Principal*.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Final examinations June 5 to 11 closed the work of the second semester. Commencement occurred on the evening of June 12, and was made notable by its speaker, Prof. Richard Green Moulton, of the University of Chicago, who took for his subject "Fiction as an independent interpretation of life." The exercises were held in the auditorium of the city library to accommodate the large attendance of guests who completely filled the hall. Thirty-one students were graduated. Preceding the exercises a class supper was

given at the capitol café, with fifty-one covers for the faculty, the students and their guests. There was a class picnic for the faculty and students on June 1 at Turvillwood.

Entrance examinations for the class of 1919 were held on June 14. The Summer Session opened on June 24, with thirty-three in attendance, twenty-three taking the general course for public library work, and ten the course for teacher-librarians. Of those in attendance, twenty-nine are from Wisconsin, and one each from Illinois, Montana, North Dakota, and Kansas.

Further positions for the class of 1918 are announced as follows:

Josephine F. Clarke, senior assistant, branch department, New York Public Library.

Maude V. Dickinson, organizer, Marathon County Training School Library, Wausau, Wisconsin.

Marie Houston, reviser, Summer Session, Wisconsin Library School.

Mary R. Kobetich, assistant reference librarian, Seattle Public Library.

Elizabeth Royce, head of circulation department, Waterloo (Iowa) Public Library.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor*.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

At the alumni supper the celebrating classes united with the class of 1918 to present the school with \$100 to be used to convert the roof of the library stack just outside the west windows of the class rooms into a roof garden. This has long been a pet project of Miss Gooch, and the twentieth celebration of her class was made the occasion for its realization.

Fourteen members of the class of 1918 left salaried positions to come to the school. With the desire of seeing how much the course added to the earning capacity of these students, we averaged their salaries before and after, and found that there was an advance of \$280 in the salaries of the group.

A second examination for admission to the class of 1919 will be held Sept. 6. This may be taken either at the library or at the applicant's home. School opens Sept. 16.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

[Notes of other library schools have been held over for the next issue, for lack of space.—Ed. L. J.]

Review

CLARKE, EDITH E. Guide to the use of United States government publications. Boston: The F. W. Faxon Co. 308 p. O. \$2.50 n. (Useful reference series.)

Many qualifications unite in the author of this volume to promise an exceptionally in-

formed and useful book in this broad but intensively cultivated field. And the promise is richly fulfilled. Miss Clarke was the first chief of cataloging in the newly organized office of the Superintendent of Documents, 1896-98; as compiler of the early numbers of the Monthly Catalogue, volumes 1-2 of the Document Catalogue and volume 1 of the Document Index she did much to establish the sound principles and the admirable practice which have always marked the bibliographic work of that important office. As a librarian of long service in both principal and auxiliary posts and in differing types of libraries she acquired that first-hand experience which alone entitles one to speak of Government publications. To this she has added some years of instruction of the subject in the Syracuse University Library School and a later thoro study of the research and findings of the Printing Investigation Commission and the development and content of that law which, for the past nine years, the Joint Committee on Printing vainly has sought to enact.

The book is a rich mine of accurate information, revealing on every page nuggets of fact, footnote, reference and quotation. One is easily persuaded that very little which a librarian ever will need to know about the subject has escaped the tireless and painstaking author. It is written not only out of full knowledge but (as the scientific historians would say) is thoroly "documented" with near 200 foot-notes, 35 pages of bibliography (over 500 separate references) and a 20-page index.

Its aim, its proposed (and varied) appeal are thus stated by the author—"the work is not intended only as a manual for instruction in library schools; nor for depository libraries only. It has the needs of depositories, chiefly of those which are public libraries, largely in view, of those which are college libraries somewhat. But the needs of the state libraries and the largest libraries which maintain documents departments it regards not a whit. . . . Also the writer would be glad if she could enroll among those whom the book can help, the growing number of students and teachers who use the national publications."

That "state libraries and the largest libraries which maintain documents departments" are thus left in outer darkness is due to the keynote—the very sensible basic premise of the book that Government publications in libraries are no different from other books, are not a sacro-sanct class of books calling for separate and peculiar esoteric treatment

but should be given the same footing as any other books and their publishing should be conducted on the same principles and methods as publishing business in private hands. This conceded, the book is in fact thru its comprehensiveness and its extensive bibliographic apparatus of the highest value to all libraries.

In one part or another the book also consciously addresses itself now to the immature student of library science, now to the untrained librarian of the small library (tho just here with rather formidable mien it is feared), again to the depository library and frequently—and with the most unsparing criticism, the utmost frankness and a relentless citation of damning chapter and verse—to any one who is or may become interested and influential in directing Government printing policies. Federal printing scandals are cataloged, waste and duplication laid bare; inefficiencies of management and method are indicted, ignorance and indifference in administration are censured and unerringly ascribed to its control by a shifting political committee and to the choice and dismissal of Public Printer and Superintendent of Documents for partisan, not professional reasons.

Miss Clarke's account, naturally and properly is fullest since 1895—a date which, no matter what reforms still press for achievement, surely marks the end of the Dark Ages of document distribution and cataloging—when the present printing law was passed and the Documents office and work created. Due credit is given Dr. Ames for his excellent pioneer work in the Interior department, Poore's Descriptive Catalogue is noted as including early documents, yet there is too little in this very useful volume to show that the Congressional Set had a copious and significant (if not a bibliographically attractive) existence before the 15th Congress. Gen. Greely's checklists appear only as items in the bibliographies, the valuable American State Papers are nowhere noted nor is any attempt made to indicate the extent, high historical and social value and peculiar bibliographic difficulties of these earliest documents.

Miss Clarke is first and most ardently a cataloger and bibliographer and it is these aspects (especially their conservative aspects) of this difficult subject that are accorded most space, the most circumstantial discussion, the keenest and most cogent argument and an intensity of conviction now and then (as on p. 66-67) fairly picturesque and compelling.

Looking more closely at the substance and structure of the book it may fairly be said that while the author knows an amazing

amount about her subject, she is not equally gifted in logical arrangement and clear and unencumbered exposition. The matter too often is not firmly knit together (especially true of Part I); there are too many sentences which might and should be clearer, e. g., "As has been seen, the subject of the activity of Congress is in the form of bills and resolutions" p. 140; and there is enough general vagueness or diffuseness to contrast oddly and unfavorably with the author's evident and well-known mastery of the subject. The book would be the better for a careful tho not extensive clarifying, re-arrangement and compression.

J. I. WYER, JR.

[It should be added that Miss Clarke in her book persistently continues to urge the principle of government publication consistently upheld by the A. L. A. committee and by the LIBRARY JOURNAL, of independent publication of the documents of the executive departments submitted to Congress rather than as parts of the numbered Congressional series in which they are so easily lost to sight except by the expert user. This "counsel" of perfection must remain the standard aim, despite any compromise forced by the unwillingness of Congress to omit from the Congressional series any documents whatever addressed to the Congress and thus making part of its record.—Ed. L. J.]

Librarians

ALLEN, Amy, B.L.S. New York State Library School, 1912, resigned her position in the catalog department of the Cincinnati Public Library to take charge of the cataloging at the University of Kentucky Library, Lexington.

BAKER, Charles M., B.L.S. New York State Library School 1918, has gone to Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., as assistant camp librarian.

BALZ, Leonard, Jr., chief of the registration department, Public Library, St. Louis, Mo., is assistant at the Camp Library, Camp Hancock, Georgia.

BAXTER, Ethel L., New York State Library School 1917-18, has been appointed temporary assistant in the New York State Library School.

BEACH, Harriet A., formerly of the Buffalo Public Library, is hospital librarian at Camp Hancock, Georgia.

BEAL, Helen Marjorie, Carnegie 1914, has resigned her position of children's librarian of the Hazelwood branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

BECKFORD, Esther, Simmons 1917, was married July 3 to Charles Wesley Williams.

BEECH, Ruth S., Wisconsin 1918, has been appointed children's librarian at the Public Library at Fond du Lac, Wis.

BLANCHARD, M. Gertrude, Carnegie 1910, has been appointed librarian of the West End branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

BRONK, Clara L., New York State Library School 1914-15, has resigned as assistant in the Lake Erie College Library to take a similar position at Wells College, Aurora, N. Y.

CALKINS, Ruth H., New York State Library School 1913-14, has resigned her position as assistant in the Wellesley College Library to become assistant branch librarian at the Bushwick branch of the Brooklyn Public Library.

CAMPER, Elta, California 1917, has resigned her position in the California State Library to spend some time at her home in Berkeley.

CARLTON, Marjorie F., Wisconsin 1917, is index clerk in the Bureau of Ordnance, Quartermaster General's Office.

CLARK, Charlotte, Wisconsin 1917, who completed the training course for children's librarians in the Cleveland Public Library during the year, has been elected children's librarian of the Chisholm (Minn.) Public Library.

CONGDON, Fern L., Wisconsin 1914, has been appointed cataloger in the Superior (Wis.) Public Library. Since graduation she has been on the staff of the Wisconsin Historical Library.

COOK, F. H., of the Public Library, Dayton, Ohio, is assisting at the Camp Library, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

COX, Mary Frances, Carnegie 1916, is doing substitute work in the children's department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

DALE, Mary, county librarian, Los Angeles, Cal., is hospital librarian at Camp Kearny, Cal.

DANIELS, Esther, Riverside 1914, librarian, Boys' High School, Riverside, has returned from her one year leave of absence which she spent at the University of California, Berkeley. She is a member of the teaching force of the summer school 1918, Riverside.

DAVIS, Elizabeth L., New York State Library School 1913-14, was married on June 29, to Wright McCallip at Sag Harbor, N. Y.

DEARBORN, Virginia, Riverside 1914, Pomona College 1918, is employed in the Public Library at El Paso, Texas.

DICK, Jane, director of branch libraries under the Los Angeles Library Board and the Los Angeles Playgrounds Commission, is hospital librarian at Camp Logan, Texas.

DRURY, F. K. W., assistant librarian, Univ. of Illinois Library, Urbana, Ill., is to take charge of the Camp Library at Camp Wadsworth, S. C., August 15.

ELSE, Ethel E., Wisconsin 1915, has been appointed assistant field librarian for the South Dakota Free Library Commission, at Pierre. Miss Else has been cataloger at the Madison (Wis.) Free Library since her graduation.

FANNING, Elizabeth L., Simmons 1916, was married July 2 to Charles Holloway Crennan.

FARR, F. K., librarian, Lane Theological Seminary, Cincinnati, Ohio, is assisting at the Camp Library, Camp Sherman, Ohio.

FAXON, F. W., long known in library circles as the chairman of the A. L. A. Travel Committee and former secretary of the American Library Association, has purchased the Library Department of The Boston Book Co., of which he has been manager for over twenty years. He will continue the business under the name of the F. W. Faxon Co., at the same address as of old, 83 Francis St., Back Bay, Boston.

FLETCHER, Robert S., librarian, Amherst College Library, Amherst, Mass., is assisting at the Camp Library, Camp Mills, N. Y.

FREDERICK, Frances, New York State Library School 1917-18, has taken a position with the Detroit Public Library.

FRIEDEL, Esther, Wisconsin 1914, has accepted the position of librarian of the Public Schools of Bisbee, Ariz. She has been in the children's department in the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library for the last three years.

GIBSON, Mrs. Adelno (Mabel E. Leonard), B.L.S. New York State Library School 1906, has received an appointment on the staff of the University of Chicago Library.

GILCHRIST, Captain Donald B., B.L.S. New York State Library School 1915, was married on June 26 to Ella M. Trowbridge at Des Moines, Ia.

GLOVER, Freda M., Wisconsin 1913, who has been children's librarian in the East Portland branch of the Portland Public Library, has accepted a part time position in the children's department of the Seattle Public Library, taking several courses in the University of Washington in addition to her library work.

GODDARD, William Dean, librarian, Deborah Cook Sayles Library, Pawtucket, R. I., is assisting in the work of the Library War Service in the Charleston Naval District.

GORSE, Edwin Sue, from the King's County Library, Hanford, Cal., is hospital librarian at Camp Bowie.

HALLSTED, Sarah, B.L.S. New York State Library School 1915, will succeed Paul R. Byrne, B.L.S. 1915, as librarian of the National Bank of Commerce in New York City. Miss Hallsted became first assistant in the National Bank of Commerce last December.

HARPER, E. C., of the State Library, Albany, N. Y., returns to Camp Upton, N. Y., August 1, as assistant in the Camp Library.

HAWKINS, Eleanor E., head cataloger of the Chicago Historical Society, has accepted the position of organizer at the Public Library of Bridgeport, Conn.

HOLZBERG, Ethel, Library School of the New York Public Library 1916-17, has resigned from the staff of the Cincinnati Public Library to become chief of files in the Production Division of the United States Ordnance Department. Miss Holzberg is located at Cincinnati.

HOWARD, Anna, New York State Library School 1918, has been appointed index and catalog clerk in the Office of the Quartermaster General at Washington, D. C.

HUMPHREY, Mary Brown, Pratt 1918, formerly librarian of the Girls' High School in Louisville, has been made reference librarian at the State College, Pullman, Wash.

INGRAM, Lottie N., Wisconsin 1914, has been elected librarian of the Wellington

(Kan.) Public Library, resigning her position as reference librarian in the Superior (Wis.) Public Library.

IRISH, Marguerite, St. Louis Training Class 1916, has resigned from the catalog department of the St. Louis Public Library to accept the position of assistant librarian at the Missouri State University School of Mines and Metallurgy at Rolla, Mo.

JEFFERS, LeRoy, manager of the circulation department book order office in the New York Public Library, was married to Rose Miller Saturday afternoon, June 29, at the home of the bride, in Connecticut.

JOHNSTON, Mary Jane, Carnegie 1914, has been acting as substitute assistant in the Carnegie Library School during June and July.

KAUTZ, Dorothy, Wisconsin 1911, died in Des Moines, Iowa, April 11. She had been acting as secretary in the office of the state director of the Red Cross and was under appointment for work in France, when she was taken ill with scarlet fever.

KEATOR, Alfred D., recently of the Carleton College Library, has been elected librarian of the University of North Dakota. Mr. Keator is serving as assistant librarian at Camp Humphreys, Va., during July and August.

KELLOW, Ethel, Carnegie 1911, has been appointed librarian of the Coolidge Corner branch, Brookline Public Library, Brookline, Mass.

KENDIG, Katharine, Library School of the New York Public Library 1916-17, has been appointed second assistant in the library of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, New York. Miss Kendig was formerly on the staff of the East Orange (N. J.) Free Public Library.

KIEMLE, Katherine, Wisconsin 1910, has been made librarian of the Benson Polytechnic School, Portland, a high school for boys. She has been on the staff of the Portland (Ore.) Library Association for several years.

KIMBALL, Theodora, Simmons 1908, has been made an editor of *Landscape Architecture*, the official organ of the American Society of Landscape Architects.

KNIGHT, Marion A., New York State Library School 1903, resigned her position with the H. W. Wilson Company to accept the

librarianship of the United States Rubber Company Library, New York City.

LANCEFIELD, Hilda M., B.L.S., New York State Library School 1916, joined the staff of the Brooklyn Public Library in August as assistant branch librarian.

LEETE, John H., director of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, is on temporary leave of absence in Washington where he is in charge of the classification and codification of all war department material.

LITTLE, Elizabeth W., New York State Library School 1915-16, has resigned her position with the Wells College Library to take a place on the staff of the Detroit Public Library.

LUTHER, Mrs. Jessie L., Wisconsin 1913, acting reference librarian of the Calgary (Alberta) Public Library, has been elected to a similar position in the Superior (Wis.) Public Library.

McDOWELL, Ella R., librarian, Danbury Library, Danbury, Conn., goes to Camp Devens, Mass., as assistant in the Camp Library beginning August 1.

McKILLOP, Samuel A., director of extension, Public Library, Milwaukee, Wis., is assisting in the Camp Library at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Ill.

McLAUGHLIN, Ruth, California 1917, temporarily acting as assistant in the Colusa County Free Library, has returned to her position as assistant in the Sutro Branch, San Francisco, of the California State Library.

MILLER, Mrs. Minnie Dearing, librarian of the Jefferson branch, Free Public Library, Louisville, Ky., is hospital librarian at Camp Taylor, Ky.

MOEHLMAN, Lillian E., Wisconsin 1917, has accepted the appointment of cataloger in the Madison (Wis.) Free Library.

MUNN, Dorothy, Simmons 1911, has been appointed assistant in the Winchester Repeating Arms Company Library at New Haven, Conn.

NORTON, Ruth, New York State Library School 1915-16, has been appointed librarian of the Washington Junior High School of Rochester, N. Y.

PERKINS, Hildegard, Western Reserve 1917, has been appointed to a position in the U. S. Signal Corps office, War Department.

PICKETT, Amelia T., Carnegie 1916, will begin her duties August 1 as librarian of the Sarah Sargent Paine Memorial Library, Painesdale, Mich.

PIERCE, Marian Marshall, Carnegie 1914-15, has resigned as children's librarian of the Public Library, Flint, Mich.

POTTS, Marion E., Wisconsin 1912, acting-assistant in the Municipal Library in the extension division of the University of Wisconsin, has accepted a government position in the statistical department of the shipping board, Washington, D. C.

PRATT, Ada M., Wisconsin 1915, who has served as assistant field librarian for the South Dakota Free Library Commission has resigned, to accept the librarianship of the Watertown (S. Dak.) Carnegie library.

ROBB, Ena, Library School of the New York Public Library 1912-16, has left for France on war service.

RUPP, Alica, Library School of the New York Public Library 1913-15, is connected with the Embarkation Division of the United States War Department, Washington.

SHARP, Kathryn, from the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh, Pa., is assistant in the New York Dispatch Office of the Library War Service.

SHELP, Blanche B., Wisconsin 1917, has received appointment as librarian of the Panama Canal Zone. For the past year she was librarian and taught office methods in the Scudder School, New York.

SKARSTEDT, Marcus, librarian, Public Library, Evanston, Ill., is camp librarian at Camp Pike, Ark.

SLAUGHTER, Dell Pemberton, Riverside 1917, is index and catalog clerk at Washington, D. C.

SMITH, Gladys, Wisconsin 1912, has accepted the position as secretary to the librarian of the Spokane (Wash.) Public Library.

SMITH, Ora I., from the Grinnell College Library, Grinnell, Iowa, is hospital librarian at Camp Sevier, S. C.

SPICER, Inez, New York State Library School 1913-14, has received an appointment as index and catalog clerk in the Office of the Quartermaster General at Washington, D. C.

STAUFFER, Robert E., New York State Library School 1917-18, is filling a temporary

appointment as assistant in the reference section of the New York State Library.

STEARNS, Helen J., who is the head of the traveling library work of the Library of Hawaii in Honolulu, has been granted a six months' leave of absence and has come to the United States. She will spend part of the time at her home in Cleveland and part in traveling thru the East.

STEWART, Lavina, Wisconsin 1913, assistant cataloger at the University of Wyoming has been chosen for similar work at Grinnell College for next year.

STRETTON, Ruth H., of Woburn, Mass., has been appointed to the staff of the Somerville Public Library.

SWERIC, Vivian, Wisconsin 1917, received promotion in March to the librarianship of the Wheeler branch, Public Library, Evansville, Ind.

THOMAS, Anna B., of the Public Library, Youngstown, Ohio, has joined the Headquarters staff of the Library War Service, Washington, D. C.

VOSPER, Zaidee B., New York State Library School 1918, will return to the staff of the Detroit Public Library in October.

WALKLEY, Raymond L., B.L.S. New York State Library School 1913, and assistant librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library, was married on June 28 to Frances E. Day at Minneapolis, Minn.

WEST, Eva, Riverside 1914, has completed a year at Leland Stanford Jr. University and will take Lillian Dickson's place at Riverside Public Library during the summer as reference librarian. It has been announced that Miss West will take a position in the Lane Medical School Library next fall.

WIGGINS, Harry H., from the Lebanon University Library, Lebanon, Ohio, is assistant in the Camp Library at Camp Taylor, Ky.

WILKIN, Ralph H., librarian, Supreme Court Library, Springfield, Ill., is assisting in the Camp Library at Camp Grant, Ill.

WOODWARD, Emma, assistant librarian, Public Library, Wilmington, N. C., is assisting in the Camp Library at Camp Lee, Va.

WRIGHT, Ethel Connett, Carnegie 1909, has been made chief of the children's department of the Public Library, Toledo, Ohio.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

MAINE

Augusta. In anticipation of the opening of the legislative reference department of the State Library authorized by the last legislature, there has been considerable shifting of other departments so that the new department may be most accessible for the legislators. The department will be under the charge of Marion Brainard.

Brunswick. Gerald G. Wilder, librarian of Bowdoin college, in his annual report for the year ending June 19, 1918, gives the number of volumes in the library as 118,344, the accession during the year being 2555. The library received 600 volumes of poetry and classical literature, the bequest of Isaac Bassett Choate and more than 600 volumes, the gift of Mrs. Thomas Laughlin and her daughter, Mrs. James A. Clarke of Portland. This collection contains nearly all of the first edition of the early political economists as well as many volumes of recent date. From Hon. Augustus F. Moulton of Portland, class of 1873, the library received a copy of the "Memorials of Maine," compiled by him. It is of interest to record, says Mr. Wilder, that a set of the Outward Bound edition of the works of Rudyard Kipling, purchased during the year, was recently the property of Captain Franz von Papen.

North Jay. The Niles Memorial Library was dedicated Friday evening, June 28, with suitable exercises in its memorial hall. The library is the gift of the four sons and two daughters of Varennes and Mehitable Niles, who spent their entire life in Jay. The building is two stories high, of brick and granite. The sum of \$5000 has been given for its maintenance by the donors.

VERMONT

Burlington. During May the work of moving the State Library to its new quarters from the State House was largely completed. About 77,000 books and pamphlets were moved. The stock of state publications including session laws, court reports, statutes and department reports and other public document which the State Library distributes either by sale or gift were not moved during May but will probably be transferred to the new building during the summer.

MASSACHUSETTS

Holyoke. The success of the branch of the Public Library opened in the Rosary building in ward one has been so marked that library officials are considering opening a second delivery room in South Holyoke this fall.

Lenox. Andrew Carnegie has given a fund for a new electric lighting system for the Lenox Library, a fund for recataloging the library has been given by F. Augustus Schermerhorn and Grenville L. Winthrop has given money for the restoration of the library building to its original Colonial design.

Lynn. A petition has been presented to the board of trustees of the Public Library for the opening of a reading room in East Lynn. Residents in this section now have to pay double carfare to visit the library building.

Northampton. Miss Josephine Clark, librarian of Smith College, has a farm in Chesterfield, a town about fifteen miles away, which is being worked by Smith College girls. The girls work in relays, each unit covering a period of two weeks between rests. The farm is planted to two acres of beans, five acres of potatoes and several acres of sweet corn and vegetables. Some of the girls are assisting on neighborhood farms during the season.

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport. The new North End and East Bridgeport branches of the Public Library were opened in July, with an initial stock of about 4000 volumes in each building. The branches will be open afternoons and evenings, and messenger service will be maintained between the branches and the main building.

New Haven. Some interesting gifts were announced at the alumni luncheon at commencement in June. Besides the gift of \$100,000 from Mrs. James Harvey Williams for the benefit of the Yale University Press, in memory of Earl Trumbull Williams, '10, a gift of \$400,000 from William L. Harkness, '81, was noteworthy. Interesting news of future plans was revealed by Dr. Hadley. The new Harkness gift is to provide an educational building on the campus where Dwight hall now stands, to contain lecture and class

rooms and offices. Dwight hall will be transferred to the library next door, and ultimately the library is to have a new library building in a more central location, with sufficient room for growth. The present library buildings and the site they occupy have been relinquished to the college for its development. Another interesting announcement was that Nathan Hale's commission as captain in the Continental Army had been presented to Yale by Mrs. W. A. Read, of New York, as a memorial to her son, Ensign Curtis Seaman Read, who died for his country while still an undergraduate at Yale. An autograph letter by Nathan Hale went with it.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Albany. In his annual report of the State Library for 1917 James I. Wyer, Jr., the librarian, prefaces the detailed reports of the various divisions with an introductory statistical statement. The total resources of the library are estimated at 449,542 volumes (6936 in the library for the blind, 88,508 in the traveling libraries, and the rest in the general collection), and 150,000 pamphlets. There were 1542 institutions on the exchange mailing lists, to whom 36,296 state publications were sent on exchange account. Circulation for the year was 42,082 in the general library, 12,488 in the library for the blind, and 58,260 thru 1502 traveling libraries sent out. The total number of students in the Library School was 82, including attendants at the summer sessions. The staff numbered 120, including State Library, Library School, Educational Extension Division, School Libraries Division, and bindery. Appropriations for the year were \$265,076.36. The principal expenditures were \$107,122.03 for salaries for all divisions, \$42,845.10 for books, serials and binding, \$39,925.58 for grants to free public libraries and for their benefit, and \$63,328.08 for grants to school libraries. The possibilities for war service are reviewed in the report, both those actually undertaken and those projected for which special authorization and appropriation will be needed. Besides building up its collection of military books into a more adequate military library, a bibliography of the more important magazine articles on all related medical and surgical topics has been kept. The most important publication of the legislative reference section was Legislation bulletin 42, "Property exempt from taxation in the forty-eight states." Active work was resumed on the indexes of legislation and some progress made. In the law library the most important work undertaken was the systematic effort to restore the

collection of cases and briefs lost in the fire of 1911. As the result of circularization and personal solicitation a large amount of material bound and unbound, was secured. Its arrangement, binding, and indexing, must await a special appropriation. Part 2: Non-fiction, of the "List of books for prison libraries," was finished in the book selection division, but demand for the fiction list, previously printed, was so limited that publication of the second part was not undertaken. Special reports of the Library School, Educational Extension Division, Library for the Blind and School Libraries Division, are included in the report.

Johnstown. Twelve of the fifteen trustees of the Public Library tendered their resignations to Mayor C. W. Smith and the common council in June, the reason offered being, in brief, "the utter ignoring of the Board of Trustees by the present mayor in his designation of persons to become members of said board for terms commencing in July of this year. No objection is taken to or criticism made of any of the persons so designated by the mayor; nor is exception taken to the idea of women becoming trustees of the library." The excuse of the preponderance of members from a particular ward is regarded as a subterfuge. Two of the members resigning were new appointees. A long statement from the trustees is published in the *Gloversville Herald*, together with Mayor Smith's reply in which he states that "no person named by me for trustee this year asked for the appointment and no one for them, and each hesitated in accepting the call to service." All members of the board serve without compensation.

New York City. The annual report of the New York Public Library for the year 1917 shows a continuing increase in the use of the library system. In the reference department in the Central building 865,591 readers filed call slips for 2,252,659 books—a gain of about 3 per cent in readers and a loss of about 3 per cent in volumes used. In the circulation department 10,709,095 volumes were issued thru the 44 branches, the Travelling Libraries, and the Library for the Blind. This was an increase of about 6 per cent over 1916. The number of visitors to the Central building was 2,796,530, a gain of 15 per cent; in the branches the total recorded number of readers was 3,971,681. At the close of the year the reference department had 1,065,196 volumes and 318,225 pamphlets, the circulation department 1,154,384, making a grand total of 2,537,805 pieces. For the circulation

department 193,756 volumes were added, but 148,919 were withdrawn or discarded. The number of employes at the end of the year was 1244—552 in the reference department, 681 in the circulation department, and 11 in the Municipal Reference branch. During the year 19 per cent of the regular staff of the reference department resigned for better-paying positions and 8 per cent to enter the uniformed service of the government or some form of patriotic service. In the same period 27 per cent of the circulation department staff resigned. These figures do not include pages nor the mechanical staff of the library. The most notable development remarked in recent years has been the extraordinary increase in the use of the Central building on Sundays and holidays, where statistics have frequently exceeded those of Saturdays. Many times during the year the 768 chairs in the main reading room have been insufficient to accommodate the readers. In the technology and science divisions the war has had a great influence on the use of the library's resources. The most important exhibition was one illustrating the history of the water supply of New York City from 1639 to 1917, when the Catskill aqueduct was completed. The exhibition was open for six months, with an attendance of 101,878. No new branches were opened during the year, but four sub-branches were established, three in The Bronx and one on Staten Island. All kinds of patriotic war agencies were allowed to display their posters in the library buildings, and the library took an active part in the sale of Liberty bonds and war savings stamps, and in the collection of money and books for camp libraries. Certain branches have been used as headquarters by the local exemption boards, and in others the Red Cross has had work rooms established.

Utica. On June 21 the Utica Public Library completed twenty-five years of service to the community under its present charter. The first authentic mention of the existence of a public library in Utica is in 1825. From time to time the names, locations, administration and character changed until the Utica City Library, under the management of the school board, was formed in 1842, and served its purpose until 1893. At that time a new corporation was formed and a charter from the Regents of the University of the State of New York was granted to the Utica Public Library. Louisa S. Cutler was librarian from 1893 to 1895, and since that time Caroline M. Underhill has been in charge. At the time of reorganization in 1893 about 10,000 volumes

were on the shelves; in 25 years the total number has reached 93,532. The circulation of books has increased during the same period from 55,122 to 308,789 for 1917, the year just closed. The total number of active card holders is conservatively estimated at 15,000 while between 60 and 70 thousand individuals have at one time or another borrowed books. Work with children was introduced in 1896, and in December, 1904, the library moved into its present building. A number of gifts and bequests have aided in the development of the library's resources, a notable instance being the help given by the Industrial Library League, organized in 1905 for the express purpose of increasing the supply of practical and technical books. An industrial department has been the outgrowth of this effort. In March, 1911, the B Sharp Club presented to the library a collection of 227 volumes of music, and in 1917 a room was set apart for the music department. The library has over 8000 mounted pictures for circulation and school use, and an art gallery on the second floor makes possible exhibitions of pictures. For some time the library has been collecting and preserving maps, pictures, surveys, manuscripts, books and pamphlets published in Utica, or about Utica, or written by Uticans, in fact all printed material of local interest. The collection has grown so that a room on the second floor has been set apart for it. Many valuable gifts have been made by Thomas R. Proctor, one of the trustees. Two branch libraries have been opened and 14 deposit libraries are maintained in convenient locations. The yearly appropriations have grown gradually from \$7500 in 1893 to \$39,960 for the current year.

NEW JERSEY

West New York. The West New York Free Public Library has just celebrated its first birthday. The total circulation has been 77,403, with an addition of 2569 books, and a registration of 3564.

PENNSYLVANIA

Phoenixville. A tablet in memory of Elmira W. Pennypacker, for many years librarian of the Public Library, has been presented to the library by Esther G. Leggett and was dedicated with appropriate exercises June 23.

South Atlantic

MARYLAND

Baltimore. The patriotic and useful work of the Enoch Pratt Free Library is described by Bernard C. Steiner in the *Manufacturers*

Record for June 20, as a sample of what libraries all thru the country have been doing. The strengthening of war book collections, the collection of books and money for soldiers' libraries, the co-operation with the federal government in connection with the Liberty loans and the Food Administration, for which Dr. Steiner is library publicity director for the state, the display of pictures and posters from the battle fronts, the lectures given on the war fronts and the work of the Food Administration, and the use of branch rooms for Red Cross purposes, are some of the ways in which this library is helping to win the war.

NORTH CAROLINA

Durham. Word has been received from the Carnegie Corporation that Durham has been awarded the \$32,000 asked for by the local library for the purpose of establishing a Carnegie Library in Durham. This money, together with that which came from the sale of the old library building and site, will be used to construct a \$40,000 library here.

GEORGIA

A bill is pending in the legislature providing for the appropriation of \$5000 of state funds to be used by the Georgia Library Commission in extending library facilities to the rural districts. Under the caption "Books for the ruralists" the *Atlanta Constitution* of July 3 prints an editorial endorsing the bill. "Only 20 per cent of Georgia's population is urban; which means that 80 per cent of our people live in the country . . . absolutely without library facilities," says the editorial. "Georgia is one of twenty-two states having state library commissions; and it is the only one of the twenty-two which does not make an annual appropriation from the state treasury to enable its commission to carry on its work, and the only one whose library commission does not conduct a system of traveling libraries for the exclusive benefit of its rural population—and of the whole list of twenty-two states, Georgia is at the bottom in point of literacy! . . . The act has the unqualified endorsement of the Georgia State Federation of Women's clubs, the Georgia Library association, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Georgia Educational association, the Georgia Historical association, and the state and county councils of defense."

East North Central

MICHIGAN

Detroit. A permit was issued in June to the Detroit Library Commission for the erec-

tion of the three-story steel-frame and stone public library on the west side of Woodward avenue, between Putnam and West Kirby avenues, at an estimated cost of \$1,235,000.

Highland Park. Land, valued at more than \$100,000 has been donated to the city of Highland Park by Mrs. Tracy McGregor, of Detroit. The land is to be used as the site of a municipal library. In accepting the gift, the Highland Park council agreed to fulfill conditions outlined in the offer, regarding the erection and maintenance of the library. Work on the building is to commence within five years after the end of the war. The city must appropriate at least \$5000 each year for five years for the purchase of books, and it must provide for the upkeep of the grounds and building.

INDIANA

The report of the State Library Commission for the year ending Sept. 1, 1917, gives the following summary of work for the year: Every public library in State visited; 11 public libraries established; 4 county libraries established; 17 gifts offered by the Carnegie Corporation; 9 library buildings completed; 296 visits made by the commission staff; 10 public library book collections organized; 29 school library book collections organized; 5 reorganization visits; 60 new townships given public library service; 12 district meetings attended by staff; 41 students instructed in Summer School; 44,684 circulation of traveling library department; 318 associations served by traveling libraries; 118 new stations served by traveling libraries; 600 volumes loaned to camp libraries; 514 dates arranged for 39 art exhibits; 17 towns supplied with Christmas book exhibits; camp library established and organized at Ft. Benjamin Harrison. The most important event of the year was the passage of the county library law, which went into effect July 1.

ILLINOIS

Danville. Work done by members of the Boys' and Girls' Canning Club which has been in existence for only a short while, has been placed on exhibit in the library, together with an exhibit of the vegetables grown in boys' and girls' war gardens.

Elkhart. A branch library has been opened in one of the offices of the C. C. Conn, Ltd., Co. Three hundred and fifty books, including fiction, music books, literature, histories, biographies, and books on industrial efficiency, electricity and the European war, have been placed in the branch.

East South Central

KENTUCKY

Louisville. Arrangements have been made with the Louisville Trust Company for a loan of \$310,000 to pay off a mortgage of that amount held by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, on the old library building on Fourth street, now occupied by the Kaufman-Straus Company. The finance committee has been authorized by the board to issue bonds pending permission from the Capital Issues Committee. The bonds to be issued will be of \$500 and \$1000 denomination, bearing interest at 6 per cent. It is planned to make partial payment on the principal annually for the next five years. The resolution was adopted during the absence of four members of the board, including Mayor George Weissinger Smith and Librarian George T. Settle.

Louisville. Residents of the East End and friends of the library in other sections of the city have presented a piano to the Colored branch library at Hancock and Lampton streets.

Mountain

COLORADO

Denver. The William N. Byers branch of the Public Library was dedicated June 22. A special feature was the gift of a 35-foot flag-pole by C. W. Bond, in honor of the West Denver boys who have gone to war. This is the sixth library building to be opened in Denver, and is the only branch on the west side. The building has a book capacity of about 7000 volumes. It is built in the Italian style of architecture and was erected at a cost of \$22,000, the money being donated by the Carnegie Corporation. It is one of the most beautiful and artistic libraries in the city. The branch is named in honor of William N. Byers, a pioneer newspaper man of Denver. Helen Campbell will be the librarian. She is a graduate of Westminster College and of the New York Public Library School.

Pacific

CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles. About four years ago an effort was made to recognize the need of those engaged in genealogical investigations, and to increase and improve the collection of works on genealogy in the Public Library. The amount of money available was so small during the first two years, that only the requests of patrons were ordered, and such other works as were deemed indispensable

for use and growth. But between 1917 and 1918 the collection received many additions and increased one-third. There is now a very serviceable group of books for those who wish to trace their lineage from immigrants to the thirteen original colonies, and almost any demand for assistance can be satisfied to some extent. There is difficulty, however, in obtaining genealogical material relating to the South, and the library would welcome any aid which students of this science are able to afford. It needs information about the best books published on Southern families and town history, and the places where these may be bought.

Pomona. A branch of the Public Library has been opened at the corner of Tenth and Park avenue and is open every afternoon. The circulation of stereoscopic views is already larger than at the main building. The library is trying especially hard to interest the Spanish and Mexican families in reading, and Spanish story books and papers are gradually finding an important place.

Sacramento. Members of the city commission have been inspecting the old city library building on I street between Seventh and Eighth with a view to converting it into a hospital for the treatment of women with venereal diseases. It was the belief of the authorities that the structure could be made into a suitable place at little cost. The property is owned by the city.

San Diego. The annual report of the public library shows the year to have been the most active in the records of the library, the circulation of books amounting to 74,123 volumes. Expansion of floor space in the main library, with the addition of three new branches as well as other means for extended usefulness have been made possible thru a more generous appropriation than heretofore by the city Common Council. The work of collecting and forwarding books for the camp libraries has been faithfully carried on; and the other war phase of book demand—the call of the public for books on war topics and subjects growing out of war conditions—has been well sustained. The reference department has had a 75 per cent. increase in the number of questions asked. Two new features are the clipping file, consisting of about 1800 clippings, together with federal reports; and the circulating package libraries, which are enlarged from the clipping file to supply up-to-the-minute material, not yet in any other available form.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of development in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature. Material printed in this department is cumulated each year in the "American Library Annual."

BLIND, WORK WITH

After ten years of discussion the American Association for the Blind has adopted the revised Braille type, as best adapted for the use of those who read with their fingers. This type has been in use in Europe since its invention by Louis Braille in Paris in 1829. It was officially adopted by the Institution Nationale de Jeunes Aveugles in Paris in 1854 and introduced in England in 1868. It is taught in all schools for the blind except those in the United States. The other types for the blind used in the United States are New York Point and the American Braille, both of which will be gradually discarded. The first book printed in Revised Braille since it has been adopted by the American Association is Richard Harding Davis' story, "The deserter."

The New York Public Library recently added these war books to its collection in the department for the blind: Arthur Guy Empey's "Over the top," Coningsby Dawson's "Carry on," James Norman Hall's "Kitchener's mob," Fritz Kreisler's "Four weeks in the trenches," Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's "British campaigns in France and Flanders," E. A. Powell's "Fighting in Flanders" and Frederick Palmer's "My year of the Great War."

CHILDREN'S READING

Reading for children. Sidonie Matzner Greenberg. *Dial*, Dec. 6, 1917. p. 575-577.

DELIVERY OF BOOKS—BY PARCEL POST

Registered patrons of the Los Angeles Public Library may now receive and return books by parcel post, by paying a small deposit from which postage will be deducted, the deposit varying according to the convenience of the borrower and the frequency of his requests. The effect of this plan is expected to be a great saving of time to those who live at a distance from the main library, while the cost, in most cases, will be no greater than that of carfare. The privilege extends to patrons absent from the city on a vacation. St. Louis has had a plan of this sort which has worked out successfully, partly owing, no doubt, to the fact that the post office there circularized the city calling attention to the possibility of

obtaining books by mail, and to the co-operation existing between the library and the post office for this public benefit.

EXTENSION WORK

Through its extension department, established a year ago, the Public Library of Missoula, Mont., is carrying the privileges of good reading to every part of its county, which is larger than the whole state of Delaware. The one disappointing feature is that country school districts are not taking full advantage of the opportunities afforded by the county library law.

The Missoula Public Library contains about twenty thousand volumes, and a year ago it took a contract to serve the whole of Missoula county. This it does thru the main library and fifteen stations in various post-offices, schools and stores of the county.

One of the first acts of the library board was to offer free delivery of books by parcel post to all county residents. During the winter months the parcel post service is appreciated and well used, but in summer when the roads are good patrons prefer to go to either the main library or the branches.

Persons to the number of 1591, living outside the city, are now card-holders, and during the last year 10,240 volumes were circulated from the stations outside of Missoula, or by parcel post. Books loaned to people near enough to Missoula to visit the library in person are counted in the circulation of the central library.

Wherever there are enough people to warrant the establishment of library service, a local board of three persons is appointed at a public meeting of the citizens of the locality to assist the librarian of the county library in making arrangements.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Chats with students about books. Raymond W. Pence. *Eng. Jour.*, Dec., 1917. p. 677-685.

An account of the writer's attempt to stimulate the interest of freshmen in general reading. Contains a bibliography.

The high-school library: the department and its equipment. *Amer. School Board Jour.*, Nov., 1917, p. 22-23, 51, 52; Dec., 1917, p. 25-26, 77.

POSTERS

Poster bulletins. Francis Hoyt Ford. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, Apr., 1918. p. 89-91.

One of the best ways of directing the reading public is by means of poster bulletins displayed in libraries, banks, city halls, club houses and other public places. In order to do their work satisfactorily the bulletins must be timely, neatly made and striking. If the poster takes too much time to make some other way should be found to bring the books before the public, who should be attracted by a desire for the books and not by the beauty of the poster.

Select your pictures for posters from magazines, either taken from the covers or from the advertising section, and file them away for future use. Of course those done in color are more effective, but an occasional black and white poster is a relief. Do not have more than three pictures on the poster. A small picture may be made to appear larger by mounting it on a harmonizing sheet that gives a border, or by drawing a line in black or color, around the picture about a half inch from the edge. Do not crowd too many pictures on one poster. Ernest Batchelder, in his book on "The principles of design" has a very helpful chapter on "Measure balance." A cut out figure is very effective on a bulletin: Only one figure should be used for this unless the figures are directly related. After cutting out the figure or group of figures neatly, mount them on the board, taking care that the edges are pasted, then go around the edge of the picture with black drawing ink in a decided line, putting in the shadows with water color paint on the board itself, and you will be surprised how much a part of the board the picture will look. For the title or headlines of the poster it is better to have several words or a catchy phrase rather than just the name of the class book or subject which the poster represents, and the plainest of letters should be used. It is not difficult with a little practice to do this lettering by hand but letters in black and white may be bought of the Dennison Manufacturing Company. A rubber stamp outfit can also be used. In lettering by hand, block in the letters in pencil, then follow the lines in black drawing ink and fill in the letters in color or black if preferred. If the board is very dark and you wish the letters lighter in color, go over the letters with white water color paint, and after this is dry, any color can be put on very satisfactorily. Old English and other fancy lettering, tho beautiful, is too difficult to do well, so except for a Christmas

poster it is not practical. In putting on a verse or quotation, the letters should be much smaller than the title, and in black letters, or if the board is too dark in plain color. If you do not find an appropriate verse or quotation leave it out entirely and use a longer title.

Heavy double-faced cardboard makes the best background for poster bulletins as it does not warp or break easily and both sides can be used if necessary. A very good substitute is oatmeal wallpaper, as the colors are soft and good and it is cheap and effective. Select the most pleasing of neutral tints such as grey, fawn color, dull green and brown. To do away with lists the bulletin should be displayed on an easel backed board placed on a table with the books which it represents.

POSTERS, PATRIOTIC

The phrase originating with George W. Coleman, that "four 'g's' will win the war: British grit, French genius, Italian gallantry and Yankee gumption," inspired Cora L. Stewart, librarian in charge of one of Boston's reading rooms, to write to several of her associates suggesting that the phrase be made the basis for a number of posters prepared by the children.

"The result," says the *Boston Transcript*, "is a display of posters showing originality in arrangement and admirable selection from the vast amount of material printed in America and the allied countries.

"Miss Stewart's particular poster has its 'four g' legends in Arabic, since her duties bring her into close association with some 8000 Syrians of the neighborhood. All the Chinese residents of the city, it may be said in passing, live in the zone of this library, as well as large numbers of Greeks, Russian Jews, representing, for the most part, people of distinct literary tastes, many Albanians and those of Irish descent. To all these the war is a matter of vital concern and absorbing interest.

"Among the librarians who responded to Miss Stewart's suggestion were those in the children's department of the main library, City Point, South Boston, South End, Codman square, Upham's Corner and West Roxbury. Simmons College also contributes a stirring poster. The national characteristics of the 'four g's' are shown in a variety of ways and one poster-maker chose a picture of women workers in cement to illustrate Yankee gumption. Another shows a motor car with Columbia at the wheel and Uncle Sam blowing a bugle call for "three speeds forward and no reverse."

PUBLICITY

Publicity. Cornelia D. Plaister. *Iowa Lib. Quar.*, Jan.-March, 1918. p. 72-76.

Enthusiasm, knowledge of our resources, and successful publicity go hand in hand. A thoro knowledge of our goods promotes the greatest enthusiasm, for we must first convince ourselves of the reliability of our tools before we can convince others. This enthusiasm should be carried to our board, for they as prominent business men and women have many opportunities of boosting the library that do not come to us. A "chatty" report at each board meeting is vastly more interesting than a statistical one, and these reports if preserved will furnish fine material for our annual report.

If we wish more patronage of the public library, the building should be clean and attractive and minor details such as even shades, the arrangement of the books on the shelves, growing plants in sunny windows, should be attended to, for the sake of promoting a friendly and inviting atmosphere that will make one glad to be there and resolve to come again.

Helpfulness and sincere service to our patrons is evidenced by the questions we ask. "What can I do for you today?" "Have you received attention?" or "What else can I do for you?" the latter stated affirmatively bringing questions that might not otherwise have been made.

When we give our sincere and sympathetic attention to each and every patron who comes into our library, we manifest the same spirit of service that is shown us when we purchase a suit and alterations are made.

Table displays of books, arranged in groups of two or three and opened at striking illustrations, when accompanied by an attractive poster are always successful in stimulating interest. The display should be in the rotunda or near the entrance, so that people coming in are met with the open book and not the cold forbidding steel stacks.

If street windows are too high for a poster and book display, the poster alone can be used to call attention to the books or to some activity of the library, such as an exhibit or a Sunday concert.

Advertisers tell us of certain appeals which should be emphasized in our poster and book list work. *Self preservation* is one, and may be used to introduce books on health and proper feeding of families. *Property holding*, *Reputation* and *Power* can be appealed to thru posters pushing better business books. *Tastes*, *Affections*, and *Sentiments* are for

more cultural lists and displays. Exhibits of local interest, whether antiques, book plates, bird and butterfly collections, or canned and dried fruits and vegetables, will attract many people to the library.

Talks and dramatic readings are often instrumental in bringing people for the first time to the library. A reception given once a year to the public school teachers is a splendid method of co-operation between school and library. During the evening the teachers should be shown our picture collection, our different exhibits, and all our material particularly helpful to them.

It is easy to devise methods of interesting the children. Contests with fairy tales, birds and animals, can be planned with appropriate answers, or a continued contest may be made from worn out picture books by placing three or more pictures from them on our bulletin board each week; the stories that they represent to be guessed by the children. No reward should be given them, save the child's name on the honor roll. To give a diploma to the child reading fifteen or twenty books of a printed list during the summer is a good stimulant for summer reading, but one should be sure that the child reads the books.

The better we build to-day, the greater the results will be to-morrow. Moreover, children are very often a channel thru which to reach the adults of a family. When parents come for the first time to see their child's name and several stars on an honor roll, it is the librarian's fault if they are not made to want to come again.

The public press is the greatest ally in combating the ignorance of library resources, but it is not enough to have carefully annotated lists. The casual reader is attracted far quicker with a short library story or by a short account of our various departments. Moving picture slides and down-town window exhibits are both excellent methods of publicity.

To reach the business man we should first have an intimate knowledge of the industries of our community; then get the books on these industries onto our library shelves; and third, get them into the hands of our patrons.

To let the business man realize the use he can make of the telephone in hurry-up reference questions, to issue desk blotters or a desk calendar with a business-like announcement of the library, to send out printed postals calling attention to certain books—all are good methods of publicity.

A book carefully selected may be placed at each plate when a luncheon is given by a busi-

ness club of any kind. Small dodgers sent with the water bills or wrapped in the grocery, meat or drug packages are good publicity.

The personal talk is the most convincing of all methods, and no invitation to talk on the library and its work should be refused.

We should at all times show that we are librarians not because it furnishes us with a job, but because "we believe that the public library is the university of the people and that each and every citizen of our community should be enrolled in that university."

Bibliographical Notes

The St. Paul Public Library has two bibliographies in preparation: one is a list of books in the library on railroads, and the other a list of books and magazine articles on the Mississippi river.

"A study of opportunities for women in the municipal civil service of the city of New York" has been published by the Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations at 19 West 44th street, New York City.

The government has begun to print war pamphlets in foreign languages. The Committee on Public Information has issued "How the war came to America" in Bohemian, German and Polish and "American loyalty" in German.

The little article on "Patriotism and heroism," first written by Adam Strohm for the Detroit Public Library's *Library Service*, has been reprinted in full in *The Detroit* of June 24, as well as in several of the city newspapers.

In "Farm and home drying of fruits and vegetables," by Joseph S. Caldwell (Farmers' bulletin 984), the Federal Department of Agriculture has issued a practical statement of the different methods of drying which the department has tested and found acceptable.

The Public Library of South Australia, in Adelaide, announces in its last annual report that the difficulty of caring for the rapidly increasing collections of duplicate official publications from the other states has caused the library committee to cease preserving them, and they will be disposed of on an exchange basis if possible.

The Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has listed in mimeographed form (*Library Notes* no. 6, May, 1918) the biblio-

graphical work, special indexes, directories and lists of publications in progress in the department, with the bureau or section where each is filed or from which information is to be obtained.

Two more pamphlets of interest in the War Information Series published by the Committee on Public Information in Washington are "The war for peace; the present war as viewed by friends of peace," compiled by Arthur D. Call, secretary of the American Peace Society; and "Why America fights Germany," by Prof. S. P. Tatlock of Stanford University.

The Pacific Northwest Library Association has published its Proceedings for 1917, especially valuable for the splendid paper on the "Poetry of the war" by John Ridington, acting librarian of the University of British Columbia and Vancouver. Back issues of the Proceedings are available at ten cents each, to cover postage, and may be secured from Jacqueline Noel, Public Library, Portland, Ore.

The paper on the "Various incunabula and other rare works in the Library of the Surgeon General's Office," by Major R. W. Shufeldt of the Medical Corps, U. S. A., has been reprinted from the *Medical Review of Reviews* for June. Major Shufeldt has had unusual opportunity to study the rare volumes in this collection, and many of the pictures used in illustration of his article have never before been reproduced.

"Teaching citizenship via the movies" is the title of a special survey of civic motion pictures and their availability for use by municipalities prepared by Ina Clement of the New York Municipal Reference Library and published as a supplement to *Municipal Reference Library Notes* for June 26. This is special report no. 2 in the series recently begun by the library. Beside a survey of the field and a statement of the need for a film library, the agencies interested in the educational film are enumerated and a subject list of civic motion pictures is included.

A new periodical is the *National Efficiency Quarterly*, whose first number appeared in May. It is published by the National Efficiency Society at 119 West 40th street, New York City. This first issue, devoted to "Efficiency" is edited largely by Paul H. Nystrom. The second issue will be devoted to "Labor—as affected by war" and edited by William R. Hayward. Succeeding numbers will deal with "Management—under war

conditions," "Transportation—as changed by war needs," Foreign trade—during and after the war," each being edited by specialists in the subjects chosen.

Do you like Japanese prints? You may think you don't, but you will if you read the story of the Lady Steko Kaibara as written by J. C. Dana. In the first of the "Stories of the prints" which the Newark (N. J.) Museum Association is going to issue, he explains all the curious and interesting (when you know what they mean) details in the picture so that it tells a very pretty story of this lady, who "always from her youth was very fond of poems and often made some of her own." The artist has obligingly copied on the top of this picture one of her poems that every school child in Japan can say, and the picture itself is attractively copied in color on the cover.

The Rotary Club of Liverpool, England has prepared for the use of Allied soldiers and sailors visiting that city, an excellent map of Liverpool and its suburbs. On the back of the map is printed much interesting data on the points of interest in the city and on the lines of transportation. Excursions of interest are suggested, the location of hospitals, theaters, and clubs is set down, and information on postal matters, foreign money exchanges, etc., is given in condensed form. The compilation of this material was done by G. H. Parry of the Liverpool Public Reference Library, to whom we are indebted for the map.

At the Saratoga conference of the A. L. A. the Cleveland Public Library had for distribution two multigraphed statements. One was a statement of the reasons "Why America had to take part in the war," taken from the war message of President Wilson on April 2. The other was a tentative list of books and poems in answer to the question "What is patriotism?" The material was grouped under the headings Loyalty, Knowledge of and obedience to law, Knowledge of history (of other countries and our own), Sharing liberty (protecting weaker peoples and making citizens of the foreign born), Safeguarding liberty, Sacrificing for liberty, and Service thru liberty.

The Library, and the Museum Therein, is a new publication of the Newark Public Library whose first issue is dated July 1, 1918. Its purpose is "to interest more Newark people in their library, and museum, and to make it plain that to come to the main building is

worth while." Full of interesting items and pertinent comment, it should surely serve its stated purpose and pique the curiosity of many a Newarker until he goes to explore the inner chambers of his public library. Newark has also started a *Junior Museum News*, a four-page leaflet made up of material written or solicited by Junior Museum Club members, which ought to do much to stimulate interest among the children in their own and other people's hobbies.

Illiteracy, immigration, Americanization are all bound together so closely that it is difficult to disentangle them. When the military draft registration in Fresno, Calif., showed the percentage of alien registration to be 21.7 per cent, the State Commission of Immigration sent the director of its Bureau of Education to Fresno to study the problem. His "Report on Fresno's immigration problem," dated March, 1918, gives particular reference to educational facilities and requirements, with some constructive suggestions. Another valuable report is that on the "Americanization of foreign-born women," the account of an experiment made in Los Angeles in the summer of 1917 and also issued by the state commission. Another interesting pamphlet, this time from Wisconsin, is a discussion of "Illiteracy and Americanization" prepared by Amy Bronsky, supervisor of city grades, and issued by C. P. Cary, state superintendent in Madison.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

GENERAL

DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS

Stephens, Alida M. A list of American doctoral dissertations printed in 1916. Govt. Prtg. Off. 206 p. 35 c. (Library of Congress publ.)

GOVERNMENT SERIALS

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Library. New serial publications of the government. Dec., 1917; supplement, May, 1918. 3 mim. p.; 1 mim. p. (*Library Notes*, no. 4, and supplement.)

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

BOYS AND GIRLS

Vacation reading for pleasure and not for study; books for boys and girls arranged for the first eight grades. *Bull. of the Grand Rapids P. L.*, May, 1918. p. 64-66.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Cook, William Adelbert. Suggested books for high-school libraries. Boulder, Colo.: Univ. of Colo. 30 p. 12". gratis. (*Bulletin*.)

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ACCEPTANCES

Acceptance literature; a selected list of pamphlets and articles. *Bus. Digest*, July 10, 1918. p. 54-60.

AGRICULTURE

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Library, Washington, D. C. Bibliographical work, special indexes, directories and lists of publications in progress in the Dept. of Agriculture. 8 mim. p. (*Lib. Notes*, no. 6, May, 1918.)

AMERICANIZATION

Chamber of Commerce of the U. S.—Immigra-

- tion committee. Pamphlets on Americanization. New York: The committee, 29 W. 39th St. 4 p.
- ART, AMERICAN**
Dunlap, William. A history of the rise and progress of the arts of design in the United States; edited with additions by Frank W. Bayley and Charles E. Goodspeed. 3 vols. Boston: C. E. Goodspeed, 5a Park St. 31 p. bibl. O. \$15 n.
- American art; a list completed . . . for study club use, by students of the St. Louis Library School. . . . *St. Louis P. L. Mo. Bull.*, June, 1918. p. 193-208.
- BACTERIOLOGY**
Hiss, Philip Hanson, Jr., and Zinseer, Hans. A text-book of bacteriology; a practical treatise for students and practitioners of medicine; with a section on the pathogenic protozoa, by Frederick F. Russell. 4. ed. Appleton. bibls. 8°. \$3.75 n.
- BERMUDA—FLORA**
Britton, Nathaniel Lord. Flora of Bermuda. Scribner. 6 p. bibl. O. \$4.50 n.
- BOHEMIAN LITERATURE**
Capek, Thomas, and Capek, Anna Vostrovsky. Bohemian (Czech) bibliography. Revell. 256 p. 8°. \$1.50 n.
- BUSINESS**
Books for better business. Ronald Press. 23 p.
Dana, John Cotton. White list of business books. *Nation's Business*, Nov., 1917-April, 1918. 5:33; 6:33, 32, 32+.
- CANNING**
Canning and preserving; a list compiled by students of the Library School. . . . *St. Louis P. L. Mo. Bull.*, June, 1918. p. 208-209.
- CHEMISTRY, INDUSTRIAL**
Mitchell, Charles Ainsworth. Edible oils and fats. Longmans. 28 p. bibl. O. \$2 n. (Monographs on industrial chemistry.)
Morgan, Gilbert T. Organic compounds of arsenic and antimony. Longmans. 10 p. bibl. O. \$4.80 n. (Monographs on industrial chemistry.)
- CHILD WELFARE**
Seattle Public Library. Safeguarding childhood; a list of books prepared for child welfare work. *Lib. Poster*, April 4, 1918. 3 p.
- CHICAGO—HISTORY**
Putnam, James William. The Illinois and Michigan canal; a study in economic history. Univ. of Chicago. 20 p. bibl. O. \$2 n. (Chicago Historical Society's collection. vol. 10.)
- CITY MANAGER**
Mabie, Edward Charles, comp. Selected articles on the city manager plan of government. H. W. Wilson Co. 15 p. bibl. D. \$1.25 n. (Debaters' handbook series.)
- COAL**
Library of Congress. List of references on the present coal situation in the United States. June 14, 1917. 3 mim. p.
- COUNTRY LIFE**
Reely, Mary Katharine. Country life and rural problems; a study outline. H. W. Wilson Co. bibls. D. 25 c. (Study outline series.)
- DETECTIVE STORIES**
Some good detective and mystery stories. *Bull. of the Evanston P. L.*, May, 1918. p. 3-4.
- DOMESTIC SCIENCE**
Massachusetts Agricultural College. Books for housewives in war time: food series. rev. ed. 2 typew. p. 10 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- EDUCATION**
Education and child welfare. June, 1918. London: *The Athenaeum*. 20 p. 1 s. n. (*The Athenaeum* subject index to periodicals: 1916.)
Seattle Public Library. Best educational books of 1917. *Lib. Poster*, May 2, 1918. 4 p.
- EFFICIENCY, GOVERNMENT**
Bibliography of efficiency and scientific management in government. Municipal Research no. 90. Oct., 1917. p. 152-163.
- EMPLOYMENT MANAGERS**
Brewer, John M., and Kelly, R. W. Select bibliography of employment management and related topics. (In R. W. Kelly's *Hiring the worker*. New York: Engineering Mag. Co., 6 E. 39th St. p. 217-244.)
- EUROPE—HISTORY**
Abbott, Wilbur Cortez. The expansion of Europe; a history of the foundations of the modern world. 2 vols. Holt. 35 p. bibl. O. \$6.50 n. (American historical series.)
- EUROPEAN WAR**
Books bearing on the European War; chiefly additions of the past month. *St. Louis P. L. Mo. Bull.*, June, 1918. p. 171-177.
- FOOD**
Purdy, Mabel Dulon. Food and freedom; a household book; endorsed by U. S. Food Administration. Harper. bibls. D. \$1 n.
U. S. Food Administration for Ill.—Lib. Publicity Committee. Publications on food in foreign languages. June 1, 1918. Urbana, Ill.: Geo. A. Devenau, College of Agriculture, Univ. of Ill. 2 mim. p. (Library letter no. 11.)
Library of Congress. List of references on the conservation, production, and economic use of foods. June 19, 1917. 14 mim. p.
- FOOD, DEHYDRATED**
Bibliography on food drying and dryers. *Amer. Soc. Heat. and Vent. Jour.*, April, 1918. p. 382-384.
- FOSTER, STEPHEN COLLINS**
Stephen Collins Foster, 1826-1864. *Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh, Mo. Bull.*, June, 1918. p. 305-312.
- FRANCE—ECONOMIC HISTORY**
John Crerar Library. A catalogue of French economic documents for the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. 104 p. (1471 items.)
- FUEL**
Recent publications relative to fuel and its use. *Amer. Soc. Heat. and Vent. Eng. Jour.*, April, 1918. p. 547-580.

Open Round Table

HOLD THE GIFT BOOKS IN RESERVE!

Editor *Library Journal*:

Will you please ask the public in your next issue to discontinue sending gift books to Camp Grant. We have 70 cases of unpacked books. Current magazines are needed.

JOS. V. CARGILL.
A. L. A. Camp Library, U. S. Camp Grant, Ill.

DES MOINES PUBLIC LIBRARY HAS COUNCIL
Editor *Library Journal*:

For the past year the Des Moines (Iowa) Public Library has been organized and working under a Council similar to the one recently adopted by the St. Paul Library.

The Council is composed of the librarian, assistant librarian, heads of departments, branch librarians and secretary to the librarian. The meetings are held weekly for the discussion of the problems, aims, and methods of each department and of the library as a whole. Our Council is not large, but in order to have a group of ten department heads work together intelligently and successfully there should be some tangible system of co-ordination. In business the fact has long been accepted, that no force can work successfully and harmoniously as a whole, unless it works as a unit, and the

same principle is applicable to the successful administration of the affairs of a public library.

Council meetings in no way interfere with private conferences between members of the staff and the librarian nor with the regular bi-monthly staff meetings. The meetings are informal, the librarian presiding, and in his absence, the assistant librarian. To the Council meetings all sorts of vexing questions are brought for examination, discussion and solution. We also talk over new ideas for extending the work and service of the library. To me, as a member of the staff and Council, one of the most appreciable benefits to be obtained from such an organization as ours is the greater co-ordination of the work of the various departments, and almost as important, is the spirit of enthusiasm felt by each member of the Council in pushing the work of her special department toward the goal as outlined and approved by the Council.

In the Council, it is possible to arouse and establish a greater interest and sympathy in the policy of the library, and thru the department heads, who have had a part in shaping that policy, earnestness, enthusiasm and efficiency may be transmitted thruout the entire library staff.

GENTILISKA WINTERROWD,
Reference Librarian.

The Public Library of Des Moines, Iowa.

LIBRARIES' LIMITATIONS RECOGNIZED AND DEFENDED

Editor Library Journal:

In running over L. J. for June 5 I find following the editorial page the article by Mr. Carl L. Cannon on "After-war needs of reference librarians," and passing over several statements of his desires I come to that for a Municipal Year Book for United States founded on model of the English publication. Here crops up and out the old comparison of the United States and England, *without taking into consideration the area*. England could be completely lost in Texas and more or less misplaced in California, and in a dozen of our Mississippi Valley states could be nicely planted in the center still allowing room for exhibition purposes on the outside.

A rough calculation of centers of population of 5000 and over in the United States taken from our local directory comes to at least 1000. "Some job" to get the particulars about all these places—providing such particulars exist as listed by Mr. Cannon. Our state year books, of which he cites Wisconsin Blue Book, are the natural sources

for such information, but few states issue them in as good form as does Wisconsin. So far as I am aware no New England state does except Connecticut.

There are a lot of inquiries made at libraries which cannot in the nature of things be answered, and I do not think librarians should either blame themselves or be blamed for this failure. And as to what will be wanted when this cruel war is over, no one knows, no one mortal or any collection of mortals. One guess is as good as another and my advice is to carry on to the best of our limitations—for we all have them—we would not be librarians if we did not have limitations.

No, I am not saying anything about law libraries. They are very much alive and are doing their best and their bit in their own way all the time. We even have our own prophets and sungazers wondering what we will do "after the war is over." But mostly we are still carrying on.

DR. G. E. WIRE.

*Worcester County Law Library,
Worcester, Mass.*

AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHIES WANTED IN ENGLAND

Editor Library Journal:

May I ask American librarians to be kind enough to send me copies of any special bibliographies or reference lists they may publish? I am collecting material for a universal bibliography and already have some three million titles arranged in order of subjects. This will I hope ultimately be made available for public use as there is no subject catalogue on a really large scale in this country. I already have to think the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library for large donations.

R. H. PEDDIE.

*Saint Bride Foundation,
Bride Lane, Fleet St., E. C.,
London, England.*

Library Calendar

Sept. 23-28. New York Library Association. Library week, Lake Placid. General theme: Book power. Speakers, Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, Dr. Melvil Dewey, Col. William Cary Sanger, Dr. Earl E. Sperry, Dr. Frederick W. Betts, William Warner Bishop, Frederic G. Melcher, and others. Please send names of association members enlisted in U. S. service to Louise Ruckteshler, Guernsey Memorial Library, Norwich, N. Y., who is preparing a service flag.

Oct. 9-11. Wisconsin Library Association, Annual meeting, Milwaukee.

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THE RILEY ROOM FOR CHILDREN IN THE INDIANAPOLIS PUBLIC LIBRARY—NAMED FOR THE HOOSIER POET AND CHILDREN'S FRIEND, WHOSE GIFT OF LAND FOR A LIBRARY SITE WAS THE FIRST STEP TOWARD THE QUICKENING OF PUBLIC INTEREST WHICH RESULTED IN THE PRESENT SPLENDID LIBRARY BUILDING

WITH the holding of the district conferences throught the country this month, the outward and visible evidences of the second campaign for funds to maintain the Library War Service will begin to be manifest. Tho the original plan of holding a separate campaign has been modified to meet the wishes of the Secretary of War and the Commission on Training Camp Activities and the A. L. A. will instead join forces with the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., and the War Camp Community Service in one United War Fund Campaign, this should not be regarded by librarians as a reason for any slackening of effort on their part. Rather will it be necessary to redouble every effort, not only for the sake of raising to the largest possible figure the share which the A. L. A. will receive of the final total, but even more that our association, numerically by far the smallest of the four banded together in this undertaking, may bear worthily its share of the responsibility and of the good hard work which will make the drive a success. It is to be clearly understood that all plans for the campaign are to be made by the four organizations working together. Joint state conferences will be held between Sept. 9 and Sept. 26, each organization having an equal representation on all committees. Librarians, who have always stood for co-operation, have here an excellent opportunity to practice what they have preached. The district meetings scheduled are designed primarily to inform the so-called "state directors" more explicitly of the co-operative plan of action agreed upon, so that they in turn may be able to answer questions and give aid and suggestion to the libraries in their states. Elsewhere in this number Mr. Frank Stockbridge, director of public information for the libraries' share in the campaign, outlines very clearly the *modus operandi* to be

followed, and it only remains for all the libraries, from the largest to the smallest, to settle down to the long pull and the strong pull and the pull all together, to make the A. L. A. come thru with flying colors and a record to be proud of.

AT its Saratoga conference, the American Library Association specifically sent its thanks to the National Education Association for the co-operation of the teachers and scholars in procuring books for soldiers. This co-operation has taken two important shapes. In many places school children have acted as scouts and collectors for books which the public is willing to give, and the schoolhouses have been made collecting centers for books on their way to library distribution. For the book drive, which is intended to be continuous, such organization of school children may well be made general thruout the country, under the proper administration by teachers and librarians acting conjointly. An even more important service is in the supply of text-books for educational requirements of the soldiers, for demand has shown the need of books for education quite as much as for recreation. School superintendents and many teachers have desk or examination copies of text-books which they may well spare for this high purpose, and some school buildings have considerable collections, little used, which can now be turned to good use. As Mr. J. C. Dana has pointed out, the job of educating our soldiers to their full usefulness for war and later for peace is so big that government administration may be found necessary, but meantime let us all do all we can to meet the need. The school master is abroad in a very literal sense across the sea as well as within our borders, and the war gives an unlooked-for opportunity to enlarge the after-school field of education and make sure that the parents

of the future will demand for their children a higher standard, a better, broader and more practical education than ever before.

It has been frequently emphasized, not least by Mr. James Bertram from the experience of the Carnegie Corporation, that unschooled librarians are and must always be in demand for the thousands of little libraries which cannot afford to pay salaries for full trained service. Dr. Williamson, in his paper in this issue, further explains this thought and makes some suggestions of interest for the education of the unprofessional librarians. Much has been accomplished for this class by library institutes, of which those held by the New York State Library authorities are an excellent example, but even these require travel and there will still be "stay-at-homes." Some of these are reached in Massachusetts under the excellent missionary system of the Massachusetts Library Commission. The method of the correspondence school, as is now suggested, may be usefully applied to librarianship and might prove a great boon for those who aspire to be real librarians and to do better service thru their small libraries. Certainly the suggestion is worth thinking about and working out.

A good deal of service has been asked and obtained by the government from librarians in developing filing and card reference systems, thru which only can records dealing with the millions of men and the thousands of subjects be kept in any kind of shape. The lack of such systems has not only wasted official time counting up to the millions in dollars but has produced confusion worse confounded which cannot be measured in loss by money terms. A good example of the methods worked out from library experience is described in the letter printed elsewhere from Mr. Sewall, now a lieutenant in charge of filing in the Statistical Division of the Adjutant General's Department. It is not permitted to officers

to contribute formal papers at meetings or to periodicals, but we have taken the liberty of utilizing this letter from Mr. Sewall in the interest alike of the Government and librarianship.

A PLEASANT feature of the year in some libraries is the reception in which the public generally are invited to come together for an inspection of the library and its workings, for acquaintance with its staff and for the social touch which helps to make community feeling. Even in so large a library as that of St. Louis Dr. Bostwick has made a point of setting aside specified dates on which the library will be open for inspection, altho the social reception is scarcely possible. In the smaller libraries, however, the library reception can take this shape. A chief purpose should be to induce those who use the library to bring with them others who do not use it, and thus increase the clientele and usefulness of the local library. It is often suggested that the stateliness and beauty of our library buildings seem to debar instead of inviting the very people whom the libraries in reality chiefly seek to reach and influence. If it can be made clear that at these library receptions it is not a question of good clothes or class distinction, but that the invitation is thoroly democratic, a good point can be scored for the real vitalizing effectiveness of the library as a center of community interest and service.

As we go to press comes the shock of the telegram which tells us that William H. Brett, for thirty-four years librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, was killed by an automobile on Saturday, Aug. 24. There is no one in the library profession to-day more universally loved and respected than Mr. Brett, and our hearts are heavy at the thought of "carrying on" without him in days to come the varied activities in which his patriotism and public spirit made him an active worker and an inspiration to all who were associated with him.

THE LIBRARY WAR SERVICE FUND CAMPAIGN

BY FRANK PARKER STOCKBRIDGE, *Director of Information, Library War Finance
Committee of the American Library Association*

WE are going to ask the American people, in the week beginning Nov. 11, 1918, for \$3,500,000 with which to carry on the Library War Service for another year.

We are going to need the active, enthusiastic, untiring help of every librarian and member of a library board in the United States, to get this money.

We have got to get it!

That admits of no discussion. We have got to get every cent of \$3,500,000—and we ought to get twice as much. Perhaps we ought to have asked for twice as much in the first place; with the expansion of the United States Army to 4,000,000 effectives we surely are going to need it.

If the Library War Service of the American Library Association is even to approach the ideal aim of supplying every man of the fighting forces with exactly the reading matter he wants and needs, wherever he is and whenever he wants it, whether he be in a training camp on this side, on board a fighting ship or a transport or on duty overseas, then every member of the association, every friend, everyone who can by any means be pressed into service must help to the utmost in the effort to raise the necessary fund for the continuance of the work.

It is not going to be easy. The Library Association has joined forces with three other great war service agencies, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association and the War Camp Community Service, to ask the people of the United States to give, for their combined work, the largest sum of money ever asked of a nation as a gift. On Nov. 11 the four organizations, operating for this purpose as a unit, will undertake to collect the stupendous sum of \$133,500,000 from the public! No such staggering amount has ever been asked as a gift; except for Governmental purposes, no sum so large has ever been named as the goal of a single public subscription, in all history! Unless this amount is oversubscribed,

the Library War Service will be seriously handicapped.

This, then, is a call to service—to a service no less vital, no less lofty than the service of those who bind up the wounds or minister to the spiritual needs of the soldier or the sailor. And just as our fighting forces have been grouped and merged and organized into one great unit, for more efficient service, so the forces of the four great organizations that serve the fighters are to be grouped and merged for the purpose of raising the "sinews of war" to enable them to continue to serve.

There is to be no merger of the war services of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations, the War Camp Community Service and the American Library Association. Each will continue to perform its specific, particular functions in its relations to the soldier and sailor. The Library War Service will continue exactly as it has begun, on a constantly expanding program, to establish and maintain its own direct service, thru camp libraries, dispatch offices and overseas organization; it will continue, too, to supply the books for the libraries of the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the War Camp Community Service, the Knights of Columbus war service, the huts of the Jewish Welfare Board, the Salvation Army, the Red Cross canteens and convalescent houses and to any and all other relief agencies that may be added to these. But for the purpose of raising the money necessary to carry on this work, and for this purpose alone, the combination already referred to has been effected.

The call now, therefore, is for team work.

If everyone who would have been eager and glad to help raise the modest sum which the American Library Association asks, in a campaign for that and nothing else, will join just as eagerly, just as gladly in the combined campaign and work twice as hard for the huge subscription that is asked by the combined organizations, enough and

more than enough for the needs of all will be obtained. Unless everyone helps we shall fail of our goal.

There is but one way to succeed. That is, for every man and every woman who is interested in any degree in the work and the service of any one of the four united organizations to work twice as hard for the combined fund as he or she would have worked for the interest of the one organization nearest and dearest.

That means that library workers—and we hope that this means everyone in any remote degree connected with or interested in any phase of library work—must realize that in working for the United War Work Fund they are working for Library War Service no less than if it were solely a Library Fund campaign.

The combination of interests was not of our seeking: it was brought about, however, from considerations of the common welfare and the general good, not merely of the organizations involved but of the fighting men in whose service they are enlisted for the duration of the war. The American Library Association, in point of money interest, is the smallest factor in the combination. We want to show the others—those whose money needs are many times the modest \$3,500,000 we require—that in point of effective work for the common good we are not the weakest but the strongest. It should be our pride to do many times more than our share—if the share of any individual or group in work for our soldiers and sailors can, indeed, be measured in dollars. The national executives and managers of war work of the four united organizations have met and planned the joint campaign in the most admirable and wholehearted spirit of co-operation. If the same spirit is continued down the line to the smallest local units and groups. If the strength of each can be enlisted for the good of all, the huge sum desired can be obtained—not otherwise.

It was at the suggestion—perhaps it should be said at the direct request—of the Secretary of War, thru Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the Army and Navy Commissions on Training Camp Activities, that the responsible national heads of the war

services of the various agencies engaged in relief and welfare work for our soldiers and sailors met and agreed to combine their money-raising efforts for the coming autumn and winter. The following statement, issued by the committee representing the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the War Camp Communities Service and the American Library Association, tells the story succinctly and comprehensively:

Seven distinct organizations have been recognized by the Government for service with the troops—the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Catholic War Council (Knights of Columbus), the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association, and the Salvation Army. Each of these organizations is supported by private subscriptions, and each has planned a campaign for funds on a national basis for some period between September, 1918, and February, 1919. It has become increasingly apparent that seven such campaigns cannot be conducted in the period named without serious overlapping and conflict, to say nothing of the confusion into which communities would be thrown by a series of drives following one another in quick succession, each with its own machinery and administrative personnel and each for objects involving the serving of the American Army and Navy. This is particularly true in view of the fact that a Liberty Loan drive has been scheduled for October, and the whole question has been presented whether a combination campaign on the part of some or all of the societies above named might not simplify the task which they are jointly bearing and give the country an opportunity to contribute at one time to what is in reality a common cause.

Differences in fiscal periods between the societies named, as well as divergencies in financial needs, make it difficult to effect such a result for all seven societies. It has been agreed, however, between representatives of the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the War Camp Community Service, and the American Library Associ-

ation to conduct a campaign together during the week beginning Nov. 11, and we are informed by Raymond B. Fosdick, who represents the War Department in the matter, that the three other organizations, the National Catholic War Council, the Jewish Welfare Board, and the Salvation Army, have agreed to join in a common campaign to be carried on in January, 1919. This plan will therefore result in two national drives instead of seven.

The Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the War Camp Community Service, and the American Library Association do not attempt to dictate to the communities how the money collected during the week of Nov. 11 shall be raised. It is strongly urged, however, that the local representatives of the four societies unite their machinery in single committees so that the campaign will take on the appearance not of four drives conducted the same week, but of a common drive in which all take part.

The exact text of the agreement arrived at on Thursday, Aug. 15, under which the United War Work Campaign will be carried on, is here given, for the information of all who are expected to assist in the work, in order that they may know the precise terms of co-operation under which their efforts will be directed:

It is agreed by the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the War Camp Community Service and the American Library Association

(1) That there shall be a joint campaign for funds during the week beginning November 11, 1918.

(2) That by *joint* campaign we mean, as far as it can be brought about, a campaign undertaken thru the agency of consolidated committees rather than four separate campaigns in the same week.

(3) That each society will adopt a joint pledge card.

(4) That the committee organization now installed thruout the country for the collection of funds be disturbed as little as possible, and that the policy of addition rather than elimination be advised.

(5) That in so far as the campaign has a name it shall be called the United War Work Campaign followed by the names of the four organizations participating.

(6) That Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge be the national treasurer and that the moneys col-

lected in the States be paid to him for proper distribution between the societies.

(7) That all funds collected be distributed on a pro rata basis between the four societies participating in the campaign; that is, the funds received shall be divided among the participating organizations in such proportion as the total budget of each organization bears to the sum total of the combined budgets. The budget estimates and percentages are as follows:

Y. M. C. A.	\$100,000,000	75%
Y. W. C. A.	15,000,000	11.22
W. C. C. S.	15,000,000	11.22
A. L. A.	3,500,000	2.56

(8) That specified or restricted subscriptions shall not be asked for, but if given, shall be credited to the particular association, such amount to be a part of the total and not an addition to it.

(9) That the advertising which each organization has planned for itself proceed as planned but that some advertising be advised in the name of the United War Work Campaign.

(10) That the expenses incurred in joint work in connection with the drive be paid on a pro rata basis.

(11) That Mr. George W. Perkins and Dr. John R. Mott for the Young Men's Christian Association; Mrs. Henry P. Davison for the Young Women's Christian Association; Honorable Myron T. Herrick for the War Camp Community Service; Mr. Frank Vanderlip for the American Library Association; and Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Chairman of the United War Work Campaign for New York City, and Mr. Cleveland H. Dodge as Treasurer ex officio, act together under the Chairmanship of Mr. Raymond B. Fosdick of the Commission on Training Camp Activities of the War Department, or their alternates, in settling any questions between the four organizations participating in this agreement or in handling any arrangements which have to be jointly dealt with.

Before the program of co-operation and union had been decided upon, the War Service Committee of the American Library Association had begun the erection of its campaign organization, with the intention of conducting an independent campaign for the \$3,500,000 fund which the General Director of the Library War Service had estimated as sufficient for the needs of the coming year. This organization is continued under the new co-operative plan, its function being to organize the library workers and supporters into a co-ordinate part of the combined campaign organization and arrange for co-operative effort at all possible points of contact. It will also provide

and direct the execution of plans for the special publicity for Library War Service which is doubly important in view of the merger of activities.

This campaign organization is under the direct supervision of the War Finance Committee of the American Library Association, of which Dr. Frank P. Hill, chief librarian of the Brooklyn Public Library, is chairman. Associated with him and forming the executive force of the campaign organization are Wickes Wamboldt, national campaign director; Frank Parker Stockbridge, national director of information, and Emma V. Baldwin, secretary of the War Finance Committee. These and Theodore L. Frothingham, counsel to the War Finance Committee, are the representatives of the American Library Association on the National Advisory Committee of the United War Work Campaign.

This National Advisory Committee is the first part of the campaign machinery to be consolidated. It consists of five members from each of the four organizations which have united for the joint campaign. In this respect—that of equal representation of all interests—it sets the example which will be followed thruout the campaign organization, down to local committees. The chairman of the National Advisory Committee is John R. Mott of the Y. M. C. A., and its membership includes the national campaign directors and national publicity directors of all the organizations represented. All matters relating to the conduct of the United War Work Campaign will come before this committee for final review and the adjustment of any differences that may arise. It is only fair to all organizations and individuals concerned, however, to say, with all the emphasis possible, that the spirit of co-operation and mutual confidence and goodwill manifested from the very first gathering leaves nothing to be desired.

That this same spirit of mutual confidence and goodwill shall extend down thru the united campaign organization is the essential, indispensable element in making the United War Work Campaign a huge success. To achieve this, by bringing those who will be the active workers in each of the four organizations into contact and

harmony, is one of the principal objects of the series of joint meetings which will be held in every state during the middle of September.

Since the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. had already set up their national organizations, it has been found desirable to model the entire united organization on the lines these organizations had laid down. This plan provides for six territorial committees, one for each of the military districts of the United States; subordinate to these are the state committees, and these in turn control the formation and activities of county committees. Each local committee will be responsible to its county committee. Communications from national headquarters will be to the Military District Committees and thence down the line, as indicated. Like the National Advisory Committee, the district, state, county and local committees will consist of an equal number of representatives of each of the organizations concerned. The size of state, county and local committees will not be prescribed, and so far as possible each state organization will be left to work out the details of its own organization and its own state campaign, to fit the conditions of its own territory.

State chairmen of the War Council of the American Library Association and state directors will be expected to attend a series of regional meetings, to be held early in September, at which officers of the national campaign organization will be present to explain in detail the campaign plans and prepare the way for the merger with the other three organizations. State directors will be expected to recommend a prominent citizen from each locality who will agree to accompany the local librarian to his respective state convention or meeting.

So much for the general plan of the United War Work Campaign, in which the American Library Association should play a most important and inspiring part. Details will be transmitted thru the channels already indicated and direct to members and friends, as rapidly as these are worked out. It seems appropriate at this time, however, now that we are embarking on a campaign for fresh funds, to present an accounting

of the work already accomplished and the moneys expended, and to indicate the purpose for which additional funds are specifically required. Here, briefly stated, are a few salient facts and figures, dating as of Aug. 1, 1918:

- 41 large camp library buildings have been erected in the United States.
- 43 large camp libraries have been established.
- 139 hospitals and Red Cross houses have been supplied with books.
- 243 librarians have been placed in service.
- 284 small military camps and posts have been equipped with book collections.
- 130 Naval stations and 18 Marine stations have been supplied with libraries, as well as 232 vessels.
- 1460 library branches and stations have been opened in Y. M. C. A. and K. of C. huts, barracks and mess halls.
- 828,000 books have been shipped overseas.
- 540,833 books have been purchased, largely technical.
- 2,662,550 gift books have been placed in service.

These gratifying results have been accomplished in less than a year, with the expenditure of little more than one million dollars. Here is the financial statement of the Disbursing Officer of the Library War Service, accounting for all funds to Aug. 1:

Buildings—Carnegie grant	\$263,302.13
Building equipment—Carnegie grant	40,183.13
Buildings—General funds	14,989.24
Building equipment—General funds	3,967.52
Books	366,207.51
Binding	677.81
Book campaign	25,000.00
Freight	14,798.95
General equipment	66,755.84
Great Lakes Station building and equipment	10,000.00
Service	141,131.85
Sundry	25,725.69
Supplies	48,269.90
Travel	23,067.04
	<hr/>
	\$1,014,076.61
In hands of librarians and overseas agents.	31,075.00
Balance on hand Aug. 1—	
General funds	\$315,270.70
Insurance funds	5,000.00
Carnegie funds	16,514.74
	<hr/>
	336,785.44
Total credits and receipts	<hr/>
	\$1,381,937.05

Big as have been the results achieved so far, the plans for the future are naturally of even greater size and scope. It is planned, with the fund about to be raised,

to construct twelve large and ten smaller library buildings at overseas camps; to add ten large and ten smaller new buildings to those in use in this country as well as to make extensive additions to many of those now in use; to spend more than a million and a half in the purchase of additional books and magazines and to expend for the maintenance and equipment of the service, including these new additions, another million and a half. The details of the budget under which the call for \$3,500,000 is made, as furnished by the General Director of the Library War Service, are interesting. They follow:

BUDGET

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE, AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, ESTIMATE OF PROBABLE EXPENSES OF THE SERVICE IN AMERICA AND OVERSEAS, DEC. 1, 1918, TO NOV. 30, 1919.

For Books, Magazines and Newspapers:

BOOKS:	
France	\$600,000
England	60,000
Elsewhere abroad	50,000
65 large American camps and stations at \$4000	260,000
400 small American camps and stations at \$500	200,000
150 hospitals at \$1000	150,000
Naval vessels	50,000
	<hr/>
	\$1,370,000

MAGAZINES AND NEWSPAPERS:	
Overseas	\$100,000
65 large camps and stations at \$500	32,500
400 small camps and stations at \$40	16,000
150 hospitals at \$40	6,000
	<hr/>
	154,500

Total for Books, Magazines and Newspapers\$1,524,500

Buildings and Building Equipment:

OVERSEAS:	
12 new buildings at \$10,000	\$120,000
10 new buildings at \$4000	40,000
5 rented at \$2000	10,000
Paris Headquarters—Rent and equipment	5,000
London Headquarters—Rent and equipment	3,000
Rental Overseas Dispatch Offices	4,000
	<hr/>
	182,000

IN AMERICA:	
Repairs to 40 camp and station buildings at \$300	\$12,000
Extension to 10 camp and station buildings at \$2000	20,000
New (large) buildings, 10 at \$10,000	100,000
New (small) buildings, 10 at \$3000	30,000
Equipment 10 extensions at \$200	2,000
10 large buildings at \$2000	20,000

10 small buildings at \$400	4,000	
Rental distributing centers, 12 at \$600	7,200	195,200
Total Buildings and Equipment in Amer- ica and overseas		\$377,200
<i>Service:</i>		
Headquarters and field representa- tives, 50 persons at an average of \$1500	\$75,000	
Overseas Dispatch Offices, 30 persons at average of \$1200	36,000	
France and British Isles	150,000	
Elsewhere abroad..	5,000	
American camp serv- ice, 65 main camps and stations—Av- erage 5 men at \$1200	390,000	
50 small camps and stations at \$1200.	60,000	
150 hospitals at \$1200	180,000	
Subsistence—400 in the field, Amer- ica and overseas at average \$500..	200,000	
Total Service	\$1,096,000	
<i>Overseas shipping cases:</i>		
For 2,500,000 vol- umes 50,000 cases at \$1.50	\$75,000	75,000
<i>Transportation in America and Overseas:</i>		
Travel	\$75,000	
Freight, express and drayage	75,000	150,000
<i>Supplies, Equipment, Sundries in America and Over- seas:</i>		
Automobiles, 20 at \$700	\$14,000	
Headquarters, print- ing and publicity, \$3000 per month.	36,000	
Headquarters station- ery, postage telegrams and miscellaneous, \$4000 per month.	48,000	
Overseas	50,000	
65 main camps at \$1500	97,500	
50 small camps at \$50	2,500	
150 hospitals at \$200	30,000	
Total supplies, etc.	278,000	
GRAND TOTAL	\$3,500,700	

NOTE.—A much larger amount could be used advantageously for books. Experience of the past year shows, however, that out of \$3,500,000 not more than the amount specified would be available for this purpose, because the proposed outlay for buildings, equipment, service, supplies, transportation, etc., is necessary to make the books of the greatest possible use.

It may be expected that any over-subscription will be largely devoted to the purchase of books.

That, then, is what we are to work for—but we are to work for far more than that.

Co-operation, teamwork, complete and harmonious—that is the spirit in which we

must go into this campaign. It will not be a library campaign; it will not be a Y. M. C. A. campaign; it will not be for the Y. W. C. A. or the War Camp Community Service; it is to be a United War Work Campaign, thru and thru. Important as our own objects seem to us, important as Library War Service appears to us, vital as the interests of the American Library Association are, these are not the main objects for which we are to work.

Let us show those who will be associated with us, with whom we are to work shoulder to shoulder, that we know what co-operation means, that we can do more than they think we can, that we can submerge our individual and personal interests and work wholeheartedly in the greater group for the greater good of the greater number.

Our responsibility in the last Library War Fund campaign was to ourselves alone; now we have a quadruple responsibility. If we fail the whole campaign fails by the extent of our failure; we are jeopardizing not only our own little end of war service, but the whole greater program of all of our associates, if we shirk.

All together for the United War Work Campaign!

NEGRO BOOKS FOR NEGRO SOLDIERS

A FUND is being raised by the "Negro Books for Negro Soldiers Movement" to provide the 100,000 negroes known to be in the army and navy, with a number of small libraries containing the best books by negro authors. The movement has headquarters at 61 Bible House, New York City, and is working in co-operation with the A. L. A. The aim of the movement is the establishment of 4000 libraries, of twenty-one books each, so that each group of fifty negro soldiers may have access to a complete set. The sum needed for this purpose is \$90,592.

A TEXAS preacher says: "It isn't the amount of money a man has, but the amount of man the money has that counts."

THE NEED OF A PLAN FOR LIBRARY DEVELOPMENT

By C. C. WILLIAMSON

ONE of the most difficult and important problems in the whole range of library service is presented by the small public library. By small library I mean, roughly speaking, one having less than \$2500 annual income. Just how many libraries of this sort there are in the country I do not know. Sufficient for present purposes is the unquestioned fact that many hundreds have incomes too small to employ librarians with full professional training. Some idea of the number of small libraries may be gathered from the statistics of library buildings Mr. Carnegie or the Carnegie Corporation has built to date. Out of 1317 buildings erected in the United States, not including library systems in twenty-seven cities, 650 cost \$10,000 or less; and 399 cost \$20,000 or less (most of these were apparently under \$15,000). Only 132 out of the 1317 buildings cost over \$30,000. I estimate therefore that at least 1000 of these so-called Carnegie libraries have a total income of less than \$2500 while the average income of all Carnegie libraries, if a half dozen of the largest appropriations be deducted, is less than \$1000. It is easy to see that after paying for heat, light, insurance, repairs and janitorial service little is left for the salary of a full time trained librarian, to say nothing of money for books and periodicals.

I assume that no argument is needed to establish the facts upon which is based by contention that we have here a library problem of great importance for a large part of the population and for the library profession as well. Yet outside of a few of the more active state commissions, I cannot observe that anyone feels much concern about it. In talking with librarians I find some who seem to regard the situation as quite hopeless until such time as the communities spontaneously decide to provide adequate support, meaning by adequate support, of course, the salary of a fully trained professional librarian. If this attitude were coupled with a definite and practicable proposal as to methods of making

the community demand a skilled library service, one could at least have some respect for it. Usually, however, this attitude is at bottom one of impotence, helplessness, indifference. I refuse to believe that there is no remedy for the inadequate, often grotesquely inadequate, service rendered at present by many of these libraries. That the problem is difficult may readily be conceded, but may the real trouble not be that the best talent in the library profession has been seeking professional distinction in more lucrative fields?

Would it not be possible for the American Library Association to assume the duty of working out some plan of professional education that would be adequate for the needs of every branch of library service? I do not assume that merely formulating a plan will remove all obstacles and bring about ideal conditions. I do think, however, that it is reasonable to look to the association for a scheme of library development towards which we can work, a scheme into which all available energy and resources can be placed with confidence that effort expended will not be wasted.

In the last few years we have been surfeited with discussions of city planning. Every city that has had a proper planning survey and campaign has undoubtedly benefited thereby, tho the results may not begin to be evident to the eye for years. The city which has just been "planned" for the first time looks exactly as it always did. Ugliness, inconvenience, congestion and planlessness are still as much in evidence as ever. The gain is found in that the community is uncomfortably conscious of these defects and is firmly resolved to lose no opportunity to carry out the program of betterment—a program sometimes utopian as to its ultimate goal, tho very practical in its specifications of first steps, second steps and ways and means. New cities, it should be observed, have a tremendous advantage over old in guiding their development by some rational plan.

What I would propose is that this rela-

tively new profession and branch of the public service survey itself and officially adopt a plan for its development—a plan comprehensive, practical and inspiring.

As I have already suggested, one of the principal defects which such a professional self-criticism and self-survey would reveal is the not infrequent stagnation and relative ineffectiveness of the small library. A mere survey and plan will not eliminate unsatisfactory conditions forthwith, but a single decade of planful co-operation of all available resources might work wonders here as it has in some branches of education and many departments of the public service.

If we really believe that library service has any future worth while, why do we not plan for it? Why are we so loath to try experiments, to initiate new methods, to subject our processes and results to acid tests?

The ready-made answer is, of course, that it is difficult to obtain money to carry on our routine work. The profession being on the whole poorly paid cannot contribute largely to organization funds; state, city and other public institutions must devote their income to the purpose for which it is appropriated and for the benefit of their own territorial units; endowments and donations have taken the form of buildings and books. Financial resources are therefore lacking for experimental work, for large plans of promotion and development. This, however, is only a partial answer and largely an evasion. I am informed that no library association, in spite of years of bewailing the backwardness of most states in library development, has ever taken the trouble to frame and adopt a model library law—the statutory basis of an efficient state library system. Experience in many fields has proved over and over that such standard codes are a most effective method of making progress. The cost would be nothing—a little imagination, a little spirit of co-operation, a little hard work—and the thing is done.

Doubtless many other fruitful endeavors not conditioned upon large financial support wait merely upon the energy and initiative of librarians themselves. Indeed I

suspect that much of the developmental work that needs to be done calls rather for vision and forward-looking planning than for money. It is idle to complain of lack of funds until we have done our part. Public authorities and private philanthropists will not hesitate to invest in the execution of plans which insure large returns in public service for a given expenditure of money. But neither public officials nor philanthropists will venture to furnish both the plans and the money and then thrust their work upon a hostile or even upon an indifferent profession.

But to go back to our starting point—the problem of improving the service of the small library. We have to deal for the most part with communities having no conception of what an active library service is and therefore no incentive to insist on even a minimum standard of training and fitness in the librarian, with perhaps no means of paying the salary of a trained librarian, even if fully conscious of the need. The librarian herself, unconscious of any shortcomings in the service, or in her own equipment and capacity, too often holds her position for social, political or other equally improper reasons. Library boards, representative of the community at large, are in some cases less and in others even more visionless and ineffective than the librarian herself. A dark picture indeed, but certainly not hopeless. Where can you find a finer opportunity for constructive work? A challenge to every one who believes in the social utility of an effective library service!

The opportunity of the small library is peculiarly rich. In co-operation with the public schools and other social agencies it can do much to break down the unfortunate assumption that study and education are for children only. Unhindered as it is by religious, social and political differences and prejudices, the library in a small community may become a real center of light and leading. But its power and influence depend almost entirely upon the character of the librarian. A certain amount of technical training she must have, but it should be adapted to this very special field. Much emphasis should be placed

on the social problems of the small community.

Tho I have not the hardihood to offer a ready-made solution for this problem, I do venture to suggest that the point of attack is not the community at large, not even the library board, but the librarian herself, and perhaps individual citizens in each community whether members of the board or not. The general public should not be blamed for not being interested in an inactive and stagnant library. An efficient librarian will stimulate interest; therefore I maintain that the librarian is the proper point of attack.

In spite of her inefficiency, ineffectiveness and incapacity the librarian can in most cases be given a certain degree of professional consciousness and pride which is doubtless the first step upward. She can be made conscious of deficiencies in her personal equipment. Seldom does she lack the capacity to master the rudiments of library technic or to learn the use of the many technical aids and tools available. In most cases she could also grasp something of the social significance of her work and something of its unrealized opportunities. Any response on her part would quickly be reflected in the community in the form of increased financial support. A person with moderate training and some ingenuity can produce valuable results with meager support, but an untrained and sluggish librarian will do nothing worth while no matter how generous the support. Should she fail entirely to respond, perhaps some member of the board or some volunteer worker could be utilized as the point of contact for infecting the library, and eventually the community, with a spirit of efficient service.

So much for the point of contact. What is to be the agency for training and inspiring the librarian, for persistently and intelligently utilizing every means at hand for setting up standards and diffusing thru-out the smaller urban and rural communities dynamic standards of service which now exist mainly in the larger cities and upper ranks of the profession? Most of the machinery is already at hand, at least potentially. First of all are the state library commissions, some of which are at-

tacking the problem with a degree of success that points the way to a frontal attack along the whole line.

In the matter of method also the work of the active and progressive state commissions has broken much ground. Summer courses have been effective, tho limited in results because many librarians who most need their help are unconscious of their need or unable to leave their post or bear the expense. Something, tho not much at present, can be done to educate library boards to grant leave of absence with pay; state laws might be amended in some cases to require such action. Scholarships for meritorious cases have been suggested, but I do not know whether that is feasible or wise. Library institutes properly organized and skilfully conducted can certainly do much to promote professional consciousness, to arouse enthusiasm, to maintain helpful contacts between workers who suffer severely from enforced isolation, and even to correct to some extent the deficiencies of cultural background. A system of traveling librarians to teach and inspire, not the librarians alone but the community as well, is a most promising method, tho necessarily expensive—too expensive to be widely used.

In other fields this idea of extension teaching is being fruitfully employed. State agricultural colleges and departments with their county agents, lecturers, demonstrators and traveling exhibits are a splendid illustration of the modern method of taking vocational help to people while at work. In many states our educational institutions have abandoned the policy of saying in effect to workers in both private occupations and public service, "We can help you to become more efficient if you will drop your work for a considerable period and take up your studies as a resident student in the institution." To fit for the higher ranks of a service this is undoubtedly necessary, but to make it a requirement for every worker, however humble, is a sure way to deny him the help which he is eager to get and abundantly able to profit by. The so-called "co-operative courses" in engineering and in the practical sciences and vocational sub-

jects have shown the utility of combining work and study, of hooking up every day tasks with theoretical training.

There is no absolute standard of adequate training; it must be considered in relation to environment and the public to be served. A person with a Ph.D. in pedagogy may be very well trained for certain kinds of educational work, yet quite improperly trained for success in others. A college graduate with a two-year library course may not be fitted for the work of a small library. At all events, library schools are not attempting to fit students for part time positions paying \$30 to \$50 a month.

Tho all existing methods of helping the small libraries should be utilized to the fullest possible extent, I do not believe they furnish a complete solution. Even if there were summer schools within easy reach of every librarian who could benefit by such a course, the brevity of the period of study, and the uneven character of the students in fitness and capacity militate against thoroughness and render difficult the necessary assistance in adequately relating what they learn to their own work. Short courses in which much ground is covered rapidly will often be quite satisfactory for those who have a broad general education and know how to learn rapidly. For most, however, a little study needs to be combined with much supervised practice. Summer schools, institutes, and other methods can be made extremely useful, but I do not believe they are adequate in themselves.

Would it not be possible to reach a still larger number by some carefully planned adaptation of the correspondence method of instruction? Instruction in which communication between teacher and pupil is written and not oral has, as is well known, passed the experimental stage, has become indeed a recognized part of our educational system and is used to an increasing extent in the most progressive states. "Oh," somebody is sure to exclaim, "you couldn't possibly teach cataloging, library administration, book selection, children's work, etc., by correspondence." Has it ever been given a thoro trial? Until a method which has had a successful experience in other

fields has been put to the test in library work and proven inapplicable, I shall refuse to believe that it cannot be done. Indeed, I think many of the subjects to be taught are peculiarly well adapted to that method of instruction. If the financial inducement had been present, I have no doubt that private correspondence institutions would have occupied the field long ago.

Please note that I do not mean by correspondence courses anything in the nature of mere reading lists. The reading list is too often the highest point in a librarian's scheme of service. A mere list of things for the untrained librarian to read will amount to nothing at all. She must be made to feel that she is enrolled in an organized system of instruction, that she is responsible to teachers who are interested in her progress; and that she will get recognition and approval for work well done.

The idea of correspondence training occurred to me first some time ago in an endeavor to find a method for meeting the need of training for certain kinds of special library service. Since I became interested in its application to the problem of the small public library I have learned that Melvil Dewey, many years ago, believed a correspondence course feasible and wished the Albany school to become the pioneer in establishing one. I do not propose this as a substitute for anything else, but merely as the necessary and logical supplement to other methods—the lowest round of the ladder, if you please, the step that it would be relatively easy to persuade every one to take and which would lead naturally and easily to other higher steps.

The important thing to my mind is to get every librarian definitely and actively to affiliate herself with some organized effort to advance professional standards; to construct a channel thru which ideas and ideals can flow. The definite courses taken, over a period of years it may be, supplemented by summer courses, institutes, certificates of work successfully done, etc., assisted by all the traveling agencies that may be secured, should fit the librarian of the small library as adequately for her own

task as her sister in the large city library is fitted by the more thoro training of the library school.

If such an experiment were to be made, thru what agency should the instruction be given? Should each library school offer courses to librarians in any part of the country and each commission to those in its own state? No; the task plainly calls for co-operative effort on the part of all the schools, all the commissions, and the American Library Association itself. Existing organizations should be used to the fullest extent; as little new machinery as possible should be created. Some central organization, a library service bureau perhaps, under the management of a board chosen by the commissions and existing professional organizations, should work out the plans and supervise their execution, assigning to each agency the tasks it is fitted to undertake. No work now being done by the state or other agencies, including summer courses and institutes, would need to be abandoned, but rather expanded in accordance with the general program. Where no commission or similar organization exists the central bureau would probably have to assume full responsibility until such time as those states could be brought into line.

I should expect that the offering of such assistance to the small library would result in stimulating the community to demand a librarian with a training equal at least to that required of a high school teacher in the same community and a willingness to pay at least an equal salary. In most cases it is inevitable, and perhaps desirable, that the librarian should have lived in the community. In any case the clerical assistants in larger libraries will be local high school graduates without training. By experience they may become very proficient in routine work, but they would benefit enormously from the professional training and spirit to be gained from a system of correspondence study, summer schools and institutes. This should make a very satisfactory substitute for the training classes in libraries large enough to maintain them.

Members of boards and chairmen of committees should also be induced to take such courses as they could follow with any profit. The chairman of the book committee, for instance, might take a course in book selection. I have known of an able woman, a college graduate, practically wasting the slender funds of her library because she had not the slightest acquaintance with the aids to selection or the principles to be followed. The librarian unfortunately knew even less.

While the scheme of organized instruction I have in mind is aimed primarily to solve the personnel problem of the small public library, and its facilities should be offered in this field with a minimum of expense, every part of the instruction should also be available at very moderate fees to persons in charge of private libraries, office libraries, business and other special libraries. Efficiency in the use of books and printed matter in general could be vastly promoted by making it easy for anyone to acquire a rudimentary knowledge of library methods. Public library service is suffering acutely from the fact that business and the professions desiring to make use of simple library methods and having no practicable means of giving their own employes the simplest training (for that is all that is usually required) rob the public libraries of workers who have been elaborately trained at no inconsiderable cost in time and money both to the individual and the institution. I do not see that this shifting is accompanied by sufficient benefit to anyone to compensate for the waste involved in taking a trained and experienced librarian into a business office because she happens to know how to classify, or catalog, or index.

I can merely refer in passing to these incidental tho very important services which might be rendered to the literary, scientific, professional and business world by providing in convenient form a certain amount of elementary instruction in library methods. Under present conditions very few of those who could benefit by such instruction have any opportunity whatsoever to get it. The library profession cannot

be permanently benefited by monopolizing knowledge of its simple and fundamental technical processes. We berate our readers for stupidity in their use of the library, while we deny them the opportunity to acquire the little insight into our work which would make the library more useful to them and make them more appreciative of the services of a skilled librarian.

This point should be emphasized, for some will doubtless look upon the proposal as furnishing a dangerous opportunity to get into library work by short cuts. The obvious reply to such an objection is that if head librarians can see no difference between assistants with school training and those trained by correspondence methods, there must be something the matter with the school. Moreover, any real danger at this point would quickly result in certification of librarians—a matter long discussed—and thus raise instead of lower standards. Indeed from every point of view I have no doubt that by making it easier for anyone to learn something about technical processes of library work, standards would be raised, not lowered. Capable persons who have learned a little will want more and thus the library schools will find they have more and better students.

In making my appeal to the library profession to act upon its belief that the future holds great possibilities of development and to make plans to stimulate and guide that development, I have emphasized the needs of the small library, particularly the need for an improved personnel, but that of course is not the only weak point in the line. Library school facilities in general are inadequate to meet the need for a trained personnel in the higher ranks. The existing schools are doing good work, tho perhaps their courses are not as flexible as they should be in view of the great diversity of requirements in the positions which graduates are called upon to occupy.

I have wondered whether it would be possible or desirable to establish a purely graduate school of very high order, to which only graduates of other schools or those with equivalent training and some successful experience would be admitted. That would enable existing schools and

the others we shall need to confine their energies to the fundamental things that every grade of service requires. A graduate school, especially if conducted as a part of a university, could offer more specialized work than can be expected of any existing school. An educational system requires various kinds of training agencies. We do not depend on one standardized institution or curriculum to turn out school administrators, college teachers, high school teachers, grade teachers, teachers of special branches and rural teachers.

I have no right or disposition to criticize the work of the library schools. It is evident, however, that the capacity of existing schools is not equal to the demand. Schools must be enlarged, others established and training by other methods provided. Just now, apparently on account of the comparatively low initial salaries paid to library assistants, the schools are meeting some difficulty in recruiting students up to their full capacity. It may therefore seem to be an error to propose an increase of training facilities. So far as the present shortage of matriculants is due to war conditions, it is temporary. The possibility of a permanent shortage in the supply of library school students would merely constitute another reason for demanding that the profession itself should take the initiative in making a thoro investigation and planning for the future.

I have intimated that in the small library the surest way to raise salaries is to improve the service, to make it a vital thing to all classes in the community. In the large library too there may be danger of putting the cart before the horse. My general belief is that any class of workers is paid in the long run about what it is worth to the community. Public services which all classes of the community recognize as indispensable will not remain grossly underpaid. The public has not been more dilatory in providing support for libraries than it was in the beginning for public schools.

One of the most encouraging things about the whole situation is that standards of education and public service once recognized by the public are not likely to be relaxed. The community as a whole, hav-

ing experience with but one library, naturally knows no standard except that set by its own institution. If that standard be low, its patrons are none the wiser, since they cannot know what the service is in other communities. And this, by the way, seems to me a very sound reason for grading or standardizing libraries as suggested by the A. L. A. committee on standardization, provided that the examination and grading is done by some competent outside agency. It is futile, however, to talk about raising standards, especially in the small libraries, until we provide a practicable means for the minimum training.

While the normal public is quick to detect and to resent any deterioration of service, it is indifferent to general talk of higher standards which are not concretely defined and of which it has had no experience. This is the reason that while we may rely on the community to aid in preventing any material curtailment of service or lowering of standards once set, we cannot depend upon it for the impetus toward higher standards. The first step forward waits upon the stimulus of a skilled and inspired librarian.

Improve the service first and lead the public to an appreciation of what a fine library service means to it. Improved service and publicity should therefore go hand in hand. To say that proper publicity is a part of good service or that good service effects its own publicity amounts to the same thing.

The responsibility for every advance rests squarely upon the profession and cannot be shifted. This is a situation which we could accept with complacency if there were not reason to suspect that the library profession has a pretty low average of initiative. Reading—the absorption of other men's ideas from the printed page—is a passive act which too often stifles rather than stimulates originality. The major part of the reading public is by temperament the passive element of the community. Librarians tend too much to adapt themselves to this part of the public and to regard the other part, so far as they know anything about it, as made up of "chronic kickers."

RECENT MOTION PICTURES BASED ON STANDARD OR CURRENT BOOKS

THESE pictures have been selected for listing by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures:

All Woman, 5 reels, Goldwyn. Star—Mae Marsh.

Adapted from Edith Barnard Delano's story, "When Carey came to town."

Annexing Bill, 5 reels, Pathe. Stars—Gladys Hulette and Creighton Hall.

Based on Edgar Franklin's entertaining story in *Munsey's Magazine*.

Behind the Scenes, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky. Star—Mary Pickford.

Based on story and play of the same name by Margaret Mayo.

Bella Donna, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky. Star—Pauline Frederick.

A picturization of the novel by Robert Hichens.

Bondman, The, 5 reels, Fox. Star—William Farnum.

Hall Caine's novel "The bondman" adapted to the screen.

Carmen, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky. Star—Geraldine Farrar.

A screen adaptation of Bizet's famous opera with Geraldine Farrar, the operatic impersonator of the chief character, in the rôle.

Chimmie Fadden, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky. Star—Victor Moore.

The famous character of E. W. Townsend's book of the same name represented in pictures.

Claw, The, 5 reels, Select. Star—Clara Kimball Young.

The South African story of this name by Cynthia Stickney.

Crucible, The, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky. Star—Marguerite Clark.

Mark Lee Luther's story of the same name done into motion pictures.

Danger Mark, The, 5 reels, Artcraft: Famous Players-Lasky. Star—Elsie Ferguson.

An elaborate picturization of Robert W. Chambers' story of the same name.

David Harum, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky. Star—William H. Crane.

The well known story by Edward Noyes Westcott picturized, with the actor who made the play based on the book a success, in the chief rôle.

Dawn of a To-morrow, The, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky. Star—Mary Pickford.

A picturization of the book of the same name by Frances Hodgson Burnett.

Dictator, The, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky. Star—John Barrymore.

Richard Harding Davis' story presented in motion pictures.

Esmeralda, 4 reels, Famous Players-Lasky. Star—Mary Pickford.

Frances Hodgson Burnett's story of the same name reproduced in motion pictures.

Eternal City, The, 8 reels, Famous Players-Lasky. Star—Pauline Frederick.

A powerful screen depiction of the novel by Hall Caine.

Firefly of France, The, 5 reels, Paramount: Famous Players-Lasky. Star—Wallace Reid.

A picturization of the romantic detective war story of the same name written by Marion Polk Angellotti for the *Saturday Evening Post*.

Freckles, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky.

Star—Jack Pickford.

A picturization of "Freckles," by Gene Stratton Porter.

Garden of Allah, 7 reels, Selig-Kander.

A very fine presentation of Robert Hichens' tale of this name.

Gentleman from Indiana, The, 5 reels, famous Players-Lasky. Star—Dustin Farnum.

Booth Tarkington's romance of the same name presented in pictures.

Ghost of Rosy Taylor, The, 5 reels, Mutual.

Star—Mary Miles Minter.

An adaptation of Josephine Daskam Bacon's story of a French orphan girl stranded in America, written for the *Saturday Evening Post*.

Girl in His House, The, 5 reels, Vitagraph.

Star—Earle Williams.

The society romance by Harold MacGrath for the *Ladies' Home Journal*, presented in a photoplay.

Golden Wall, The, 5 reels, World. Star—

Carlyle Blackwell and June Elvidge.

Adaptation of an old-fashioned French society novel of the same name.

Goose Girl, The, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky. Star—Marguerite Clark.

A photoplay based on the novel of the same name by Harold MacGrath.

Great Expectations, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky. Star—Jack Pickford.

Adapted from Charles Dickens' novel of the same name and directed by Robert Vignola.

Heart of a Girl, The, 5 reels, World. Star—Barbara Castleton.

Maravene Thompson's society story reproduced for the screen.

Her Final Reckoning, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky. Star—Pauline Frederick.

An adaptation of "Prince Zilah," Jules Claretie's Parisian society story.

House of the Lost Court, The, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky. Star—Viola Dana.

Mrs. C. N. Williamson's mystery story of this name picturized.

How Could You, Jean?, 5 reels, Arctcraft: Famous Players-Lasky. Star—Mary Pickford.

Eleanor Hoyt Brainerd's story of the same name in pictures.

Little Sister of Everybody, 5 reels, Pathe. Star—Bessie Love.

William Addison Lathrop's story of a young East Side girl reared in the atmosphere of poverty and socialism, done into a motion picture.

Maria Rosa, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky. Star—Geraldine Farrar.

The screen version of Angel Guimera's tragedy of a Spanish peasant girl.

No Man's Land, 5 reels, Metro. Stars—Bert Lytell and Anna Q. Nilsson.

Louis Joseph Vance's war story of the same name adapted to the screen without the usual battle scenes.

O. Henry Stories: One Thousand Dollars, 5 reels, Vitagraph; star—Edward Earle.

Sisters of the Golden Circle, The Winning of the Mocking Bird, The Girl and the Graft, each 2 reels, General Film Co.

Old Homestead, The, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky. Stars—Frank Losee and Louise Huff.

Denman Thompson's perennial vehicle reproduced in motion pictures.

One Dollar Bid, 5 reels, Paralta: Hodkinson Service. Star—J. Warren Kerrigan.

A Kentucky hills mystery story based on Credo Harris' tale entitled "Toby."

Pudd'n Head Wilson, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky. Star—Theodore Roberts.

The Mark Twain classic of the same name successfully adapted to the screen.

Redemption of David Corson, The, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky. Star—William Farnum.

Charles Frederick Goss' novel of this name turned into a photoplay.

Sandy, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky. Stars—Jack Pickford and Louise Huff.

Alice Hegan Rice's Kentucky romance of the same name presented as a photoplay.

Sappho, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky. Star—Pauline Frederick.

Alphonse Daudet's story turned into a motion picture by Hugh Story.

Seventeen, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky. Star—Jack Pickford.

Booth Tarkington's humorous story of puppy love presented on the screen.

Snobs, 4 reels, Famous Players-Lasky. Star—Victor Moore.

George Bronson Howard's story in a photoplay.

Soap Girl, The, 5 reels, Vitagraph. Star—Gladys Leslie.

A light comedy picture based on Lewis Allen Brown's story of the same name.

To the Highest Bidder, 5 reels, Vitagraph. Star—Alice Joyce.

Adapted from the novel of rural life of the same name, written by Florence Morse Kingsley.

Uncle Tom's Cabin, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky. Star—Marguerite Clark.

Harriet Beecher Stowe's famous book admirably adapted to the screen.

Virginian, The, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky. Star—Dustin Farnum.

Owen Wister's story of the old West represented finely in motion pictures.

Wolfville Tales by Alfred Henry Lewis: Dismissal of Silver Phil; Faro Nell, Look-out. 2 reels each, General Film Company.

Zaza, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky. Star—Pauline Frederick.

The story by Berton and Simon, whose presentation on the stage by Rejane, Bernhardt and Mrs. Leslie Carter added to its fame, done in motion pictures.

The director of the schemes authorized and conducted from the British Board of Education, to supply British prisoners of war with educational books, has recently issued "A classified list of the books urgently needed to meet prisoners' requests." Each book listed has actually been asked for by one of the prisoners, and it is remarkable that the books listed cover accountancy, agriculture, anthropology, the arts, science, commerce, the applied arts, all languages including Kaffir, literature, philosophy, navigation, and many other subjects. As described by Dr. Koch in his articles in the LIBRARY JOURNAL last summer, credit is given by the Board of Education for systematic study in many of these subjects.



THE FIRST 5000 BOOKS, SINCE FOLLOWED BY OTHER SIMILAR LOADS, SHIPPED BY MOTOR TRUCK FROM THE WORCESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY TO CAMBRIDGE, WHERE THEY WERE PREPARED FOR OVERSEAS SERVICE

THE BOOK ON THE RIGHT, THO NOT THE PROVERBIAL BIBLE THAT STOPPED THE BULLET, WAS BROUGHT BY A SOLDIER INTO THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE Y. M. C. A. IN PARIS AND SHOWS THE EFFECTS OF A GERMAN SHELL



IT OFFERS ACTUAL EVIDENCE THAT BOOKS ARE GOING UP TO THE VERY FRONT LINES, AND ALSO FURNISHES AN EXCELLENT ARGUMENT FOR THE CONTINUING COLLECTION OF BOOKS IN THE LIBRARIES AT HOME

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE

SEPTEMBER sees the beginning of the active work thruout the country preparatory to the nation-wide campaign for funds the week of Nov. 11. As a first step, regional conferences are being held, the military districts of the country being used as a basis for the grouping of states. At these conferences the individuals chosen to act as state "directors"—the library representatives in the state conventions to be held jointly with the other three co-operating organizations later in the month—will meet to discuss the plans being worked out for the campaign by the national joint committee in charge. The schedule of these conferences is as follows:

No. 1—*Conference City*—Seattle.
Date—Sept. 3

<i>State</i>	<i>State Director</i>
Wyoming	Miss Agnes Wright
Montana	T. H. Richardson
Idaho	Reilly Atkinson
Oregon	W. L. Brewster
Washington	Judson T. Jennings

No. 2—*Conference City*—San Francisco
Date—Sept. 6

<i>State</i>	<i>State Director</i>
Nevada	Frank J. Pyne
No. California...	Milton J. Ferguson
So. California...	Everett R. Perry
Utah	Council Natl. Defense

No. 3—*Conference City*—Birmingham, Ala.
Date—August 30

<i>State</i>	<i>State Director</i>
North Carolina...	Mrs. A. F. Griggs
South Carolina...	Robt. M. Kennedy
Georgia	Robt. L. Foreman
Florida	Lloyd W. Josselyn
Tennessee	Chas. D. Johnston
Alabama	Thos. M. Owen
Mississippi	
Louisiana	Thos. P. Thompson
Arkansas	

No. 4—*Conference City*—Oklahoma City
Date—Sept. 2

<i>State</i>	<i>State Director</i>
Arizona	Con J. Cronin
New Mexico	Miss Evelyn Shuler
Oklahoma	Mrs. Mary Hays Marable
Texas	Miss Elizabeth H. West

No. 5—*Conference City*—Chicago
Date—Sept. 7

<i>State</i>	<i>State Director</i>
Ohio	Prof. Azariah S. Root
Indiana	W. M. Hepburn
Michigan	Adam Strohm
Illinois	P. L. Windsor

Wisconsin	M. S. Dudgeon
Kentucky	George T. Settle
West Virginia ...	

No. 6—*Conference City*—Minneapolis
Date—Sept. 6

<i>State</i>	<i>State Director</i>
North Dakota....	Mrs. M. C. Budlong
South Dakota....	Miss Julia Stockett
Iowa	Johnson Brigham
Minnesota	Miss Clara F. Baldwin

No. 7—*Conference City*—Denver
Date—Sept. 4

<i>State</i>	<i>State Director</i>
Colorado	Chalmers Hadley
Missouri	Miss Elizabeth B. Wales
Kansas	Chas. S. Colladay
Nebraska	Miss Anna Jennings

No. 8—*Conference City*—Boston
Date—Sept. 9

<i>State</i>	<i>State Director</i>
Maine	Henry C. Dunnack
New Hampshire..	Arthur H. Chase
Vermont	Prof. S. F. Emerson
Massachusetts ...	John A. Lowe
Rhode Island....	H. O. Brigham
Connecticut	W. D. Hine

No. 9—*Conference City*—New York City
Date—Sept. 10

<i>State</i>	<i>State Director</i>
New York	James I. Wyer, Jr.
Pennsylvania ...	O. R. Howard Thomson
Delaware	Arthur L. Bailey
Virginia	H. R. McIlwaine
Maryland	
New Jersey.....	M. Taylor Pyne
Dist. of Columbus.	Dr. Geo. F. Bowerman

Joint state meetings will be held between Sept. 9 and Sept 26, at which the A. L. A. will have equal representation with the other organizations. The A. L. A. is expected to send representatives consisting of the state director, the chairman of the State War Council, a librarian from each locality in the state and at least one other prominent and efficient person from same locality. At these meetings the full state and local campaign plans will be presented and the necessary joint organization effected.

The magnitude and vital importance of the coming campaign continues to grow upon us. It is evident in the light of the report recently sent from overseas, and which is based upon recent conferences between our leaders and General Pershing, that it is urgently necessary that there be a large oversubscription. All are agreed

that the war is approaching its climax and that the period right before us is by far the most critical and, therefore, that the American people are not likely to be called upon to render a more significant service and one calling for greater sacrificial effort and devotion than during the coming momentous autumn and winter months. Our only hope of meeting the situation is by all of these agencies presenting an absolutely united front in carrying thru to success the coming campaign.

SPECIALIZED CAMPS

The new policy of the War Department, developing several specialized camps instead of maintaining so many general camps giving all branches of training, is requiring a more careful study of the individual camps by the A. L. A. Headquarters. Heretofore with one or two exceptions the large camps had practically the same needs and were supplied with the same collection of books. But now Doniphan, Taylor and Jackson have become artillery camps, Greene an aviation ground school, Chickamauga is largely used for medical training, Sevier is an infantry camp, etc. Each such specialized camp requires individual attention in the selection and ordering of books and develops peculiar problems in connection with the library service.

FIELD REPRESENTATIVES

A short experience in the use of field representatives has already shown that this is to be a most valuable feature of Library War Service administration. The visit of a field representative to a camp library enables the librarian and assistants to discuss with him their many camp problems, seek advice on their plans for future development of the library service, learn what is being done in other camp libraries. Such visits will give the camp librarian confidence in his own policies and the benefit of the experience of other libraries, and will certainly result in a broader and more vigorous and more uniform development of the camp library service. The service at small stations and forts where there is no A. L. A. representative will receive even more benefit than the large camp from the visits of the field representative.

NEW BUILDINGS

At Pelham Bay, N. Y., the naval authorities have arranged to erect at once without cost to the A. L. A. a standard camp library building. This is the first camp where a building has been erected in this way—a tribute to the work of Miss Galloway, who is the first woman to be appointed librarian of a large camp.

The building at Camp Mills, L. I., is completed except for equipment.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

War Library Bulletin, No. 7, issued by Library War Service Headquarters, contains a summary of war service operations from Oct. 4, 1917, to June 20, 1918, together with an outline of the "Organization of the Library War Service as existing June 20, 1918." This outline includes the names of the men and women directing the work in the many camps and other service centers thruout the country on June 20.

A Supplement to *War Library Bulletin* No. 7 is entirely composed of a ten-page list of the personnel of the Library War Service from October, 1917, to June, 1918.

The "Report of the War Service Committee of the American Library Association for the year ending June 30, 1918," has recently been issued. To this report is appended a thirteen-page "Statement by the General Director of the A. L. A. War Service as to operations, Oct. 4, 1917, to June 30, 1918."

Another recent publication concerned with the work of the Library War Service is a twenty-two page pamphlet by Dr. Frank P. Hill and Emma V. Baldwin entitled "Library service for soldiers and sailors: the story of the million dollar campaign of the American Library Association."

A new poster, designed by Charles B. Falls for camp library use, has been printed and sent to camps. The poster, printed in bright colors, shows a soldier really enjoying books—even his toes are curled in comfort and satisfaction. "The Camp Library Is Yours" is conspicuous in large letters. Two forms of this poster are to be used—one in branches and stations in large camps where there are A. L. A. camp libraries;

another form with slight changes in the wording is for use in the smaller camps, posts, forts, stations, etc.

For distribution at the Allied War Exposition, the Library War Service has prepared a six-page folder telling of the book needs of the men in service, and of the work done by the American Library Association in filling these needs. Copies of this folder will be supplied to libraries on request.

hoped that booksellers thruout the country will also co-operate by placing these book-marks in new books sold. Librarians and booksellers may obtain copies on request. Each bookmark provides a bookplate (a cut of the first Falls poster) on which may be written the donor's name and address, making the book a personal gift. These book-marks should be useful in vacation books that are given for camp use.

Publishers who have already agreed to distribute copies of these bookmarks in their new books are: Century Co., 25,000; Doubleday, Page & Co., 1000; Grosset & Dunlap, 50,000 (will take up to 100,000); Harper & Bros., 5000; Houghton Mifflin, 25,000; Mitchell Kennerley, 15,000; Longmans, Green, 1000; Macmillan Co., 10,000; Putnam's, 5000; Scribner's, 25,000.

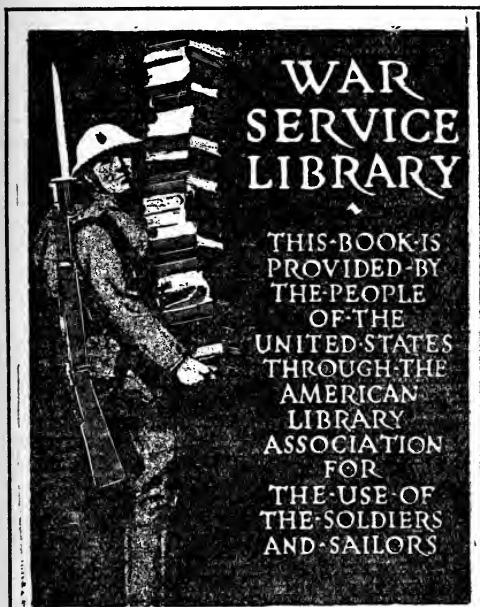
A placard printed in buff and red, giving the definite address of the A. L. A. Camp Library, has been sent in large numbers to the camp libraries for posting thruout the camp—in barracks, mess-halls, recreation buildings, etc. "A Necessary Part of Your Equipment" are the words at the head of the poster, with the following words in red, in the center:

"Knowledge
gained from
books telling
why
how
where
you are to fight."

For the purpose of establishing and maintaining communication between the libraries and the Library War Service campaign organization, a new bulletin to be called *War Libraries* has been started. This will be issued from the campaign headquarters in New York City.

AN ASSURING LETTER FROM DR. MOTT

In numerous articles published descriptive of the work of the Y. M. C. A. for the soldiers and sailors, no mention has been made of the American Library Association and its library service as an auxiliary. Dr. Putnam recently wrote to Dr. John R. Mott, general secretary of the International Y. M. C. A., calling his attention to these omissions.



Name

Address

Books for recreation, for study and advancement are needed by our men in the service.

When you have read this book, why not pass it along?

Make it a personal gift by writing your name and address beneath the book plate, if you like.

Take the book to any Public Library or Book Store and your gift will be forwarded to the men in uniform, who are asking for more and more books.

American War Service
American Library Association

Arrangements have been made with several publishers for distribution, thru their new books, of bookmarks recently published by the Library War Service. It is

In his prompt and gracious reply, Dr. Mott regretted the fact that such omissions had been made, and mentioned the "absolutely invaluable contribution made by the American Library Association with reference to the service which we are seeking to render the American Army and Navy." He writes: "I know that the members of our council and its executive officers do appreciate sincerely the large and ever increasing part which your association has in this common task. It is our desire to reciprocate. We trust that in your coming campaign, as in our own, we may be of real help in this direction. I want you to call upon me in that or any other connection. Anything in my power that I can do to further your comprehensive and efficient plans, I will gladly do."

SERVICE IN THE SHIPYARDS

The Portland (Ore.) Public Library has at last been able to penetrate the sanctity of the shipyards, and in two of the largest yards has placed a deposit of books.

In the Peninsula Shipyards, where wooden ships are built, the books are in the care of the welfare worker and are kept in his huts. Library assistants have made two visits to this shipyard, one at noon to meet the day workers and one at 8:30 in the evening to meet the night shift. After a brief talk on the opportunities of the library and the location of the various branches, Miss Fossler, technical librarian, had her books stretched out before her on the platform, as a drummer displays his wares, and talked definitely about each book, with the result that she was almost swamped with applications. From 60 to 100 men crowded about the platform after the little speech was over, hoping to sign an application and take a book.

At the Albina Engine Works, where steel ships are made, a small box of recreational books has been placed in the hut of the welfare worker but these books have not received much attention. The technical books at that shipyard are in the mold loft under the care of one of the employes.

For real war service a library can do nothing better than meet the demands of the shipyard workers. The majority of these men are new to the business. They have come from all walks in life—this man is a picture framer, that one a restaurant keeper, here is a school principal, here is a young lawyer. The workmen are almost all intelligent and the sort that will find it possible to learn from books as well as from experience.

PUBLICITY HINTS FROM THE CAMPS

In two camps, at least, the library is being advertised by a pocket-sized card given to the men. In Camp Johnston, the quartermaster's camp in Florida, Charles R. Green, acting librarian, prepared a card which on one side has a brief general description of the A. L. A. war service, particularly as it applies to that camp, and on the other side bore a "Camp Library" acrostic.

In Camp Funston Purd B. Wright took advantage of the fact that the first duty of a new soldier is to memorize the general orders for sentinels, to have these orders printed on a pocket-sized card. "Usually," he writes, "one copy is placed in a barrack and all the men crowd around and copy it on such paper as they find handy—usually scraps from the Y. M. or K. of C. . . . The idea was that of Frederick Henke, formerly of the St. Louis Public Library, who was assigned to duty in the camp library. General headquarters printed the cards with the reverse side blank. The country print shop and my old time experience as a printer utilized the space. It is the best advertising medium for a camp library that I have ever found. Headquarters has just authorized the printing of 15,000 for distribution and I shall ask for more and more. The idea of the book list [printed on the back, with an informal but cordial invitation to enjoy the library—including its ice water and electric fans] was simply to show the titles of one or two books in each branch of the army in our camp. It is not even a select list."

RECENT ASSIGNMENTS TO LIBRARY WAR SERVICE

Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La.	Mrs. O. D. Dobbs, assistant.
Camp Bowie, Ft. Worth, Texas.....	Irving R. Bundy, librarian. Edwin Sue Goree, hospital librarian. Leslie L. Parker, assistant hospital librarian.
Chickamauga Park, Georgia.....	Ruth Bradley Drake, hospital librarian.
Camp Cody, Deming, N. Mex.	Clarence W. Sumner, librarian.
Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich.	Henry O. Severance, acting librarian. Edna Foley, hospital librarian. Clemens R. Frank, assistant.
Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.	Ella R. McDowell, assistant.
Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kansas.....	Geo. W. Fuller, librarian. Alfred C. Runyan, Jr., assistant. Mary C. Sherrard, hospital librarian.
Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.	Ralph H. Wilkin, assistant. Arthur C. Kemble, assistant.
Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.	Winthrop H. Chenery, librarian. Welden T. Myers, assistant.
Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.	Leonard Balz, Jr., assistant. R. D. Williams, assistant. Olive Mayes, hospital librarian.
Camp Humphreys, Va.	Geo. I. Dale, assistant. Alfred D. Keator, assistant. William Teal, assistant.
Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.	Mrs. W. L. Brownlee, assistant. H. H. Harwood, assistant. Charles C. Thach, Jr., assistant. Ola M. Wyeth, hospital librarian (transferred from Camp Wadsworth).
Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas.....	Samuel A. Jeffers, acting librarian. Dewey C. Wayne, assistant.
Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas	Hattie Osborn, librarian.
Camp Lee, Petersburg, Va.	Alice Peddle, assistant. Emma Woodward, assistant. William A. Walsh, assistant.
Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.	Mrs. Harriet Carstensen, assistant. Arthur S. Beardsley, assistant. Raymond D. Holmes, assistant.
Camp Logan, Houston, Texas.....	Jane Dick, hospital librarian.
Camp MacArthur, Waco, Texas.....	Earl Butler, assistant. Mary E. Goff, hospital librarian.
Camp Merritt, Tenafly, N. J.	F. Langdon Davis, assistant. Harold W. Hobbs, assistant. Agnes Cowing, hospital librarian.
Camp Mills, Mineola, L. I.	Arthur L. Bailey, librarian. Marion Dutcher, assistant.
Pelham Bay, Naval Training Sta., Pelham Bay Park, N. Y.	Wilhelmina Harper, assistant.
Pensacola Naval Station, Pensacola, Fla....	Chas. A. Read, librarian (transferred from Newport News Dispatch Office).
Camp Perry, Great Lakes, Ill.	S. R. McKillop, assistant.
Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.	Marcus Skarstedt, librarian. Betty H. Pritchett, hospital librarian.
Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C.	John S. Baker, assistant. Mrs. I. M. Adams, assistant. Ora I. Smith, hospital librarian.
Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.	Valeria Easton, hospital librarian.
Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala.	Fanny Taylor Taber, assistant. Dixie E. Macey, hospital librarian.
Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, O.	A. F. Pauli, assistant. F. K. Farr, assistant. F. H. Cook, assistant. E. F. Loucks, assistant. Elizabeth Pomeroy, hospital librarian.
Camp Taylor, Louisville, Ky.	Stewart D. Owen, assistant. Harry H. Wiggins, assistant (transferred from Camp Sherman). Mrs. Minnie D. Miller, hospital librarian.

Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I., N. Y.	E. C. Harper, assistant. Mary Jay Schieffelin, assistant. Ruth N. Edmonds, assistant. Wilmer M. Hall, assistant.
Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.	F. K. W. Drury, librarian. Alan F. English, assistant. Marion Leatherman, hospital librarian.

OTHER POINTS OF SERVICE

Asheville, North Carolina, Hospital District..	Fanny Duren, hospital library organizer.
Brooklyn Naval Stations, Brooklyn, N. Y....	Robert S. Fletcher, library organizer.
Charleston and Paris Island Naval District, South Carolina	William D. Goddard, librarian.
Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal.	Mrs. Inez G. McConnell, hospital librarian.
Mexican Border Service, El Paso district....	Doris Greene, assistant.
Mexican Border Service, San Antonio dis- trict	Mrs. Cora Case Portes, assistant.
Quantico Marine Barracks, Quantico, Va. ...	Chaplain E. B. Niver, ex-officio librarian. R. W. Hawkesworth, assistant.
Troop Train Service	Mary E. Ahern, organizer.
U. S. Debarkation Hospital No. 2, Fox Hills, Staten Island, N. Y.	Anna May, hospital librarian.
U. S. General Hospital, No. 3, Colonia, N. J..	Margaret H. Martin, hospital librarian.
U. S. Naval Training Station, Newport, R. I. (House that Jack built)	Edwin Wiley, supervisor. Chaplain W. G. Cassard, ex-officio librarian.

DISPATCH OFFICES

Boston, Widener Library, Harvard Univer- sity, Cambridge, Mass.	A. L. S. Wood, assistant. Harriet E. Howe, assistant.
Newport News, 32-34 Twenty-third St., New- port News, Va.	Helen Barnett, assistant.

HEADQUARTERS

Miss Caroline Webster of the New York State Library is again at headquarters in charge of hospital library service.

ADDITION TO HONOR ROLL

The name of Howard R. Hill, now a first lieutenant in the 332d Infantry with the American Expeditionary Forces in France, was inadvertently omitted from the Honor Roll of A. L. A. members printed in last month's issue. Mr. Hill is a son of Dr. Frank P. Hill of Brooklyn and went into the army from the Adelbert College Library in Cleveland.

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT

From our friends overseas we have received some interesting comment on the books in service. Albert Crone, formerly of the staff of this office, wrote from France early in the summer:

You will be interested to know how much showing the A. L. A. makes here and something of the reading of books. When we first arrived, in one Y. M. C. A. building there could be found a scant 100 volumes—practically all of them marked with the book

plate of the A. L. A. For the most part I think probably they had been brought over by the men themselves and gradually collected. At the time we arrived this camp was comparatively unoccupied. The readers in the large body of men who came in with us quickly snapped up these few volumes.

Some two weeks after our arrival another Y. M. C. A. library room suddenly opened up with about 500 or 600 books, all A. L. A. They went like the proverbial "hot-cakes." There is a constant and continual call at the desk for more books beyond a doubt—and the supply is far below the demand.

As you know the men of our outfit also brought books with them over-seas as they wished. A notice was posted generally thru-out the regiment, urging the early return of these to the regimental chaplain for further distribution.

Two things have especially struck me regarding the work of the A. L. A. as the prime agency in getting books to soldiers. The one is an advertising proposition for the association—rather, for libraries in general thru the A. L. A. It seems to me that far too little notice or emphasis has been made of

the fact that these books came from the A. L. A. (the small book plate notwithstanding) and that not enough are these readers, many new ones, being taught that these soldier libraries are simply transplanted miniatures of libraries great and small found everywhere thruout the states: I should like to believe that these donors—libraries and individuals—are going to reap the satisfaction of having added not only temporary value to the American Expeditionary Forces, but have awakened many an individual to the permanent values of books and of the places of books—libraries. The Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., etc., spare no pains to make public their work—in many instances seek and take other rewards. The book comes to the soldier freely every time. The A. L. A. has asked nothing of the soldier—and little from the public, and its services have been many. I think the books stand alone as the single thing which comes to the soldier without a string tied to it. I would keep up that fine reputation, but I would use every possible means to bring the soldier-reader's attention to the fact that his home town library sent that book he reads or one like it to him—and that when he comes home he will find welcome and solace and assistance in the same library—in any library in any town almost from Maine to California.

My other thought regarding books is their distribution. Too often do those drawn from the shelves here remain long unreturned. True they have an inside circulation within a given organization. For instance—a book I draw usually reaches a number of readers in my own organization. But there are many volumes which seem to be of no interest to one group which might find a better pastorate if only they were returned. I would suggest a circular letter urging this upon the Y. M. or the regimental chaplains, so that some decided efforts—more vigorous than the notice which I mentioned above—would be made.

Ralph L. Power, editor of *Special Libraries* and librarian of the College of Business Administration in Boston, now with the statistical branch of the Headquarters staff of the A. E. F., writes of his book observations on the journey overseas:

The first thing that I saw at the port of embarkation was one or two books on each man's pack. Apparently they had been given them at some camp library, for they were all labelled American Library Association. They were mighty useful on board boat to pass away some tedious hours.

The ship had an officers' library for the ship's officers; a library for the crew and the army officers on board; and a library of many hundred volumes was in the troop quarters for the use of the men. The first two were partly books owned by the ship's

officers and crew and partly from the war library service, but the troop library was entirely of war library service books and there were few on the shelves. Just because a book was out from the time the boat left port till the time it entered did not mean by any means that it had been read only once. Almost every volume was passed around several times.

At the rest camp where we landed the Y. M. C. A. had been established only a short time and had practically no provision for books. It did have, tho, a box of two hundred which it lent to officers only. This was because they had not recorded them. When fully arranged they intended to circulate. Later at our next station the Y. M. was well stocked with books and at our present place there is a separate room for the library in the Y. M. C. A. hut. There are not many books there but maybe they are out. Frankly, we haven't such a lot of time to read. We do need papers and magazines, as we can read them much easier, but we cannot get them where we are. We get a European edition of a N. Y. paper daily (of 1 to 2 pages) at 5c.

Library developments in certain phases of Army work are developing wonderfully. There are three departmental libraries where I am now—each with a good sized staff and doing excellent work. Other than that there is nothing I can write about them. My own work is a sort of combination of business and library work. I hope to pin it down to one particular phase as soon as we are permanently settled.

CAN YOU TELEGRAPH IT?

THE man who doesn't know what he's talking about keeps rambling from the path like a traveler in strange territory. Many words mean little information. The test of competence is directness. Experts are concise. The Ten Commandments can be written on a postal card. Lincoln immortalized Gettysburg in a three-minute speech. The kodak king became a multi-millionaire on a single explanatory sentence.

The measure of a mind is ability to simplify principles and issues. Short cuts are only reached by long study. The telegram is more effective than the letter, not alone because of urgency, but clarity, too. There's a certain amount of reflection behind every wire.

Knowledge can be reduced to an essential phase and expressed in a comprehensive phrase.—HERBERT KAUFMAN.

WHERE THE PERSONNEL RECORDS OF THE ARMY ARE KEPT

ONE of the most interesting contributions to the meeting of the catalog section of the A. L. A. at Saratoga was a long letter from Willis F. Sewall, for many years the librarian at Toledo, Ohio, and now holding a lieutenant's commission in the Adjutant General's Office in Washington. In the statistical division, to which Lieutenant Sewall is assigned, there is kept a card index of all the men in the A. E. F.

Each contingent sailing to join the American Expeditionary Forces forwards a copy of its roster to the Adjutant General as it goes on shipboard. A card is made for each soldier, with his organization, the name of a parent or other relative or friend designated by him to be notified in emergency and the address of the individual designated for notification. The cards are filed alphabetically. In addition, the ship sailing lists are maintained on file. Each casualty list cabled by General Pershing is checked on the cards in this personnel file before notices are sent to relatives or the casualty lists given to the papers. The work of this division is fully described in the *Official Bulletin* for June 6, to which Mr. Sewall makes reference.

"As will be seen from this statement," he wrote, "we build up a card index of the men in the A. E. F. from the Passenger List. The P. L.'s are prepared at the ports of embarkation, and signed by the company commanders. Before going to the typists they are carefully scrutinized by experienced women clerks in our office and every possible error in spelling of name, in rank, organization and emergency address corrected. Every local address is verified against the Postal Guide, the Western Union list of telegraph offices, and if necessary against a domestic or foreign atlas. For cases still in doubt two cards are typed and stamped 'DATA UNCERTAIN.' One of these goes to file at once, and the other is used as a basis for further investigation. The original enlistment paper is the next and principal source of verification, for here we have an official document signed by the soldier himself. The errors which

creep into the records are mainly of three kinds: errors due to poor hand-writing; errors due to careless typing; and errors due to misunderstanding and misspelling information given by word of mouth. Then there are those cases where the soldier for reasons best known to himself deliberately gives a false name or emergency address. If you have a name like 'Jake Drzazdyuski' it would seem at first glance that a few Z's more or less would not matter so much so long as you did not lose sight of the 'ski.' But I do not need to tell catalogers that Jake's card might easily get lost among a million others if not pretty nearly correct at least half way through. Jake, by the way, is a good American from Ohio. I once saw on a card this local address: 'Shayshear, Conn.' I looked up at the soldier's name and noticed that he was Italian. I came to the conclusion that that was his pronunciation of 'Cheshire,' and a better pronunciation than ours at that. But some company clerk had laboriously spelled it out the way it sounded, and thereby caused a lot of inconvenience. One colored soldier gave his emergency address as: 'Mammy Short, Mother, Post Office, Va.' I showed that to a clerk from Virginia. She said she had seen the sign, but could not remember just where it was. I enclose a sample card, which incidentally gives as voluminous an emergency address as has come to my startled gaze. In its original form the country was not visible to the naked eye, and one of our checkers had the hardihood to hold it up as 'Insufficient Address.'

Trochuck, Fred Wagoner 558965
11 M. G. Bn. Hdq. Det.

Mrs. Sonan Trochuck Mother 412-13
Rollia, Stancia Uloloehisk Wol Hub
Starokoelanlinawskoko Uezd Munuchin
Walart Selo Manachin May 10, 1918
DATA UNCERTAIN

Trochuck, Fred Wagoner 558965
11 M. G. Bn. Hdq. Det.

Gospoza Sonia Troshuck, Mother 412-13
Wolinskoi Gubernia,
Staroconstantinovskovo Uesda,
Monachinskoi Wolosti, May 10, 1918
Selo Monachina,
Poland (near Ukraina).

As corrected by a Russian Jew.

"Seriously, however, every effort is made to verify and correct the data on these cards, so that if a casualty is reported, immediate notification can be made. We cable daily to the Headquarters of the A. E. F. in such matters, and the replies come back as sub-paragraphs on the daily Casualty Cablegram. Sometimes however the whole machinery of the War Department fails. Not long ago a soldier died in a hospital in France. The emergency address on the records here was 'Chicago, Ill.,' no street or number. We cabled, and the reply came back that the soldier flatly refused to give any information concerning himself or his family before he died. One can only wonder what domestic tragedy lay behind such a refusal.

"The Chief of Staff has officially stated that more than 900,000 men are already in France, and that the million mark will soon be reached. We have a card for each man; and are now typing and filing upwards of 10,000 cards a day. The problems of a great file of names are very different from those of a library catalog. Our file already occupies 1080 trays, and the names which fill two or more trays are as follows: Adams (2); Allen (2); Anderson (3); Brown (3); Davis (2); Jackson (2); Johnson (5); Jones (3); Martin (2); Miller (4); Moore (2); Murphy (2); Nelson (2); Smith (8); Thomas (2); Thompson (2); Williams (3); Wilson (2). Furthermore the great preponderance of Christian names are the old simple ones like Charles, Daniel, Frank, George, Harold, Henry, James, John, Joseph, Samuel, William, and the like. Therefore, there is a great duplication of these most common family and baptismal names; and the problems of arrangement and identification grow increasingly difficult.

"A whole chapter might be written on the comedies, and I doubt not the tragedies, of these family names. There is 'Heavens' and 'Hell' and everything between. All the sages and patriarchs from 'Milchisedek' down, not omitting 'Ananias'; all trades and occupations; all colors; all moral attributes and qualities; all growing things, trees, berries, and garden truck; all beasts, birds, fish, and creeping and crawling

things. There is the poor fellow who was named 'Faylure' at the start, and has been struggling manfully all his life to outgrow the handicap; and still it clings like a millstone. I hope it will get changed in the Army, if only to a nick-name. But above all the name 'Gaston Popskul' excites my eager curiosity. I would like to tap him gently on the cranium and see what would happen. I would have no fear of bodily harm, for he must above all else be a polite man.

"I have already referred to the Enlistment Paper. This is a four-page printed form which when folded looks very much like a deed. Some 18 or 20 different files of Enlistment Papers had grown up. These have recently been thrown into one alphabet. It involved the handling of approximately two million papers. The Draftees are taken care of by a Declaration, which is an unfolded form the same size as the folded Enlistment Paper, of heavy stock, and printed on both sides. From the latest Muster Rolls jackets are being typed for each man in the Army. Each soldier's jacket will contain his Enlistment Paper or Declaration, any other personal papers, and finally his Service Record when he is mustered out of the service. This file includes prior enlistments, all men now in the Army, and will include all enlisted men who may hereafter be called to the colors. It will therefore contain more names than the index first described. It does not include officers.

"In the Bureau of War Risk Insurance (Life Insurance Section) the applications and subsequent correspondence are filed numerically, just as books are accessioned in a library. There is an alphabetical index on 3 x 5 index cards. My understanding is that every man who does not take out insurance will be required to sign a declaration that he has had an opportunity to take out insurance and declines to do so, thus relieving the Government of any possible future claim. If that is so this index will contain the name of every enlisted man and every officer in the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps. That will make it the largest alphabetical index of names in this country, and I suppose in the

world. The Allotment Section of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance also has a file or index, the nature and extent of which I know nothing of.

"In the office of the Provost Marshal is being assembled a complete central occupational card file. This file when completed will contain the special occupational qualifications of each *Registrant*. It is on 5 x 8 inch cards and is compiled from the Questionnaires. You will recall that President Wilson last winter appealed to school teachers to assist the local boards in filling out these cards. The cards are arranged according to a symbolic number, the basis of which is the Census Bureau's series of numbers for occupations, extended by numbers for the states and local registration districts. Class 1 has been completed, and the work is going forward.

"Under the authority of the Committee on Classification of Personnel a personnel office for enlisted men has been established in each division headquarters of the Army in this country, and in several in France. A card catalog system furnishes immediately available information as to the educational, occupational and military qualifications of every man. There is also an elaborate rating card for officers.

"And finally, as it takes money as well as some other things 'to win the war,' I will mention the file of Income Tax Returns in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue. I have been told that these Returns are filed geographically and by size of income; and that they reach the enormous total of 13 millions.

"Will those who have not been card-indexed in some way or other please stand until counted?"

AN AMERICAN CREED

I AM an American. I believe in the dignity of labor, the sanctity of the home, and the high destiny of democracy. Courage is my birthright, justice my ideal and faith in humanity my guiding star. By the sacrifice of those who suffered that I might live, who died that America might endure, I pledge my life to my country and the liberation of mankind.—*The Outlook*.

AN IMPORTATIONS CANARD AND SOME NOTES ON GERMAN PERIODICALS

A REPORT has gone abroad that the War Trade Board has ordered the seizure and sale of American merchandise impounded in Dutch ports. Without preliminary inquiry as to its accuracy this report has been sent to librarians altho the author had been officially advised that the State Department had given direction to the American Legation at The Hague to reconsign the material destined to American libraries so as to reach the State Department and therefrom be distributed to the subscribers.

The simple fact is that the War Trade Board maintains an agent in Holland who offers to perform a friendly service for American importers. He endeavors to secure a license for the export of their impounded material if they wish it; or if they prefer not to risk shipment and yet escape storage charges he will, upon request, endeavor to find a purchaser. American libraries are not involved in any wise. Let this incident, therefore, be one more proof to the librarians that they pay not the slightest attention to any importations advice of anybody save the importations committee, which is in continual contact with the Departments of Government in Washington and is kept advised as to the shipping situation.

NOTES ON GERMAN PERIODICALS

The following notes on the appearance of German periodicals during 1918, as reported by Mr. Nijhoff, will be of interest to numerous American subscribers.

The following have ceased appearance during the war:

Archiv für pädagogik.
Archiv für papyrusforschung.
Bibliotheca mathematica.
Ferrum.
Internationales archiv für schulhygiene.
Die Musik.
Mycologisches zentralblatt.
Pädagogisches archiv.
Zentralblatt für die ges. innere medicin.

The exportation of the following during the war has been prohibited by Germany:

Chemische novitäten.
Gummi-zeitung.

Kolloid zeitschrift.
Kunststoffe.

Liebigs Annalen d. chemie.
Zeitschrift f. d. ges. kältindustrie.
Zeitschrift für instrumentenkunde.
Zeitschrift für orth. chirurgie.

The following show irregularities of issue:

Archiv f. d. gesamte psychologie. Vol. 37, pt. 1, issued June 1917; pts. 2 and 3, March 1918.
Archiv f. entwicklungsmechanik der organismen. Vol. 43, pts. 1-3, issued in 1917; pt. 4 in 1918.
Archiv für rassen- u. gesellschaftsbiologie. Vol. 13 not yet issued.
Archiv für zellforschung. Vol. 15 not yet issued.
Archiv f. zoologie, allgemeine u. experimentelle biologie. Vol. 7 not yet issued.
Deutsche mathematiker-vereinigung. Jahresbericht. Vol. 27 not yet issued.
Internationale zeitschrift für metallographie. Current vol. 9 started in 1917.
Internationale zeitschrift f. physikalisch-chemische biologie. Vol. 3, pt. 1 was issued in 1916; pt. 2 in 1917.
Mathematische annalen. Vol. 79 not yet issued.
Monatshefte für mathematik. Pt. 1 will be issued about August.
Romanische forschungen. Vol. 37 latest issued.
Zeitschrift f. aegyptische sprache u. altertumskunde. Vol. 54 not yet issued.
Zeitschrift für ethnologie. Vol. 49 will start at the end of 1918.
Zeitschrift für gährungsphysiologie. Current vol. 6 started June 1917.
Zeitschrift f. mathematik u. physik. Vol. 65 not yet issued.
Zentralblatt für biochemie. Current volume 19 started May, 1917.
Zentralblatt f. zoologie, allgemeine u. experimentelle biologie. Vol. 7 not yet issued.

The following are out of print as indicated:

Giesserei-zeitung. Pts. 1-7.
Verein deutscher ingenieure. Zeitschrift. Pts. 1-6.
Wiener medicinische wochenschrift. Parts of 1918.
Zeitschrift f. bildende kunst. Part for March.

M. L. RANEY, *Secretary,*

A. L. A. Committee on Importations.

A PERSONAL STATEMENT REGARDING IMPORTATIONS

LIBRARIES are apt to get befuddled by too much advice on importations. Job is being vastly comforted by the authors of his boils and carbuncles. The facts can be simply stated.

Our entry into the war made it automatically unlawful to get a book from Germany, directly or indirectly. No individual therefore or agent could keep within the law and maintain a trade relation with the enemy countries. This is recognized in a communication of Oct. 18, 1917, from a prominent importer to his clients as follows: "We have just learned that exportations from Germany are out of the question during the war, and since it is impossible to send mail or cash to that country, we

cannot place a regular order for German and Austrian periodicals." That is as true today as when it was written. Librarians had better remember that.

But with the passage of the Trading-with-the-Enemy Act, approved Oct. 6, 1917, ways by exception were provided for a certain amount of trading with the enemy; that is to say, you could, if you got a license from the War Trade Board. That the American Library Association, thru its committee on importations, did. That the agents of institutions did not.

But in order to convenience the institutions, the committee sought to use its license, so that the institutions might maintain their connection with their agents. The plan was at first accepted by the State Department, which, by agreement with the War Trade Board, was to control operations under this specific license. But after its promulgation, it withdrew its sanction and required the Association to act directly, so that institutions and agents once more reverted to the status outlined in the circular just quoted.

This new pronouncement came just as I was on the eve of departure for Europe. It came too late for me to get a response from institutions. I had either to act in their behalf, as the State Department required, or abandon them completely, and so act for the Johns Hopkins University alone. I chose the former, and believe that in the end the institutions cannot regret the choice.

I succeeded in effecting the arrangements with the British and French Governments which the State Department asked. The order was placed, as the Department of State desired, with such agent as I found our Allies to be successfully patronizing; that is to say, in the first instance, Martinus Nijhoff, whose service British institutions were found to be highly enthusiastic over. The further orders will be placed, unless otherwise required by institutions, with Librairie Kundig, found similarly to give satisfaction to French institutions. This firm says, under date of April 30: "They [German books and periodicals] can be supplied at exactly the same rates as at headquarters where

they are issued. *We* pay the cost of carriage to Geneva. The mark will be reckoned at the 'cours du jour,' that is, at its quoted value. All orders will be delivered free of charge at Berne."

This was explained to the chief importers in New York before my departure, and my long activities in their behalf were cordially recognized, and I was told that they were glad the institutions were not after all to suffer because of their inability to serve.

Several weeks after this order was placed, this same American importer, above quoted, was surprised by an advice from Germany that he had, without authorization, been advanced a credit sufficient to cover half his usual subscriptions. But he cannot legally take advantage of that authorization, for he would thus be trading with the enemy. Therefore institutions are not under the slightest legal obligation to recognize this unauthorized act of a German agent.

Nijhoff has succeeded in getting the goods. Large shipments have gotten at least as far as London, and the ambassador there has secured from the Foreign Office an order for their dispatch. The State Department feels quite sure that it will soon be able to effect an arrangement for direct shipment from Rotterdam to America, so as to cut out trans-shipment charge in London.

The bills from Nijhoff have arrived and show an exorbitant rate of exchange. That is to be greatly regretted, and has been made the subject of both telegraphic and written protest. Nijhoff converts the mark into guilders at the rate of .55, whereas, in his published offer of October, 1917, the promised rate was .45. Furthermore his so-called 5% war tax is entirely unheralded. I hope for modification, and expect, if this cannot be secured by mail or cable, to handle the case in person at The Hague in the near future, so that institutions can feel assured their interests will be energetically looked out for. The main difficulty however lies in the advance in value of the Dutch guilder as compared with its ante-bellum rate. This we cannot overcome.

As for the claim that the German Government will not permit the exportation

of important scientific journals, let me say that, without claiming the ability to prophesy the future, I can emphatically assert that as a result of the examination of the British Government's records as well as the cards and shelves of several representative British institutions, I am in a position to say that British institutions are receiving nearly their usual German periodical service. The Royal Society of Medicine, for example, has 350 German medical journals right up to date on its shelves, with scarcely a gap discernible. The practice may change, but those are the facts at present, and what is more Nijhoff has despatched from Rotterdam large consignments for us.

In conclusion I cannot too strongly urge upon libraries the importance of their taking out insurance against gaps in their files. They had better get these periodicals while the getting is good, not being too squeamish about cost. The German War Paper Commission has laid limitations upon editions. Many are already out of print. For example, even the 1918 issues of the *Zeitschrift Vereins deutscher Ingenieure* can no longer be had. Many publishers are printing only a sufficient number of copies for subscriptions actually received, and demand, of course, payment of subscriptions in advance. Under the best of circumstances we should be years in getting our lacunae closed, and we may be assured we shall pay a pretty price for it. Duplication is not serious. Any person or agent that is lucky enough to have a surplus journal after the war will have an embarrassing number of chances of disposing of it at a nice figure.

Institutions will do well to remember that the Association in this matter of importations is being implicitly trusted by the State Department. Its cables are regarded as Department business, and its correspondence accorded the courtesy of the diplomatic pouch. The advice of the committee is accepted in practically every case by the officials, and Washington acts with energy upon our requests. We had better not throw away such a position at the idle suggestion of those who have axes to grind.

M. L. RANEY, *Secretary,*

A. L. A. Committee on Importations.

THE WORK OF THE LIBRARIES IN THE FOOD CAMPAIGN

IN the great movement for food conservation the past year the libraries have played no mean part, ever since the librarians were enlisted to aid the United States Food Administration last October. Writers, artists, specialists in many fields, schools, universities, and government departments have all volunteered help. It has been the library's part to make constantly available to the public the information and ideas offered by these individuals and institutions.

The United States Food Administration has secured in practically every library a bulletin board whereon important announcements are displayed each week. In the monthly *Food News Notes* for public libraries it suggests short, telling items for each week's bulletin, and the recipes which it gives are so arranged that they may be cut out and displayed there also. Before leaving the *Food News Notes*, it is well to note among other useful items for reference its lists of publications relative to food conservation of the federal and state Departments of Agriculture, and of the Bureau of Fisheries, lists of books on gardening, poultry and eggs, notices of special articles on food in the current numbers of the magazines, a digest of press statements relative to food conservation, and names of state merchant representatives, home economics directors and library directors from whom further help may be obtained.

The Food Administration has, further, made suggestions to those librarians who have requested material for food talks to be given in the library auditorium, has helped to plan exhibits for libraries and has "provided exhibits . . . for thirty state fairs. Each exhibit consists of a set of twelve oil paintings freely contributed by men like Daingerfield, Blashfield and Campbell; twelve statistical charts showing the accomplishment of the Food Administration, and ten small exhibits in a glass case picturing the need for food saving and the method of its accomplishment."

By January, 1918, a "library director" was placed on the staff of the United States

Food Administration in nearly every state. The library directors now are:

- Alabama—Dr. Thomas M. Owen, Dept. of Archives and History, Montgomery.
- Arizona—Estelle Lutrell, University of Arizona, Tucson.
- Arkansas—Beatrice Prall, Public Library, Little Rock.
- California—Mrs. F. M. C. Harmon, State Council Defense, Los Angeles.
- Colorado—Chalmers Hadley, Public Library, Denver.
- Connecticut—George Godard, State Librarian, Hartford.
- Delaware—
- District of Columbia—Arthur Blessing, Public Library.
- Florida—Helen Virginia Stelle, Tampa.
- Georgia—Duncan Burnet, Librarian University of Georgia, Athens.
- Idaho—Belle Sweet, Moscow.
- Idaho—Marion Dahl, Boise.
- Illinois—George A. Deveneau, University of Illinois, Urbana.
- Indiana—Wm. J. Hamilton, State Library Commission, Indianapolis.
- Iowa—Julia A. Robinson, Iowa Lib. Commission, Des Moines.
- Kansas—Willis Kerr, Emporia.
- Kentucky—Carolyn E. Adelberg, Free Library, Louisville.
- Louisiana—Henry M. Gill, New Orleans Public Library, New Orleans.
- Maine—Henry E. Dunnack, State Library, Augusta.
- Maryland—Dr. Bernard Steiner, Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.
- Massachusetts—Food Facts Bureau, Boston Common.
- Michigan—Theresa J. Shier, State House, Lansing.
- Minnesota—Clara F. Baldwin, Minnesota Public Library Commission, St. Paul.
- Mississippi—A. A. Kern, Millsaps College, Jackson.
- Missouri—Elizabeth B. Wales, Missouri Library Commission, Jefferson City.
- Montana—Gertrude Buckhous, Librarian State University, Missoula.
- Nebraska—Edith Tobitt, Public Library, Omaha.
- Nevada—Frank J. Pyne, State Library, Carson City.
- New Hampshire—Grace Blanchard, Public Library, Concord.
- New Jersey—Sarah B. Askew, State Library Commission, Trenton.
- New Mexico—Mrs. Harry Wilson, Santa Fe.
- New York State—Asa Wynkoop, State Education Bldg., Albany.
- New York City—Edwin W. Gaillard, New York Public Library, New York City.
- North Carolina—Mrs. Minnie L. Blanton, Raleigh.
- North Dakota—Winnie Bucklin, Fargo.

Ohio—Charles W. Reeder, State House, Columbus.
 Oklahoma—Charles H. Stone, Librarian Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater.
 Oregon—Cornelia Marvin, State Library, Salem.
 Pennsylvania—
 Rhode Island—Herbert O. Brigham, State Library, Providence.
 South Carolina—K. B. Trescott, Clemson College, Clemson.
 South Dakota—Mrs. Jeannette E. Herreid, Aberdeen.
 Tennessee—Mary Skeffington, State Library, Nashville.
 Texas—Julia Ideson, Houston.
 Vermont—Ruth L. Brown, Free Public Library Commission, Montpelier.
 Utah—Joanna H. Sprague, Salt Lake City.
 Virginia—Earl G. Swem, State Library, Richmond.
 Washington—W. W. Foote, Library State College, Pullman.
 West Virginia—Dr. L. D. Arnett, Librarian West Virginia University, Morgantown.
 Wisconsin—C. B. Lester, Library Commission, Madison.
 Wyoming—Grace Raymond Hebard, University of Wyoming, Laramie.

Varied and ingenious are many of the programs planned by the library directors for carrying on this work. The New York state director has arranged for local conferences all over the state with round table discussions. Georgia's director sends out a semi-monthly news letter to all librarians of the state. Mr. Deveneau, director for Illinois, enlists a fellow-librarian with a *flair* for advertising to write "A personal letter on library publicity," emphasizing the human side of the work and exhorting them to "keep on doing it"; at another time Mr. Deveneau himself sends out an informing letter with bibliography attached, as for example, on small fruits for Illinois; again he writes urging superintendents, principals and teachers of public schools to have their students enter the poster-designing contest and send a poster-collection to the annual exhibition of public school drawing and manual training at the university. W. W. Foote, director for Washington state, at the beginning of the campaign, wrote to the schools asking that the children write essays and make posters on sugar and meat conservation. Later he drew the attention of librarians and school superintendents to the material which could be had

for free distribution, and again, still early in the campaign, sent to every library in his district a letter calling attention to the general plan suggested in *Food News Notes*. Beginning with February 16, he has issued a printed *Weekly News Letter* suitable for posting on the library bulletin-board. It reproduces clever posters, suggests subjects for essays, and gives reports on gardening and food exhibits in other libraries both inside and outside the state.

Many library directors modestly withhold reports alike of what they have planned and what achieved. But from the reports available there seems to have been a very serious and continuous working "with a pull all together" all over the country. Mr. Jennings, of Seattle Public Library, reports that he can use two thousand copies of the United States Food Administration pamphlets and that he finds it impossible to satisfy the demand for literature on food production and conservation. The New York City libraries have distributed over half a million pamphlets. "No more new fiction" say some libraries of Oregon, which put additional money and energies into the purchase of books on food, securing and loaning pamphlets, and, where there is only one available copy of a pamphlet, arranging for readings to be given from it at stated hours!

But the distribution of literature, once the library's sole function, is now but one of its many activities. In these activities the domestic science, art and gardening classes, and women's clubs have been enlisted to help. In many places, notably in Washington, Illinois and Michigan, the schools furnish the libraries with nearly all the posters required. California libraries exhibit fruits and vegetables, canned and cooked products as well as books and pamphlets. The Takoma Park branch of the Washington Public Library as early as last summer gave space for a vegetable drying apparatus and in September had a fine exhibition of fruit and vegetables raised and preserved by children of the district. One Wisconsin librarian writes:

"For our food exhibit, which was confined to the use of substitute flours, I gave up the most popular reading table in the

library, put up a row of colored picture posters back of it, and decorated the table with the prettiest flowers I could get. The domestic science department opened the exhibit with an interesting display, accompanied with piles of manifolded recipes for free distribution. As fast as I could find out from visitors which substitute flour troubled them most, and which they had best success with, I asked for samples of the successes and made typewritten copies of the recipe, with the donor's name, for free distribution. Then I either found some one who had successfully used the troublesome substitute, or some good cook who was willing to experiment with it. a d exhibit a successful result, with recipe."

In Walla Walla, Wash., a food exhibit, prepared by Whitman College students, was held in the Public Library, where it attracted at least five hundred visitors. Different tables exhibited the following: (1) Meatless dinner, illustrating the use of peanut butter, nuts, etc.; (2) different breads without wheat, and combinations with a little wheat; (3) breakfast foods other than wheat; (4) "butter stretchers"; (5) use of scraps from the table; (6) what Uncle Sam feeds his soldiers—a day's rations; (7) exhibit of one day's food for child two years old; (8) fireless cookers and iceless refrigerators; (9) one hundred calories of various foods; (10) model grocery order for family of five. The library exhibited the colored food charts of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, showing compositions and value of certain foods, and all pamphlets and bulletins were exhibited on wires strung around the room. Copies of the bibliography of material available in the Walla Walla Library were distributed.

Again, the Chicago Public Library and many members of the Chicago Library Club took an exhibit section at the Chicago Food Show, Jan. 5 to 12, and had a most successful booth, which was described and illustrated in the March issue of the JOURNAL.

The food exhibits of the Boston Public Library are of particular interest because of the varied organizations co-operating to prepare the exhibit and because of the widespread and sustained interest they command. The following organizations are

responsible for this service: Association of Collegiate Alumnae; Boston Women's City Committee on Food Conservation; Free Public Library Commission; Massachusetts Branch of the Women's Peace Party; Massachusetts Normal Art School; Massachusetts Public Interests League of Anti-Suffragists; Massachusetts Women's Suffrage Association; Miss Farmer's School of Cookery; National Civic Federation; School of the Museum of Fine Arts; Special Aid Society for American Preparedness; Women's City Club of Boston; Women's Municipal League of Boston.

The board of directors, composed of one member from each of the organizations, meets the third Monday of each month to determine policies, to decide upon the character of the exhibits for the following month, and to apportion them. The executive secretary, whose time is contributed by the Women's Municipal League, is responsible for the detail of assembling and installing the exhibits each month. A prominent place on the first floor of the library has been set aside for the exhibit. A leaflet, issued under the auspices of the Massachusetts Library Commission, is distributed to the public. This leaflet furnishes a list of substitute foods with the *price* at which they may be bought at the time in Boston, and in a general way, where they may be procured. The exhibit for January was Corn foods, for February, Fats, and for March Milk as a food, not a beverage.

The library director for New York city, Edwin H. Gaillard, has arranged for an attractive corner in each branch library, with posters and a table of books relating to a special field, *e. g.*, flour substitutes. The branches have distributed half a million pamphlets on production and conservation. There are two permanent canning stations, and a dozen food exhibitions have been arranged, one good one consisting of a day's meals suited to the season, showing in each case the cost and the number of calories obtained from the food. At a demonstration of breadmaking with substitute flours, five batches of bread are in the making at one time so that the audience in one séance can enjoy each process, from the mixing of the dry ingredients to the

eating of the finished product. To do this, gas stoves were used, one in the staff room kitchen and one installed on the platform in the lecture room. This unique demonstration was arranged by the director himself who also tries out and approves canning recipes before they are given to the public.

The problem of New York city is very complicated not only by the many languages spoken but by the very varied methods of food preparations used by the peoples forming a large part of the population. Some food propaganda material has been translated into Italian and adapted to their needs. The next translations will be into Bohemian, and it is hoped ultimately to reach many more foreigners with literature in their own tongues.

"LYSIS"

THE following information as to the identity of an able French writer, whose works are finding their way to this country in book form and who uses the pseudonym "Lysis," is sent in by a librarian for the benefit of others who may have been puzzled to identify this author:

"*Letailleur c'est le même homme que Lysis qui est un pseudonym.*"

"*Lysis est un des cerveaux qui dirigent la France demain—c'est un solitaire—il a écrit des articles de philosophie d'action, d'un façon populaire, un peu à la Brisbane, pour les plus grands journaux socialistes français, bien que non 'socialiste.' Influence énorme. Respecté pour tous partis . . . J'ignore son prénom.*"

The above information was obtained unofficially from an attaché of the French High Commission.

"*Il est vrai que les ministres les plus éminents ont bravement endossé la responsabilité des assertions qu'un journaliste financier, M. Letailleur, a mise en circulation sous le nom de Lysis.*"

The above is the evidence of Yves Guyot in "*l'Industrie et les Industriels.*" Paris, 1914, p. 136.

EVERY day in our life is a day in our history.

Do not wait to have your task marked out.

SALARIES MUST BE RAISED TO MAINTAIN LIBRARY EFFICIENCY

"YEAR after year about one-fourth of the staff of the Library leaves its service, attracted by better pay in other libraries and other state departments," says J. I. Wyer, Jr., in the 1917 report of the New York State Library. "Most of these resignations are from the lower grades, receiving salaries of \$600, \$480 and \$360 (for there are several positions as pitifully paid as that), and the vacancies are with much difficulty filled with other pages and clerks, who are in turn quickly tempted into better paid offices (and every other department is better paid). For years the State Library has been training clerks for the other state departments. There is scarcely another state office which does not have or has not had on its force from one to a dozen former library employees. This may be very advantageous for the other departments but it puts upon the library a permanent handicap, for which it is not a sufficient consolation to reflect that the library's clerical products are keenly appreciated in other directions and that the library is notoriously an easy mark for any other office wanting a good clerk."

In a recent letter published in the *Boston Record* Isaac Sidel of East Boston says, in an arraignment of salary conditions in the Boston Public Library:

"It is doubtful whether any other municipal department of the City of Boston pays such a low living wage to its majority of employees as does the Library Department. Length of service means hardly anything. Of all its employes, about half earn about fifteen dollars weekly regularly. Some who have been in the service 40 years are earning to-day only from ten to fifteen dollars weekly; others in the service twenty years receive only ten dollars weekly.

"The only way that they can make both ends meet is by working overtime. Take away this overtime work, and soon they would practically starve. . . . As it is, the married men have their home life disrupted; having to work day and night to earn an apology for a decent salary. The

younger men hardly indulge in recreation; they have not the funds to pay for it. . . . "The Boston Public Library is the graveyard of all ambition and hope."

The Public Library in Washington, D. C., has been hard hit by resignations during the past year. The following explanation of the resulting deficiencies in library service is given in its latest *Bulletin*.

"The library would like to give 100 per cent service to the public, including especially the newcomers to Washington. The following are some of the reasons for deficiencies in the service:

"1. In twelve months the resignations have numbered 90 per cent of the library staff. Employes have gone to government departments at double the salaries paid by the library. All library salaries are fixed by law.

"2. The recruits, no less than the remaining original staff, desire to give good service, but, to a large extent, are inexperienced.

"3. The staff was too small in peace time. The increase in population has brought larger crowds to the library. The library staff has remained practically stationary in numbers.

"These conditions cause congestion and delay. The consideration and cooperation of the public are requested under these trying circumstances."

At the regular monthly meeting of the Library Council of the St. Paul Public Library, July 1, a resolution was adopted that in the preparation of the library salary budget consideration should be given not only to the increased cost of living, but also the higher grade and increased amount of service rendered by the several departments. It was also resolved, that heads of departments elaborate a schedule of activities in their several departments and determine standards of service in connection with each for use in the measurement of the efficiency of each employe and as a basis for recommendation for promotion, and that the questions of standardization of the service and efficiency rating be referred to a

special committee of the council for investigation.

On the other hand, we have come across occasional evidence that library boards, and the citizens behind them, are waking up to the need of increased salaries for library workers. In view of the increased appropriation received by the Public Library of Phoenixville, Pa., from the school district, the salary of the librarian was increased \$5 per month at the June meeting of the board. At a recent meeting of the trustees of the West New York Public Library, likewise, it was decided to increase the salaries of the chief librarian and the two assistants, \$200, \$120, and \$60 per annum respectively. Kansas City has increased its salary list about 21 per cent, increases ranging from 12½ to 25 per cent, on salaries of all members of the staff earning less than \$2000 a year. This comes on top of a raise of 10 to 20 per cent a year ago.

The following is one of the poems contributed weekly by request to the *Eighty-Third Division News* by G. O. Ward, of the Cleveland Public Library, while serving as camp librarian at Camp Sherman:

Grouch Gets Hep

Old Jethro Grouch dropped in to see just why camp libraries should be. "I've heard," he said, "of these here books, and I'm not sure I like their looks. The thing for soldier boys is drills, and books, methinks, are simply frills."

Just then, came Private Benjamin Bones and asked for books on telephones, and after him, two husky chaps demanded dope on making maps, and others asked for Lewis guns and other things to swat the Huns. And last, a tired guy walked in to rest him from the dust and din, and found a novel and a fag to straighten out his mental sag.

Then Jethro said, "At last I see just why camp libraries should be. They speed the soldier's training up to face the hardware made by Krupp, and when he sort of loses step, they help to give him back his pep. And so, my friends, henceforth, gadzooks! You'll hear me root for soldiers' books."

Library Organizations

LIBRARY WEEK AT LAKE PLACID

Indications point to one of the finest meetings in the history of the New York Library Association.

The program, which has for its general theme, Book Power, is growing in strength and attractiveness. The subject of books, our working capital, will be treated from various angles by members within our own ranks and by noted speakers from without.

Among the speakers who have been secured are:

Dr. C. H. Parkhurst

"The bearing of literature upon civilization and the present condition of the world."

Dr. Melvil Dewey

"The Lake Placid Club, a sociological experiment."

Col. William Cary Sanger

"Arms, books, and the man."

Dr. Earl E. Sperry

"German propaganda in the United States."

Dr. Frederick W. Betts

"Book distribution to rural communities."

William Warner Bishop

A message from the President of the American Library Association on "Changing ideals in librarianship."

Frederic G. Melcher

"Publishers as multipliers of book power."

Orrin G. Cocks

"The motion picture visualized book power."

William F. Jacob

"Technical books as sources of power."

H. W. Wilson

"Mobilizing book power."

We expect to secure also S. K. Ratcliff of England and the Hon. Geo. W. Ray.

Leta E. Adams is arranging a symposium on books for adults and Mary C. Richardson one on books for children. Charles H. Brown has charge of a session of camp librarians which will be open to all members.

Of entertainment and outing there will be an embarrassing richness. The use of boats, tennis courts, golf links, etc., will be free to members of the association. The Lake Placid Club is arranging for special boat trips and mountain rides. One evening will be set aside for the Indian Council fire in charge of Godfrey Dewey.

In music also a treat is in store for us. Concerts of the highest order are given twice a day by artists who have been members of famous concert groups such as the Kneisel and Beethoven. There are seven of them selected from the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the finest in the world.

By no means least of the attractions are the rates. Thru the personal interest of Mr. Dewey in our association the rates are so moderate as to place this meeting within reach of all. Charges for members are \$3.50 a day or with private bath \$4 for the smaller rooms. For larger rooms there is an increase of 50c for each larger size. Headquarters will be at the Lakeside Club House, where all our members can be housed practically under one roof.

Library Week presents a rare opportunity to combine business and recreation for a few days. There is nothing better to equip librarians with new inspiration and vigor for the strenuous duties of the coming year. If you have not yet made your plans to attend, you should do so at once. The date is September 23-28.

WM. F. YUST, *President*,
New York Library Association.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the New Hampshire Library Association was held at Claremont June 13-14, and proved to be one of the most delightful gatherings in the history of the association.

The president, Mary Lucina Saxton, presided and introduced the Hon. Hosea W. Parker, chairman of the board of trustees of the Fiske Free Library, who extended a most cordial welcome to the visitors. Abbie Field, for many years librarian of the Fiske Free Library, read a delightful paper on the artist colony in the neighboring town of Cornish, giving a history of the founding of the colony and relating many interesting anecdotes concerning the artists and writers connected with it. It was a disappointment that Lillian Whiting was prevented by an accident from attending the meeting, but Harry K. Lloyd of Claremont, very acceptably filled her place on the program with an illuminating talk on stained glass. Avoiding technicalities he gave his hearers something of an insight into the workings of the artist's mind, the means by which he seeks to express his ideas, and his use of symbolism. Mr. Lloyd illustrated his talk with several of his own designs.

Promptly at four o'clock automobiles, pro-

vided by the people of Claremont, were in readiness to take the party to Cornish to visit the Saint-Gaudens studios. It was a beautiful drive about eight miles along the Sugar river and the Connecticut, affording a wonderful view of Mt. Ascutney and the Green Hills beyond. A short distance above the Tea Tray, a most attractive tea house, which, by the way, bears a sign painted by Maxfield Parrish, the machine turned into a road winding through beautiful woods until a sudden turn brought them into the driveway leading to the larger of the two studios where Augustus Saint-Gaudens did so much of his work. A visit was paid to both of the studios, also to the Temple erected to Saint-Gaudens' memory by his friends and neighbors. The pleasure of the trip was greatly enhanced by the gracious welcome accorded the party by Mrs. Saint-Gaudens.

The evening session had a decided war flavor. Edith Guerrier, speaking for the library section of the Public Information Division of the U. S. Food Administration, urged the librarians to press on to greater and still greater service. John Adams Lowe, librarian of the Camp Devens Library, told in his characteristic manner of the work being done for the boys at Ayer and proved to the satisfaction of the audience that a camp library is a military necessity.

The session on Friday morning was given over to reports, election of officers, and messages from the district reporters concerning library activities in different sections of the state. Profitable discussions followed on what war books to avoid purchasing. Mrs. Robert Barrett, librarian of the Cornish Library, spoke briefly on her recent experiences in London and Paris, and exhibited some striking war posters which she collected in Paris and is willing to lend to any library desiring them.

The following officers were elected for 1918-1919: President, Elsie Gaskin, Derry; 1st vice-president, Caroline B. Clement, Manchester; 2nd vice-president, Mrs. Lillian Wadleigh, Meredith; secretary, Sarah Gilmore, Claremont; treasurer, Annabell C. Secombe, Milford.

The Vermont Library Association, which had been invited to attend this meeting at Claremont, was represented by a goodly number of its members. It is a pleasant experience having the two associations come together in this manner and it is hoped that other joint meetings may be held in the future. Following the closing session a number of persons motored to Cornish Flat to visit

the Stowell Library, whose librarian and assistants are doing such excellent work in making the library a community center. This library has the distinction of owning a book-wagon and trips are made to the outlying districts even during the severe weather of winter.

CAROLINE B. CLEMENT.

BAY PATH LIBRARY CLUB

The annual meeting of the Bay Path Library Club, was held in the Petersham Memorial Library, June 21, 1918.

The president, Mrs. Robert K. Shaw, called the meeting to order and presented the Rev. Robert C. Douthit, who welcomed the club to Petersham and gave an outline of the attractions of the town both natural and historic.

Because of the limited time the business meeting was very brief and the reports of the secretary and treasurer were omitted. The president appointed a nominating committee to bring in a list of officers, and the following names were submitted: President: Mrs. Robert K. Shaw; honorable vice-president, M. Anna Tarbell; vice-president, Helen P. Shackley, Harriet G. Brown; secretary, Mabel E. Knowlton; treasurer, Mrs. Grace M. Whittemore. Upon motion of Mr. Shaw the secretary was instructed to cast one vote for the list as submitted, and the above named officers were declared elected.

Miss Chandler reported that the travelling library purchased by the club and placed in the hands of the Woman's Education Association, had been sent to the town of Sutton for use in the public library and its branches in that town.

Mrs. Whittemore then took up the "book reviews" and called on Miss Keyes for a list of some of the best books on the European war for the small library to buy. Miss Keyes in addition to naming the books gave a short analysis of their contents which should prove helpful to the librarians in making their selections.

Miss Johnson of the Town Room, Boston, followed with a list of helpful and inexpensive material on the subject of "Food conservation." Miss Chandler suggested that this list be multigraphed and a number of copies sent to the different libraries. Miss Jones of the commission thought that the commission would perhaps attend to this matter.

The president suggested that the question of appointing a press chairman be considered but no action was taken.

John A. Lowe, agent of the commission,

sounded a note of warning in regard to German propaganda and gave a list of books which the Intelligence Service considers harmful. It was suggested that this list also be photographed and sent to librarians.

The club was the guest of the trustees of the Petersham Memorial Library at lunch which was served in the vestry and on the lawn of the Unitarian Church.

The afternoon session opened with an address by Dr. George H. Blakeslee of Clark University, Worcester, on "Some aspects of the war." Dr. Blakeslee was followed with the closest attention as he presented very clearly some of the aims and issues of the great struggle.

Mrs. Shaw expressed the appreciation of the club for the very generous hospitality extended by the library and the citizens of Petersham both in the matter of lunch and of transportation by automobile to and from the station.

MABEL E. KNOWLTON, *Secretary.*

DES MOINES LIBRARY CLUB

The Des Moines Library Club has closed a very successful year's work, under the leadership of Reba Davis, president.

The meetings were held in October, December, February, April and June. While the social side of the club work has not been forgotten, more thought has been given to the needs of to-day, and the meetings have been devoted to war activities. The October meeting took the form of an informal reception in honor of its new members, Charlene Sperry of Des Moines college very graciously entertaining the club at her home. The social committee provided a program emphasizing food conservation, Liberty bonds and war slogans.

The December meeting was held in the Library Commission rooms in the Historical Building. Prof. Herriott of Drake University gave an address on "Women and patriotism," after which scrap books were made for the hospital at Camp Dodge.

The February meeting of the club was held at the City Library. Mr. Spaulding, the city librarian, gave an interesting talk on John Masefield and spoke of his approaching visit. Then each library represented in the club gave a part in the evening's entertainment.

On Feb. 15, the library club joined with the Press and Authors Club in presenting John Masefield in a lecture, which was listened to with great interest by a large audience.

The club extended an invitation to the Iowa

Library Association in session in the city, and on April 25, Mr. Spaulding, acting librarian at Camp Dodge, was host to the convention and club. War measures and war work were discussed. Tea was served at the Y. W. C. A. Hostess house.

The last meeting of the year was a picnic at Greenwood Park the evening of June 25. Officers of the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Forrest B. Spaulding of the City Library; vice president, Lavinia Steel of the State Library; secretary, Helen Proudfit, children's librarian of the City Library; treasurer, Mary Mark of the Iowa Library Commission; chairman of the program committee, Ethel B. Virtue, Historical Department of Iowa; chairman of the social committee, Florence Price of the State Library. M. S. Dudgeon, secretary of the Wisconsin Library Commission, now employed by the American Library Association in war work, gave a very interesting and pleasing talk. Grace Shellenburger gave a report of her war work at Fort Des Moines and by her suggestion the club donated money for a clock at Fort Des Moines Library. A committee was appointed to use the money in the treasury for war work. Reba Davis, the president is now temporarily employed as hospital librarian and assistant in border service, El Paso, Texas, Fort Bliss.

LIZZIE BOICE JONES, *Secretary.*

Library Schools

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Positions in the New York Public Library have been accepted as below by a number of students who received certificates in June, 1918. In the majority of cases those mentioned are planning to return to the school for advanced courses:

Margaret R. Bonnell, reference cataloging division.
Bertha Greenebaum, science division.
Margaret B. James, reference cataloging division.
Adelene J. Pratt, circulation department.
Gertrude Rhodes, reference cataloging division.
Minnie F. Sloat, circulation department.
Earle F. Walbridge, circulation department.
Jessie E. Wing, science division.

In addition to appointments previously announced other members of the same class are holding places for the summer as follows:

Florence J. Lacy, assistant, John Marshall High School Library, Richmond, Va.
Mary Jay Schieffelin, assistant, Camp Upton Library.

The Alumni Association of the Library School of the New York Public Library at its annual meeting on June 6, 1918, elected the

following officers: President, Robert W. G. Vail; vice-president, Mrs. Noel Leslie; secretary-treasurer, Johanna Olschewsky and Hedwig Klingelhoefter (jointly). A directory of all former students is in preparation by the school and will be issued in the fall.

The session for the year 1918-19 opens with the period of preliminary instruction and practical work on Sept. 9, the regular classes beginning on Sept. 23, and the advanced courses starting on Oct. 1.

ERNEST J. REECE, *Principal*.

SIMMONS COLLEGE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

At the Saratoga conference a Simmons luncheon with fourteen representatives present was held on Wednesday, July 3. Miss Howe and Miss Donnelly of the staff attended the conference.

Appointments of members of the graduating class have been made as follows:

Agnes Judkins, assistant, Union Square branch, Somerville Public Library.
Annable, Dorothy, assistant, Cedar Rapids Public Library, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Apple, Miriam K., index and catalog clerk, Signal Corps, Washington, D. C.
Bancroft, Priscilla, assistant, Public Library, Walpole, N. H.
Brown, Beatrice, assistant at reference and loan desk, Bryn Mawr College Library, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Charlotte Ford, cataloger on the reorganizing staff, Bridgeport, Conn.
Garey, Ethel, assistant, Williams College Library, Williamstown, Mass.
Hadley, Gladys J., assistant in children's work, Utica Public Library, Utica, N. Y.
Isabella Starbuck, librarian, Bethany College.
Patten, Grace E., index and catalog clerk, Signal Corps, Washington, D. C.
Rockwood, Marjorie R., assistant, Williams College Library, Williamstown, Mass.
Sarah Mayo, assistant secretary, Simmons College Alumnae Association.
Sawin, Olive, assistant Librarian, Women's Educational and Industrial Union Library, 264 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.
Sweetser, Anna M., assistant, Williams College Library, Williamstown, Mass.

SUMMER CLASSES

The attendance this year, forty-five in all, was larger than that of least season, and the proportion of those who carried the full six weeks' program was also greater, the only falling off being in those registering for the "Work with children." Ten completed the course in base hospital library work.

During the session the college had the pleasure of giving house room to the annual conference of librarians, held by the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission from July 30 to August 1, and the schedules of the summer students were arranged to permit them to hear the speakers on the program. Attendance at the conference discussions of new books was required as part of the book selection course.

During the six weeks, a talk on reference work was given by Miss Marilla Freeman; a vivid description of the Library War Service by Mr. Milam; an illustrated address on Camp Devens by Mr. Lowe; "First things in base hospital library work" by Miss Miriam Carey, and a lecture by Mrs. Grace Myers, on the "Bibliography of the medical and surgical aspects of the war."

In the base hospital course visits were made to many hospitals, including McLean, the Peter Bent Brigham, the Massachusetts General, and the Naval Hospital at Chelsea. One afternoon was spent in working at the Dispatch Office at the Widener Library, and a whole day in a tour, via the "Royal Blue" automobile to Ayer, to see the Camp Devens Library and Base Hospital Library in action.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Students were required to attend the sessions of the library department of the National Education Association at its annual convention held in Pittsburgh, June 29-July 6. Attendance at other sessions of the conference was optional and many of the students availed themselves of the privilege of hearing the distinguished speakers of the day.

Beginning July 1 students were scheduled in the summer playgrounds and recreation parks of Pittsburgh for practice work in the distribution of books and in story telling.

Examinations were held in home libraries, adult book selection and library work with schools, June 29, July 6, 13, respectively.

The closing exercises of the School were held Saturday morning, July 27, in the Library School.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Principal*.

ST. LOUIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

The first graduating exercises of the St. Louis Library School were held in the main auditorium of the school on Friday morning, June 7, at 10 a. m., before a representative gathering of the school faculty, the library staff, relatives and friends of the class of 1918, and citizens of St. Louis.

Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick presided, as director of the school, and after a few introductory words, presented Prof. Roland G. Usher, of Washington University, author of the well-known books on "Pan-Germanism" and "Winning the war," who delivered the graduation address on "The public library and the national crisis." Prof. Usher's speech was noteworthy as an appreciation of public libraries and their work from the

standpoint of a historical scholar. He drew a striking picture of the contrast between German and American ideas of education and organization, and showed how the library, especially in its American conception, is an essential element in the realization of our own ideals and hence in the winning of the war.

At the close of the address, Dr. Bostwick presented each member of the graduating class—thirteen in all—with her certificate, after which the members of the class received their friends in the school room.

The names of the graduates with their assignments are as given below:

Sofia Louise Assmann, circulation department, St. Louis Public Library.
 Asenath Winslow Barnes, Public Library, Mason City, Iowa.
 Lucille F. Buder, catalogue department, St. Louis Public Library.
 Gertrude Bryan Davis, Public Library, Muskogee.
 Margaret Wilcox Donan, children's department, St. Louis Public Library.
 Nina Edith English, catalogue department, St. Louis Public Library.
 Janet Lang Hannaford, reference department, St. Louis Public Library.
 Annalil Huning, catalogue department, St. Louis Public Library.
 Evalyn Marie Jackson, reference department, St. Louis Public Library (temporary).
 Norma Marie Klinge, stations department, St. Louis Public Library.
 Bonnie Lucille Moore, open shelf department, St. Louis Public Library.
 Mary Alice Rodgers, University of Missouri Library, Columbia.
 Elizabeth Lu Wagenbreth, catalogue department, St. Louis Public Library.

Miss Wagenbreth intends to enter the University of Wisconsin in the coming autumn.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

The alumni of the Los Angeles Library School entertained the class of 1918 and the faculty at a picnic at Sycamore Grove, June 26. New officers elected at the business meeting are Mrs. Emilie T. Jackson, president; Eloise Carwyle, vice-president; Van Tyne Smith, secretary; Cosby Gilstrap, treasurer.

A summer course to prepare for the position of junior attendant in the Los Angeles Public Library is being given by the Library School. This is a new grade of service, planned to relieve the senior attendants of some of the clerical work. Stress has been laid on efficiency and professional ideals, especially in relation to the circulation and registration departments. Classification, book numbers, bibliographical form and the elements of cataloging have been taught as fully as time allowed. The instruction in cataloging covered fundamental principles, shelf-listing, order and use of L. C. cards and alphabetizing. A

special lecture on "The library and food conservation" was given by Mrs. Frances M. Carlton-Harmon, a member of the State Council of Defense, and a trustee of the library. Other lectures were given by members of the staff on the Los Angeles library system, the opportunity of the library, history of books, books and reading, so that these assistants would have a broad view of the work of the library as a whole, altho working in clerical positions.

The practice work has been planned to give the girls an opportunity for patriotic work as well as to learn library methods. The students have organized and cataloged by author and subject a part of the pamphlet collection of the Council of Defense. They have made and mimeographed lists of patriotic books for children, and readable lists of books for the base hospital library at Camp Cody.

The climax of the course was a practical demonstration of their knowledge of the rules and regulations in a play of three acts showing the work of the charging, receiving and registration desks. This delineated amusingly the foibles of library patrons and the courtesy needed by attendants in enforcing the rules.

Dorothy Dobbings, 1918, has been appointed assistant in the Santa Monica Public Library.

Genevieve Kelly of the class of 1918, has been appointed teacher-librarian in the Corcoran High School.

MARION HORTON.

RIVERSIDE LIBRARY SERVICE SCHOOL

The Riverside Library Service School, summer session, opened with 27 students enrolled.

Three courses are offered this summer—the general course, the advanced course, and the camp libraries course. The advanced course is for the benefit of candidates for credentials from the California State Board of Education for high school library positions. The camp libraries course is offered for the preparation of candidates for positions in camp libraries. About seventy-five inquiries were received altho the advertisements gave less than a week of publicity before the opening of the school, June 24. Three were admitted June 24 and others admitted July 8. The candidates submitted unusual schooling and business preparation.

Both the camp library and the other students will have opportunity to view the library service at March Field, the aviation camp near Riverside. The library service at March Field is now operated in the Y. M. C. A. Hut and about 5000 volumes are available. Technical books were furnished by the American

Library Association. The books are very well selected and the men at the aviation camp are loud in their praise of the A. L. A. Mr. Ludden and Mr. Wesson, now in charge of the Hut, have entered into the spirit of this library service and are doing excellent work for their men and for us.

Alice Butterfield, acting librarian of the Girls' High School, Riverside, is a member of the teaching force of the summer school at Riverside, 1918.

Edris Powlison, Riverside 1916, now a student at Pomona College, is also a member of the Riverside Public Library staff during the summer.

JOSEPH F. DANIELS.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Hazel Askey, assistant in the Siskiyou County Free Library, spoke to the class June 3 on the delights of library work in a primitive community.

June 14 was the closing day of the school year. Eleven students were graduated, each receiving the certificate of graduation, and the special credential in library craft, technique and use, issued by the State Board of Education and required for a high school library position. One of the students, Alice Moore, is also eligible for a high school teachers' certificate, having taken the Library School course as required fifth year work.

At the examination conducted by the Board of Library Examiners in Sacramento, June 14 and 15, the following graduates qualified for positions as county librarians: Mabel Coulter, 1914, and Estella De Ford, 1915, raised their certificates from second to first grade; Lenala Martin, 1914, Eunice Steele, 1916, and Marion Morse, 1917, received second grade certificates.

Positions have been secured by the following students:

Beatrice M. Brasefield, assistant, State Library.
Edith Edinburg, assistant, San Bernardino County Free Library.
Mildred D. Kellogg, assistant, State Library.
Algeline M. Marlow, assistant, Ventura County Free Library.
Alice Moore, librarian, Standard Oil Company Library, San Francisco.
Bess M. Ranton, assistant, Stanislaus County Free Library.

Hazel Meddaugh was married June 11 to Lieut. Ray Jackson Heffner of the U. S. Army, at her home in Stockton.

On the first of August, Belle Robinson began work as assistant at the Tuolumne County Free Library, Sonora, Calif. Tillie de Bernardi will begin on October 1st as assistant in the Siskiyou County Free Library, Yreka, Calif.

On July 13, Rosamond Bradbury was married to Joseph de Lindeth Waithman.

The class for the coming year, consisting of fifteen members, will begin work on Wednesday, September 18.

MILTON J. FERGUSON.

Reviews

LIBRARY IDEALS

LEGLER, HENRY E. *Library ideals*. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co. 78 p.

Looking out with strong vision upon the world for which the library exists, Mr. Legler in these addresses records with enthusiasm what he sees to be the library's rôle in it.

In a country where even to-day only one person in five receives a high-school education, the public library must be an aid to the material progress of the individual and a cultural influence thru the individual. In the chapter entitled *The world of print and the world's work*, is traced the progress of the printed page from the invention of printing by movable types, thru the establishment of the first free public school and of the first free public library, beyond the phenomenal achievements which are already ours to the day when true democracy shall have come to be an actual fact—"when the local government will be by quasi-public citizen organizations directing aldermen and state representatives to register their will."

But so long has education consisted in learning by rote that the teachers themselves, brought up in the old way, have difficulty in teaching the use of the book. It is therefore for the library to go into the schools, to send traveling libraries and traveling librarians to teach book methods, and to use the story hour, the picture play or any other instrument which suggests itself to bring to the growing boys or girls a love of reading, a genuine desire for absorbing the vital forces of life which literature images.

The cities have been reached, the schools are being reached. But in the work of popular education it is after all not the few great libraries but the thousand small that may do most for the people. To the traveling library, Mr. Dewey's solution of how to give country people access to collections of books, selected by experienced and educated buyers and renewed at will, is devoted a chapter showing what has been accomplished and what remains to be done so that hill folk, miners, lumbermen, fishers and farmers may be reached by fresh literature.

Statistics showing the widening of the library field have been compiled and published; Mr. Legler's analysis of these figures gives life to the facts which they represent.

The book, composed mainly of addresses delivered before meetings of librarians, has been compiled and edited by the author's son, H. M. Legler, "to convey the purposes of the addresses to the friends who like to remember the mind out of which they grew." It is well that, in this tasteful form which would have pleased the author, they should now be made available to a larger circle—to teachers, students of social science and the general reader interested in and contributing to the greater to-morrow that's on its way.

ELEANOR ff. DUNCAN.

Mr. CERTAIN'S REPORT SEEN FROM TWO POINTS OF VIEW

Standard library organization and equipment for accredited secondary schools of different sizes. Report prepared by C. C. Certain, chairman of committee on library organization and equipment, North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

Adopted by the North Central Association of Secondary Schools and Colleges, March, 1918.

Adopted by the National Education Association at its Pittsburgh meeting, July, 1918.

I

This is an entire revision of the tentative report submitted by Mr. Certain in 1917. Many of the defects of that report have been remedied in this. A notable instance of revision is the prominence given to the junior high school and the small high school at the beginning of the report. A serious criticism of the older report came from state supervisors of school libraries and state inspectors of high schools who felt that the report should not open with the needs of the large city high schools, as the great majority of high schools in all states are of an enrollment of less than 500 pupils. Another criticism was that the junior high school should not be placed at the very end of the report where it might fail to reach the school superintendents interested in this new form of high school. It seemed particularly important that this new type of high school which is being started all over the country and which has no traditions to hinder the development of its library, should have a standard type of school library from the very beginning.

The most outstanding feature of this report is the emphasis placed upon professional training for the librarian in the high school,

whether large or small. The teacher in charge of the library in even the smallest rural school should, according to this report, have at least a six weeks' course in modern library methods. It is of the utmost importance now that the American Library Association's committee on library training should standardize a six weeks' course in library methods so practically the same ground may be covered in all these courses for teacher librarians thruout the country. It would be well if some standard outline such as Miss Martha Wilson's "Manual of school library management" might be used in all six weeks' or short courses for teachers in charge of school libraries. This Manual for school library management is based upon years of experience which Miss Wilson has had in giving just such courses to teachers in charge of small school libraries in Minnesota. It represents what has actually been accomplished in a six weeks' course and takes up in a practical way the problems which face the teacher as she begins work in the school library.

Everywhere in Mr. Certain's report emphasis is laid upon the importance of securing wherever possible even in the small high schools the full time trained librarian who can devote her thought to the school library and be in the library the whole school day. A librarian who is a graduate from a recognized library school of at least a one-year course is urged upon all schools of 500 pupils and more, and a staff of two or three library school graduates in the larger high schools. The report stands for a faculty position for the librarian and recognition of her work as educational rather than clerical or merely technical. It recommends that the librarian's salary be at least equivalent to that paid the teacher of English and in schools organized into departments the librarian should be recognized as head of department and have the same salary granted to heads of other departments. This has already been done in some colleges and universities and it is placing the librarian where she belongs when one considers the constructive educational work which the right kind of librarian contributes to the school. This recommendation is based not merely on theory but on what has actually been done in the Schenley High School of Pittsburgh.

Emphasis is also laid upon the necessity of a trained librarian as organizer and supervisor of the school libraries of a state. This is the only sure way of putting all the school libraries on an efficiency basis. Miss Martha Wilson of the State Education Department of

Minnesota has demonstrated what such a state supervisor can do for the schools. In her visits to all the schools of the state, her personal advice to teacher librarians in their work, her advice to school superintendents and principals, her courses given both summer and winter in connection with the State Library Commission and University of Minnesota, and in her ability to help school superintendents select for their high school libraries the best possible candidates for personal work with high school pupils from the many graduates of library schools, she has shown what an asset it would be to any state education department to have such a supervisor. She proves that Mr. Certain's recommendation for the trained supervisor in every state is not simply a happy dream of what might be, but a real need based upon what one state has gained. In Minnesota the whole body of normal, high and elementary school libraries has been brought up to modern library standards as in no other state in the union.

This report emphasizes in addition to trained library service in the high school the importance of a large and attractive and well equipped reading room with open shelves, vertical file, bulletin boards and all that makes the modern public library so much alive. It stands for adequate annual appropriations for books, librarian's salary and maintenance and urges the importance of adding new books constantly and having ample funds for subscriptions to periodicals. Definite suggestions are made as to room and equipment and the report refers to the best material in print on this subject which will help architects and school superintendents in planning new buildings. It emphasizes the importance of having the room planned and equipped by a trained and experienced librarian and suggests appointing the trained librarian before planning the building or calling upon the state library commission or nearest public library where expert advice can be obtained.

The duties of the school librarian are fully outlined and emphasis is laid upon her teaching function,—definite statements are made as to what she should teach high school students concerning the care of books and the use of books and libraries,—the report does not recommend technical training in cataloging and library economy for vocational purposes.

Everywhere in the report emphasis is laid upon the necessity of close co-operation with the public library and preparation of students to make the fullest possible use of it after they finish their high school course.

The report has been submitted to leading educators, librarians and architects for criticism and many of their letters are printed as an introduction. It has received a warm welcome from educational leaders, and librarians in all parts of the country can do much to help make the report known to their school superintendents and high school principals. They can help in seeing that new buildings have proper school library rooms and that school superintendents have help in the selection of proper librarians for their high schools. State library associations and commissions can do much to make the report known, working especially for the appointment of trained school library supervisors in all states. If the state department of education has not reached the place where it can appoint such a supervisor there might be such co-operation in school library supervision as in New Jersey where the State Library Commission aids the schools, or in Oregon where the State Library has done so much to standardize the school libraries of the state.

MARY E. HALL, *Librarian,*
Girls' High School, Brooklyn.

II

This report on "Standard library organization and equipment for accredited secondary schools of different sizes" should do much to advance high school library standards throughout the country. It has wide criticism and expert handling and can be depended upon by communities organizing high school library work. It is unnecessary to say that all reports of this nature must be constantly revised, but such a careful survey is an excellent foundation for future development.

The recommendations for senior high schools are based on some years of practical experience. The junior high school problem is more or less theoretical as it is a new venture in education. For this reason there will probably be more radical development and revision in this section than elsewhere.

The tendency in the senior high school has been more and more to make the library an attractive place and to give the pupils all possible freedom to exercise individual reading tastes. Teachers of English are free to say that the English class has failed to produce love of reading, but with the modern high school library as a laboratory, they see new possibilities.

This work, which is becoming so important in the senior high school, should be the keynote of the junior high school library. The demands of the technical and routine work of the school are small. The whole business of

the library in such a school is to present the world of reading attractively to the boy and girl at an age when they are most impressionable. It is not until a child has had an opportunity to learn the pleasures of reading, that the more detailed reference and research uses should be taught.

With this conception of the junior high school library, I question the advisability of insisting on normal school graduation as a requisite of the librarian. A real knowledge of the contents of books and the ability to make them attractive to children must belong to the junior high school librarian. Such qualifications are not dependent on normal school training.

"The work of instruction in the use of books and libraries" should be much simplified in the junior high school and considered as distinctly subordinate to the encouragement of the ability to read with pleasure.

As to transferring reading records of the individual pupils from the junior to the senior high school librarian, I should prefer personally gaining a knowledge of pupils' reading without a previous record to bar the freedom of expression from the pupil and the formation of opinion by the librarian. This point is, of course, debatable, with advantage to both sides.

In selection of books both for junior and senior high schools, I should emphasize the importance of edition and illustration. Whether for good or evil, in these days of moving pictures and illustrated teaching, books must be made attractive to the eye, if children are to read them voluntarily.

I should heartily endorse the need of a contingent fund for book purchasing instead of the customary yearly purchase. In these times especially, it is almost unpatriotic for a school library not to be able to supply the current book material when published.

All thru the report, the importance of connecting the school library with the public library is emphasized. No phase of the work is more important or more destined to increase in importance. Sometimes successful co-operation is hard to accomplish, and no wonder, when the public library and school library each expect to present themselves just as they are and have been for years past, to take part in this new educational work. No up-to-date high school library can direct its pupils to such antiquated, uninformed institutions as some of our public libraries. On the other hand, our best modern public libraries have no basis of co-operation with the old, stiff, study-room type of school library.

The committee presenting the report has made a good beginning. Here is the field of the high school library broadly presented. The board of education in each community should consider its application to their peculiar situation. Every public library should immediately prepare itself to assist in this work which so clearly presents the public library to the people of the community as an important part of the educational and community life.

Already co-operative work has been well started, most notably, perhaps, in Pittsburgh with the new Schenley High School. The high school library is a model in physical equipment; has an excellent staff, with the librarian ranking as head of a department; and the public library and the board of education jointly administer the room. Here co-operation is authorized and enforced, but where such administration is not possible, there is still a large field for using the school and public library as complementary educational institutions. Failure to do this is a reproach to both.

MABEL WILLIAMS.

*Assistant Supervisor of Work with Children,
In Charge of Work with Schools,
New York Public Library.*

Librarians

ANDERTON, Dorothy, Library School of the New York Public Library, 1914-15, has given up her place in the circulation department of the New York Public Library.

ARNEY, Mary, University of Washington Library School 1918, serving temporarily as assistant in the loan department of the Tacoma Public Library, was appointed to the permanent staff of that department beginning Aug. 1.

AUSTIN, Ethel Winifred, since 1906 the secretary and librarian of the National Library for the Blind in London, died in that city on May 17, following an operation. Largely to her energy and enthusiasm are due many of the improvements in service to the blind, including the reduction of postage to 1d on books for the blind; the organization in 1913 of the Federation of Libraries for the Blind, with the National Library as clearing house, and the generous gifts from the Carnegie United Kingdom Trustees and other sources which have provided the present quarters of the library in Tufton Street, Westminster, and have largely increased its resources in books and music.

BALL, Sarah B., who left the library of the United States Rubber Company last April following the sudden death of her mother, is living with her father in Detroit, Mich.

BELL, Dorothy, Simmons 1916, is installing a filing system for the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities Commissioners in Newark.

BRALEY, Esther, who has been given a year's leave of absence from her duties as librarian at Western Normal School, in Kalamazoo, Mich., left in July for New York. Miss Braley will spend the coming year in France doing reconstruction work under direction of the American Committee for Devastated France.

BRANDENBURG, Prof. S. J., librarian of Miami University, was granted leave of absence on June 17, to enter upon the work of organizing county and community councils for the Ohio branch, Council of National Defense.

BRYANT, Janet, of Kirkwood, Ill., formerly a student at Northwestern University, and a graduate last spring from the Pratt Institute Library School, has been appointed children's librarian in the Wichita (Kan.) Public Library.

CAHOON, Katharine, California State Library School 1917, has resigned her position as assistant in the Madera County Free Library to accept a similar position in the Yolo County Free Library, Woodland, Calif.

CLATWORTHY, Linda M., who has been devoting the past two winters to special bibliographic work for the Washington State College Library, has finished her engagement and returned to her summer home in Estes Park, Colorado. After October she will be available for other engagements. During her stay in Washington Miss Clatworthy completed the "Bibliography of food economy for the housewife," also one on the "Conservation of textiles and clothing," now in press.

CLOWE, Virginia B., California State Library School 1917, was married July 16 to Lieut. James S. Bullis.

COLEMAN, Louise, University of Washington Library School 1918, has been appointed assistant in the University branch of the Seattle Public Library.

CONANT, Genevieve, New York State Library School 1913, and head cataloger in the Brookline, Mass., Public Library since August

1913, was married June 11, to William Lewis Curtis. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis will live in Bradford, Pa.

CONDELL, Lucy, Library School of the New York Public Library, 1915-16, (Drexel, 1904) is now a file clerk for the United States Port Supply, New York City.

CORBETT, Helen, University of Washington Library School 1918, has taken the position of assistant in the Ballard branch of the Seattle Public Library.

COTTING, Sarah E., librarian of the Marlboro (Mass.) Public Library, died in that town July 13. She had been librarian for 36 years.

CRISWELL, Clare, resigned from her position as assistant in the Tacoma Public Library Aug. 1.

CROOKS, Muriel A., Library School of the New York Public Library, 1916-18, has left the staff of the circulation department of the New York Public Library to become an assistant in the New York Dispatch Office of the Library War Service.

CUTTER, William Richard, historian, genealogist and librarian-emeritus, died June 6 at his home in Woburn, Mass. He was born in that city on Aug. 17, 1847. He was educated in public schools and at Warren Academy in Woburn and at the Norwich, Vt., University, now located at Northfield, Vt., and known as the Military College of the State of Vermont. He was also a student at Sheffield Scientific School (Yale), and received the degree of A. M. from the university in 1893. Mr. Cutter was librarian in Woburn from 1882 until 1909, when he was made librarian-emeritus.

DERHODES, Hazel, Simmons 1917, is assistant in the University of Maine Library.

DEVENEAU, George A., who has been librarian of the College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois, has resigned to accept a position with the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve in Washington.

ESTES, Grace W., a graduate of the Wisconsin Library School and subsequently assistant in the Janesville (Wis.) Public Library, has taken the position of librarian of the Antigo (Wis.) Public Library, beginning Aug. 1.

GILFILLAN, Emily M., New York State Library School 1914-15, sails for China in

September to become librarian of the Union Medical College at Peking. Since September, 1915, Miss Gilfillan has been connected with the Rockefeller Foundation Library in New York City.

GODWIN, Mrs. Winnifred, formerly librarian at Monrovia, Calif., has been appointed to a temporary position in the circulation department of the Tacoma Public Library.

Goss, Edna L., B.L.S. Illinois 1902, who has held the position of head cataloger in the University of Minnesota Library more than four years, has resigned her position and, after some months of rest, has accepted a position in the catalog department of the Leland Stanford Junior University Library, beginning September 1.

GREENE, May, B.L.S. New York State Library School 1915, was married on June 29 to Benson H. Paul at Albany, N. Y.

HAHN, Marie, assistant librarian at Antigo, Wis., has resigned to enter the Training Class for Children's Librarians in Cleveland.

HENRY, Elizabeth, University of Washington Library School 1918, will begin work Oct. 1 as assistant in the Yesler branch of the Seattle Public Library.

HITCHCOCK, Jeanette, University of Washington Library School 1918, has been appointed to a position in the circulation department of the Tacoma Public Library beginning June 1.

HORT, Doris, University of Washington Library School 1918, has taken a position as assistant in the circulation department of the Seattle Public Library.

HOWELL, Elizabeth B., formerly on the staff of the Buffalo Public Library, has been appointed librarian of the Missoula (Mont.) Public Library.

HUMISTON, Alice, Simmons 1911, has an appointment as catalog and index clerk in the civilian personnel section of the Ordnance Bureau, Washington.

HUMPHREY, Mary Brown, librarian of the library branch in the Girls' High School of Louisville, Ky., has resigned to accept a position with the State College Library at Pullman, Wash.

JOHNSON, Ethel, Simmons 1911, is at present executive secretary of the Congressional suffrage committee, Boston, Mass.

JUDKINS, Agnes F., Tufts 1906, and graduate of the supplementary year for college graduates at Simmons, was appointed on July 16 to the staff of the Union Square branch of the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library.

KOBETICH, Mary, University of Wisconsin Library School 1918, has been appointed assistant in the reference department of the Seattle Public Library and began her work in August.

LEITCH, Harriet, librarian of the Yesler branch library, Seattle, has been granted a year's leave of absence and will be librarian of the A. L. A. Dispatch Office at Newport News, Va., beginning in September. Her position at the Yesler branch has been filled by the appointment of Mrs. Mabel (Smith) Williams, University of Wisconsin Library School, and until recently librarian of the Olympia (Wash.) Public Library.

McGEE, John P., assistant librarian of the Marlboro (Mass.) Public Library for fifteen years, has been elected librarian to succeed the late Sarah E. Cotting.

MEIGS, Avis F., Carnegie 1917, is assistant in the University of Chicago Library.

MILLER, Mrs. G. L., who has been in charge of the library of the Forestry Service in Portland, Ore., has been transferred to the Engineer Office of the War Department in the same city and is not now doing library work.

NOLTE, Claire, of Davenport, Iowa, has been appointed assistant librarian in the Antigo (Wis.) Public Library.

OLSCHEWSKY, Johanna L., Library School of the New York Public Library, 1914-16, formerly an assistant in the circulation department of the New York Public Library, is now connected with the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men, New York City.

PATTERSON, Edith M., children's librarian at the Fond du Lac (Wis.) Public Library, has accepted a position on the staff of the Cleveland Public Library and will assume her new duties in September. Miss Patterson's resignation at Fond du Lac becomes effective August 15.

PECKHAM, Ellen Wheelwright, Carnegie 1917, was married June 23, 1918, in East Orange, N. J., to Francis O'Loughlin Killorin, assistant naval constructor, United States Naval Reserve Force.

PLIMMER, Hilda M., University of Washington Library School 1918, has entered upon her duties as assistant at branch headquarters, Seattle Public Library.

RAYMOND, Mary, Simmons 1916, is assistant in the catalog department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

REESE, Rosette, has resigned as librarian of the Antigo (Wis.) Public Library to enter the Training Class for Children's Librarians in Cleveland.

SHAW, Alfred Capel, formerly chief librarian of the Public Libraries in Birmingham, Eng., died there June 27, after a long illness. In 1878, Mr. Shaw was appointed on the staff of the Central Lending Library at Birmingham; in 1887 he was appointed deputy chief librarian, and in 1898 he succeeded J. D. Mullins as chief librarian, which post he held until his retirement in 1912.

SPOFFORD, Mrs. Lucinda F., branch librarian of the West Somerville branch of the Somerville (Mass.) Public Library, has resigned to accept the position of librarian of the Attleboro (Mass.) Public Library. Mrs. Spofford takes charge September 1.

STODDARD, Grace, has resigned the librarianship of the Public Library at Missoula, Mont., and has returned to her home in Winchester, Mass.

THAYER, Ethel, children's librarian at the Public Library in Wichita, Kan., has resigned, the resignation taking effect Sept. 1. Miss Thayer was the first children's librarian in Wichita, going there shortly after the opening of the new building. She was instrumental in forming the Wichita branch of the National Storytellers' League last year.

TURNER, Ethel, Simmons 1903-05, has been appointed assistant in the Massachusetts State Library.

TYLER, Miriam, assistant librarian of the John Marshall High School in Richmond, Va., was married to Dr. Edwin Paul Kennedy, a lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps, United States Army, on July fourth, at her home in Richmond.

VAN DER LIPPE, Kathinka I., Wisconsin Library School 1917 and Cleveland Training Class for Children 1917-18, has been appointed children's librarian of the Columbia branch library, Seattle, and will begin her work in September.

VAUGHN, Mrs. Ella R., assistant in the Wichita City Library, who has been away on leave since June 1, has resigned. Her position has been taken temporarily by Helen Neighbors of the Hutchinson (Kans.) Public Library.

WARRICK, Ruth E., has been appointed head cataloger in the Public Library at Wichita, Kan. This position has been recently created. Miss Warrick is a graduate of a Nebraska college, and of the Library School of Simmons College, Boston. The past year she has been an assistant in the New York Public Library.

WEBBER, Vivian B., for several years in charge of the reference desk in the Lynn (Mass.) Public Library, has resigned to take a long rest and may enter the government service in the fall.

WEST, Elizabeth H., has resigned her position as librarian of the San Antonio Public Library to become state librarian and secretary of the Texas Library and Historical Commission. She will take charge on Sept. 1, when the resignation of the present state librarian, C. Klaerner, becomes effective. For the first time in the history of Texas government there will be two women in charge of departments in the State Capitol; these two women will be closely associated in their work, for Annie Webb Blanton, the nominee for state superintendent of public instruction, will on her induction into office become an ex-officio member of the Texas Library and Historical Commission, of which Miss West is to be secretary.

WIDGER, Clara J., an assistant in the Lynn (Mass.) Public Library, has resigned to take a position with the Ordnance Bureau in Washington.

WILSON, Louis Round, librarian of the University of North Carolina, is joint author with Lester Alonzo Williams of an account of the very interesting bureau of extension in that institution, which has been published by the Federal Bureau of Education as Bulletin, 1918, no. 7.

WINSLOW, Mary E., Library School of the New York Public Library, 1913-15, has resigned her position in the circulation department of the New York Public Library.

WORDEN, Ruth, of the Buffalo Public Library, has been appointed county librarian in Missoula, Mont.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

MASSACHUSETTS

Boylston. The will of Alvin S. Dearth of Shrewsbury, recently probated, contains a bequest of \$500 to the Boylston Public Library.

Cambridge. It is announced that the entire library of Daniel Butler Fearing, who died recently at Newport, R. I., is to be presented to Harvard University under the terms of his will. The Widener Library at Harvard already houses two of Mr. Fearing's collections of books, the Persius collection, assembled by Mr. Fearing and the late Prof. Morris H. Morgan, and the Fearing collection of books on angling. The latter consists of more than twelve thousand volumes in twenty languages, including a full representation of editions of Izaak Walton. A collection of whaling implements, whaling prints and whaling pictures is to be given to the Boston Museum.

Hancock. An unsuccessful effort was made recently by some residents of Hancock, to have a special town meeting called to rescind the town's favorable action on accepting the provisions of the will of the late Miss Jennie Taylor of Hancock, whereby a memorial library building was to be erected in the town on a lot given by the testatrix. Funds to defray the cost of the building were also set aside in the will. It is believed that the matter has now been dropped.

Lynn. It is planned to open the new Wyoma branch of the Public Library Sept. 1, provided the furniture and other equipment can be secured in time. Because of the lack of an appropriation to purchase books and prepare them for the new library, it has been necessary to provide books for the start of the branch by other means.

Westboro. By the will of the late Elmer P. Howe, the trustees of the Westboro Public Library have been left \$500 without restrictions. Mr. Howe was a liberal contributor to the library while living and his contributions of reference books have been given a special book plate.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence. Under the auspices of the library division, the annual session of the Rhode Island State Board of Education began its conservation campaign at the State Normal School July 30. Many devices for

diffusing intelligence in regard to food saving were on exhibit in the building. Instruction and practice work were given the 28 librarians and public school teachers from all over Rhode Island, who registered for the two weeks' session.

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport. With the opening of two new branches in the North End and in East Bridgeport, comes the request for two more branches in the West End and East End, where residents have pointed out that they are quite as far from the Public Library as the people living near the newly opened branches. The establishment of the additional branches is advocated by the librarian, Henry N. Sanborn.

New Haven. Speculation as to the disposition of the \$15,000,000 which John W. Sterling left to Yale continues, but it is believed that a large part of the funds will be devoted to the erection of a great new library. There has been, to be sure, no official announcement of plans, but it is a fact that the library problem is one which has been bothering Yale for some time. Now it seems not at all unlikely that a splendid library will be erected as a memorial.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Buffalo. The Index Service Company, publishers of *Collectors' Review and Digest*, has quite an extensive philatelic as well as a general hobby library. On special requests the owners will be glad to send certain numbers and volumes out on short time loan, tho they would prefer not to make the practice general until they are able to complete their index.

PENNSYLVANIA

Chester. The will of the late George B. Lindsay, recently probated, designates that his entire estate be left to the jurisdiction of three trustees, William B. Harvey, George M. Booth and John A. Poulson, members of the Delaware county bar and close friends of the deceased lawyer. The major part of the money is to be used for building a law library, free to the people of Chester. The fund will be ample to erect a building that will be a credit to the city and to equip and maintain it for all time. The will specifies that the institution be known as the "Lindsay Law Library," and that it is to be managed by a corporation, also outlined in the will.

Corry. It is planned to open the new Public Library on Wednesday, Sept. 4.

Harrisburg. After being closed for nearly two months, the Public Library was reopened Aug. 1.

South Atlantic

WEST VIRGINIA

Charleston. The Charleston Public Library has extended its quarters by opening up the wall between its present quarters and the room formerly occupied by the Standard Heating & Plumbing Co.

GEORGIA

Atlanta. A collection of books on the British Isles has been given to the Public Library by Dr. Patrick H. Mell.

Macon. Work on Macon's new public library, donated by Mrs. Ellen W. Bellamy and to be known as the Washington Memorial Library, is to be started shortly. The contract was awarded some time ago, but because of the unsettled conditions the work was delayed. However, the need for the library has become so great that it has been decided to proceed with the work and the first step in that direction has been the securing of a building permit. The cost of the building is given as \$46,000.

ALABAMA

Birmingham. The hope of the negroes of Birmingham for a library of their own is about to be realized. The Birmingham Public Library Board, at a special meeting, has authorized the establishment of a colored branch in the near future. The library will be established in the heart of the colored district in a store or other suitable building. The negroes of the city collected a sum of money some time ago for books and with a part of this the initial stock will be purchased. It is hoped that these volumes will be supplemented by gifts on the part of citizens. Mattie Hurd, of Birmingham, will be librarian of the colored branch. She has recently completed a course of training at Louisville, Ky.

East North Central

MICHIGAN

Eaton Rapids. Former Mayor Charles S. Horner has presented to the library board a deed for two lots adjoining Red Ribbon hall on South Main street, to be used as a site for the proposed new Carnegie library.

INDIANA

Milton. The Washington township branch of the Cambridge City library was opened

July 2 at Milton in the room in the bank building. All the people of Milton and Washington township will have access to the branch here and also to the main library in Cambridge City. Branch libraries will be maintained in each district while the schools are in session.

ILLINOIS

Chicago. Newspapers of the city report the decision of Charles E. Frazier and Joseph P. Geary, two members of the city civil service commission, that Alexander J. Johnson, a member of the city civil service commission and a Thompson appointee, is eligible for the post of assistant librarian at the public library, made vacant by the promotion of Carl B. Roden to the librarianship. Mr. Johnson resigned his commissionership several months ago to take the librarian's examination, but went back to the position after the list was posted, showing him to be in the fourth place. Since it has been decided to fill the assistant librarianship from the librarians' list, and since it is not expected that either Mr. Perry or Mr. Hadley, who precede Mr. Johnson on the eligible list, will accept the position, it will then be offered to the latter. Officials of the City Club have asked the commission to abandon this plan of selecting an assistant librarian, stating that there is some question as to the legality of the commission's right to select an assistant from the list for the higher position.

Springfield. The Lincoln Library has branches in twelve of the city schools, and in the five schools housing the Red Cross auxiliaries the libraries are being kept open all summer for the use of children who accompany their mothers.

Urbana. The formal opening of the new Samuel T. Busey Library was held Monday afternoon, July 8, and Tuesday evening, July 9. One room of the new library building has been set aside for the purpose of keeping relics and important papers which had to do with making the history of Champaign county. In this room will be placed the library which was owned by Judge J. O. Cunningham, which contains about three thousand volumes.

West North Central

MINNESOTA

Hibbing. The Hibbing Public Library, rebuilt and greatly enlarged at a cost of \$80,000, is an edifice of which any city might well be proud. It occupies the southwest corner of Third Avenue and Mahoning Street, and is

75 x 125 feet in size. The front and trimmings are brick stone, the walls of pressed brick. Built to surround the walls of the former Carnegie Library, the new building bears on a stone set into the foundation of the main entrance the simple inscription, "Dedicated to the people of Hibbing." The basement floor is six feet above the level of the street. It contains a men's reading room which has been used for the surgical dressings department of the Hibbing Red Cross, a clubroom, a rest room, a kitchenette complete with linen and stores sufficient to serve 100 persons and auditorium having a seating capacity of 250. The auditorium has been converted into a department for the hospital supplies. The first floor contains the children's department, and the one reserved for adults. To the southwest of the main entrance is the staff room, with work room and kitchenette. At the northwest corner is a magazine and newspaper room. The foreign book department occupies a large section, which is in almost constant use. All of the walls have been decorated by E. C. Rosenkrans of Duluth. The chief painting represents the attributes of Minnesota, "Power, Justice, Prosperity and Religion," denoted by heroic female figures. Another central figure shows "Wisdom," who receives and preserves to the use of man the knowledge brought to her by art and industry.

St. Paul. The Public Library has just received gifts of the libraries of the Upper Mississippi River Improvement Association and of the late Thomas Wilkinson, president of the association. The combined libraries contain approximately one hundred and fifty bound volumes of engineering data, reports of technical societies, Federal, State and city documents, and about six hundred pamphlets dealing with all phases of river improvement. A collection of maps, blue prints, newspaper clippings and photographs are included in this gift, together with a considerable correspondence with engineers of national reputation, members of Congress, representatives of civic associations, manufacturers, and wholesale dealers. This addition gives the library one of the most complete collections on inland waterway data in the Middle West.

St. Paul. At a special meeting of the Library Council August 9, resolutions were passed providing for the adjustment of the library's administration so as to provide for the systematic instruction of both junior and senior assistants who are devoting full time

to library service and who expect to continue in the work for at least one year. Admission to the training class is to be based partly upon the candidate's staff record and partly upon examination; and promotion in these lower grades will be based partly upon the assistant's staff record and partly upon her record as a member of the training class.

NORTH DAKOTA

Bismarck. Bismarck today has a real city library. When the Commercial Club was reorganized in 1915 one of the first acts of the president was to name a library committee which immediately entered into correspondence with the Carnegie Corporation in an effort to secure a building. When the grant of \$25,000 was made, on the usual conditions, enthusiasm increased and a campaign for books was made, resulting in the collection of about 2,000 volumes. These were temporarily arranged in the rooms of the Commercial Club and formally opened to the public Feb. 22, 1916. In the spring of 1916, when the taxpayers had an opportunity to vote on the acceptance of the Carnegie gift and the appropriation of \$2,500 annually for the library's support, the Civic League, a woman's organization, conducted a vigorous campaign in behalf of the library, and the issue was carried by a large majority. Plans for the building were prepared by F. W. Keith, a local architect, and the building erected by John L. Larson. Construction work was finished in 1917, and the books were transferred to the new building in January of this year. It was planned to dedicate the building on Feb. 22, but war conditions delayed the interior furnishings until midsummer. Mrs. Florence B. Davis, a graduate of Wisconsin Library School and until recently on the staff of the Public Library of Madison, Wis., has been librarian for nearly a year.

Mountain

MONTANA

Virginia City. Work has begun on the Thompson-Hickman Memorial Library structure, which will cost \$50,000. This new library is given by Mrs. William B. Thompson, wife of the New York millionaire. The building will house a historical museum, which is expected to become a great depository of historical lore of the early gold mining days. It is called the Thompson-Hickman Library because Mrs. Thompson's maiden name was Hickman. Both Mr. and Mrs. Thompson were born in Virginia City.

Pacific

WASHINGTON

Tacoma. At the request of the women's division of the County Council of Defense the trustees of the Tacoma Public Library granted the use of the branch libraries, July 29 to August 11, for the purpose of registering recruits for student nurses.

CALIFORNIA

Orland (Glenn Co.). It is expected that the Orland Library will be completed late this fall. Work on the \$8000 structures was to start in July. The new building, designed by W. H. Weeks, is to occupy the northeast section of the new park, and will face north. It will be 30x50 feet, constructed of interlocking tile and covered with cement stucco. The librarian's desk will divide the main floor into two rooms, one for adults and the other for juveniles. The basement will have one large room for general assembly purposes and the librarian's private work room. The building is to be completely furnished, even to tables and desks, for the \$8000.

Sacramento. Henry Bacon and William Mitchell Kendall, New York architects, and Sylvain Schnaittacher, San Francisco architect, have been named to serve with Governor William D. Stephens, Chief Justice F. M. Angellotti of the State Supreme Court, the State Librarian and chairman of the State Board of Control, as a jury of award to select the architect who will design and superintend the construction of the State office building and the library and courts building to be erected at Sacramento.

Foreign

NORWAY

Bergen. A historical sketch of the Public Library entitled "Bergens offentlige bibliotek," and written by the librarian, Arne Kildal, has been reprinted from the *Nordisk Tidsskrift för Bok- och Biblioteksväsen* [v. 5, 1918]. In 1869 Paul Botten-Hansen left his library of 12,000 volumes to form the nucleus of a collection for the people of Bergen. A committee was formed, the library organized, and in 1874 it opened as a reference library. Its use increased so that the hours of opening, which in 1883 were 12-1 and 5-7 daily, were increased to 10-2 and 4-8 daily. In 1909 Mr. Kildal, who had received his B. L. S. degree from the New York State Library School in 1907, and had subsequently worked in different American li-

braries, was called to reorganize the library. the Dewey classification and the "useful American system" of loaning books for home reading being introduced. The size and scope of the collection having rapidly increased a new building was voted by the city in 1913. Building was begun in 1914, and had so far progressed that the removal of the books was begun in November, 1917. The new building, trefoil in plan, having two floors, has been calculated not only to house the present circulation and general reference departments with the many special collections which have been formed—music, Ibsen collection, Bergen collection and others—but to allow for very considerable expansion.

SWITZERLAND

Berne. In spite of difficulties of transportation and of a shortage of heating and light, the Swiss National Library, in its report for 1917, records a year of great activity—the most notable feature of which was the formation of the nucleus of a collection of photographs relating to Switzerland. For the present photographs of purely technical or artistic interest are to be excluded. The material sought is to consist of portraits, illustrations of historic scenes, of the manners and customs of the people, of details of monuments, towns and villages, antiquities and works of art (especially such as are likely to be lost to the people thru demolition or removal), landscapes, upheavals of nature, etc. It is estimated that about five hundred items will be added to the collection each year. In addition to the monthly bulletin of books and pamphlets published, the library in 1917 issued a catalog of periodicals appearing in Switzerland, most of which are to be found in the reading room. This list forms a valuable contribution to the national bibliography. The recasting of the classified catalog was undertaken, involving very considerable revision of the classification. In addition to the new accessions, two thousand titles were handled, bringing the work almost to the end of the letter E. The preparation of a union catalog with Lucerne was resumed after a year's interruption. The report draws attention to two gratifying points illustrated in the year's statistics: firstly, that the number of works by Swiss authors published outside of Switzerland continues to decrease; and, secondly, that in spite of scarcity of paper the output of books for the year shows an increase by comparison with that of 1915.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of development in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature. Material printed in this department is cumulated each year in the "American Library Annual."

BOOKS AND READING

The relation of reading to life. Sherman Williams. *Jour. N. Y. State Teachers Assn.*, April, 1918. p. 88-93.

A statement of what is being done, and what might be done, in our elementary schools to train children to learn to read the books that are worth while.

CLASSIFICATION

See also Subject headings.

The Public Library of New South Wales, basing its work partly on the suggestions of Wright and Hamer, *Library World*, Feb. 1915, p. 232-3, has developed Dewey's 790-799, thus:—

- 790, Amusements, is subdivided by country in 790.
- 791, Public entertainments, has subdivisions for: Mediæval tournaments; Animal fights, circus, menageries; Garden parties, fêtes; Magic lantern; Moving pictures (this again subdivided).
- 792, Theatre, concerts, theatrical representation, has subclasses for: Influence of the stage; State theatre; Law; Acting; Management; Biography and history; also for: Tragedy and drama; Comedy and farce; Opera; Pantomime; Vaudeville; Concert.
- 793, Indoor amusements, has: Private theatricals; Tableaux; Charades; Dancing; Conjuring; Ventriloquism; Puzzles, etc.
- 794, Indoor games of skill, has: Chess; Draughts; Other board games; Billiards, pool; Bagatelle; Ping-pong.
- 795, Games of chance has: Cards (again subdivided); Dice; Backgammon; Dominoes; Roulette.
- 796, Athletic and outdoor sports, has: Gymnastics; Children's sports; Athletic sports (subdivided); Winter sports (subdivided); Cycling; Quoits; Mountaineering.
- 797, Boating and ball games, has: Rowing; Yachting; Polo; Football; Cricket; Golf; Lawn tennis; Bowls.
- 798, Horsemanship and racing, has: Driving and coaching; Riding; Horse racing; Pony racing; Trotting.
- 799, Fishing, hunting, shooting, has: Fishing, Hunting (subdivided for fox-hunting, coursing, falconry, big game shooting,

small game shooting, pigeon shooting); Miniature rifle shooting; Archery.

ENGINEERS, WORK WITH

The engineer and the book. Winifred Gregory. *Bull. of the Affiliated Engineering Societies of Minnesota*, Dec., 1917. p. 283-290.

This paper, read before the Civil Engineers' Society of St. Paul, deals with the three main channels thru which an engineer receives his books, namely the private, the society, and the public library, and the relationship between these.

For the private library Miss Gregory indicates helps to book selection, suggests time-saving reference books, and describes economical methods of indexing and arranging the material.

While certain professions such as medicine and law require special libraries, the nature of the material in an engineering library and the large classes of users—embracing all from the untrained mechanic to the consulting engineer—makes, in her opinion the gathering and administration of this literature the task of the public rather than of the society library.

She then explains how the public library acquires its material, what classes of material the engineer may legitimately expect to find there, and how it is indexed and arranged so as to realise the aim: The right book to the right person at the right time.

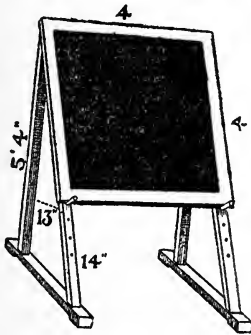
FLOWER DISPLAY BOARD

In the Bixby Memorial Library at Vergennes, Vt., Edith J. Chamberlain, the librarian, has devised a new and better way of displaying specimens of wild flowers. The frame, which is shown below, was made by the janitor, and is described by Miss Chamberlain in the *Bulletin of the Vermont Public Library Commission* for June, 1918.

"We used $\frac{7}{8}$ -inch oak, 3 inches wide, with $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch bead at inside edge, beaver-board 4x4 feet, covered with brown sponged broadcloth.

"The strips of the cloth stitched at each edge, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch when finished, were nailed to the board with brown-headed tacks, forming loops in which to place the test tubes. The upper one, for 4-inch tubes, is placed 5 inches

from the top and holds 12 tubes; the next, for 6-inch tubes, is 10 inches below that, and holds 10 tubes; and the lowest, for 8-inch tubes, is 17 inches below that and holds 8.



"The height is 5 feet, 4 inches; the bottom of the board 14 inches from the floor, and sloping so that at the bottom it is 13 inches from the back upright.

"When the season for wildflowers was past, we found that we could very easily transform the board into a bulletin board for the display of the food bulletins, attractive jackets of the newest books, lists of required reading for the high school classes or any other subject of interest; and this simply by removing the test tubes used as flower containers, and the labels which were placed under them by means of thumb tacks."

GUIDE CARD

A guide card for vertical filing systems is described and illustrated in the *Official Gazette* of the United States Patent Office for March 12, 1918, page 435.

INFORMATION BUREAUS

Technical libraries; bureaux of industrial information. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, March, 1918. p. 77-82.

In a paper on the utilization of accumulated data relating to the automobile industry read before the Institution of Automobile Engineers, Mr. E. A. Savage, chief of the Coventry Public Libraries, indicates the broad principles of an information bureau—information bureau being the author's modern definition of a library—for the automobile industry, and points out that similar bureaux for the *documentation* of material relating to other industries are working simultaneously. To avoid overlapping and waste he says that the Library Association advocates a central bu-

reau of information for scientific and industrial research, on the principle of the International Institute of Bibliography in Brussels and of the bureau of information of the Library of the United Engineering Societies of New York.

Recognising the incompleteness of the information available at the Patent Office Library and the Library of the British Museum and thoroly favoring the author's views, the meeting authorised its secretary to forward to the Secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research a copy of Mr. Savage's paper together with the resolution: "That this meeting having listened to Mr. Savage's paper on the use of reference libraries in conjunction with bureaux of information likely to be formed in connection with the research of technical industries, desires to acknowledge its recognition of the importance of this relationship and of providing the national central reserve library or libraries needed to render this use of libraries and bureaux fully effective."

INFORMATION SOURCES

1. Conservation of thought—the difficulty of the obvious. 2. The intangible "they" and what to do about it. G. W. Lee. *Stone and Webster Journal*, Dec., 1917; May, 1918.

Mr. Lee's hobby, "Sponsors for knowledge," is the subject of these two papers. It is, he says, the business of this generation so to solve problems that the next shall not have identical ones. Saving of time and energy can be effected by appeal to an authority which shall disentangle what "they say" from what is, and either answer questions or indicate where answers may be found.

An experiment in the establishment of the sponsorship system has been made by the American Library Association thru the Massachusetts Free Public Commission. The commission sent out a circular, "recommending to about one hundred libraries in the state, that they make entry in their card catalogues of certain topics (not over a hundred to be given at the start) and that they record therewith the names of such persons or organisations as have agreed to act as sponsors for the topics listed. These sponsors, presumably specialists, will be expected to be enthusiastic to give satisfaction to inquirers when the latter have not succeeded in getting information enough on their questions from the library resources. Thus . . . may the public find new and unexpected facilities for getting at the men behind the books, for being led to human

sources, to authorities who will consider special questions and special needs in personal ways—as books cannot do.”

INSTRUCTION IN USE OF LIBRARIES—IN GRADE SCHOOLS

Library facilities and course of study in library training in Portland, Oregon. *Pub. Libs.*, Oct., 1917. p. 348-350.

The school department of the Portland Public Library is organized to provide home reading, reference and pedagogical books, magazines and pictures for the schools.

A staff of nine school librarians is employed by the public library. Traveling libraries are sent to the schools. The teachers take charge of the issuing of the books for home reading.

In each grade school library-training lessons are given to the pupils by a librarian and teacher. The subjects covered are: care of books; book marks; title study: how to use the text-book, the reference book, the card catalog, periodical indexes; subject classification. The reading of poems and story telling are included in the course at the school.

An outline of the courses given, by grades, is a part of this article.

INTERLIBRARY LOANS

Memorandum on the organization of library exchange areas. Ernest A. Savage. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, Aug.-Sept., 1917. p. 328-329.

The Birmingham and Coventry Libraries Committees have resolved: that the librarian be authorized to lend to other libraries, books difficult to obtain elsewhere. This resolution applies to books quite readily replaced by the library owning them, but not procurable at short notice by other libraries, e. g., the proceedings of scientific societies and foreign books. . . . The arrangement could be extended to other towns and could be made to include not only inter-library loans but inter-library cataloging. To extend this arrangement it would probably be desirable to organize exchange areas.

A “trunk” exchange could be organized for the benefit of the larger libraries only: e. g. the organization of an exchange service between the largest libraries in a textile centre and the largest in a steel and iron centre would be to the advantage of all concerned.

A union catalog would be advantageous bibliographically and from the point of view of expense. The cost of publication could be met on the basis of each library paying in

proportion its own entries and to the number of copies of the catalog taken.

It is suggested that the committee, in their report, describe the chief examples of co-operative cataloging of technical books.

LIBRARIANS AND ASSISTANTS—TRAINING

See also Library Association of the United Kingdom—Educational Policy.

Secondary education in library work. Jessie Welles. *Pub. Libs.*, Jan., 1918. p. 5-10.

Under this title Miss Welles discusses the training class, which in its relationship with the library school and the apprentice class, holds a position analogous to that of the high school in the scheme of general education.

She outlines a program for a course of six to eight months' duration, with time equally divided between lecture or class work and practice in the library.

A logical arrangement will give the student a vivid picture of the work of the library. First therefore of the technical courses should come order work and book selection—an introduction to book reviews and trade bibliographies covering ten to twelve lecture periods. Accessioning, shelf-listing and the mechanical preparation of the books for the shelves should follow. Fifteen to twenty lessons on classification and subject headings would be followed by cataloging. Students might have ten to twenty lessons, a picked few being afterwards given detailed practice in the cataloging department. Twelve lessons on loan work, describing local methods and comparing these with the practice of other libraries; and about the same number on the main reference tools complete the technical courses—the work with children being paralleled with each general course.

The study of general literature should receive one lecture a week, the aim being to excite intellectual curiosity and stimulate future reading as well as to train in critical appreciation of good books. Periodicals must receive a good deal of attention: eight to ten periods being devoted to a discussion of the scope and value of assigned periodicals and of present-day standards and tendencies in periodical literature.

Local specialists will lecture on social and educational movements, and in the hour preceding each of these lectures will be a discussion, from previously made assignments, of the subject of the lecture. Heads of departments in the library will speak on the work of their respective departments.

The practice should be arranged to cover

as far as possible all the subjects of the lecture courses; and, while the student necessarily and intentionally becomes most conversant with the local methods, provinciality can be avoided by a study of the principles underlying these and of the practice of libraries elsewhere.

LIBRARIANS AND ASSISTANTS—TRAINING

To the would-be library-school student. Azariah S. Root. *Pub. Libs.*, Jan., 1918. p. 3-5.

A comparison of the courses offered by the various library schools is not much facilitated by a study of their catalogs; for there is no standard of nomenclature, the courses given are variously grouped, and the indication of time required is not clear.

All the schools, however, necessarily give:

(a) Courses about libraries: on the history and social utility of the library.

(b) Courses on the administration of libraries—on business methods, the special technique of ordering, accessioning, shelf-listing and classifying books, the principles of cataloging, subject-heading, the mending and binding of books.

(c) Courses on special types of library work—instruction concerning methods and problems of business libraries, school libraries, extension work.

(d) Courses dealing with the books found in a library—reference books, trade, national and special bibliography, book selection, history of printing and "instruction as to various kinds of books, such as incunabula, government documents and the like." Information set forth in the catalogs in regard to the courses given being unsatisfactory, the would-be student ought to consider the location of the school, whether it is so situated as to give the practice which the student will need for the work in view.

Mr. Root incidentally suggests: (a) that some one not connected with the problem of library training give some specific suggestions in regard to individual schools, albeit such suggestions would have a transitory value.

(b) That the Association of American Library Schools would do a great service to the prospective student and to the profession by agreeing upon a standard of nomenclature, a standard of time and a standard classification of courses.

A plea for advanced instruction in library summer schools. [Mrs.] J. T. Jennings. *School and Society*, Feb. 9, 1918. p. 156-160.

While not wishing to belittle the value of the library schools, Mrs. Jennings points out

certain needs of the librarian which ought to be met by the schools and especially by the library summer schools.

She indicates some of the causes of this state of affairs and suggests remedies. She says, in part: "If the faculties of the library school were more closely in touch with the demands of the calling as service, instead of as occupations for their students, they would feel more vitally the needs of the employers.

"Is it barely possible that the library schools take themselves too seriously? For example, at certain meetings of the A. L. A. the library school section [i. e. the Association of American Library Schools] closes its doors . . . to anyone not connected with library-school faculties. . . . It would certainly be better if most of the discussions were open to other librarians. The curriculum of the library school, the methods and extent of instruction are as vitally interesting to the employers or to their instructors. The librarians . . . should know what the library schools are trying to do.

"Perhaps it would be heresy to suggest that the library schools might possibly receive valuable suggestions from the employers of their pupils, but certainly those employers might get more adequate ideas of the aims and methods of the schools so that they might know what to expect when they engage their graduates for service . . ."

Meanwhile she suggests that two or three institutions of high rank, say one in the east, one in the middle-west and one on the western coast offer courses in:—

(a) Special problems of library administration—a course broadened and enlarged to meet the needs of people of some years' experience.

(b) Library buildings—where the librarian can present his peculiar problems of size, service and available funds and receive reliable suggestions.

(c) Classification and cataloging. The stimulus of a course of lectures from some makers of catalogs which are models of scholarship and of art would be the salvation of many a conscientious cataloger overwhelmed with detail work.

(d) Intensive courses in the bibliographies of special subjects; and in trade bibliography, auction buying and selection of special editions.

(e) A thoro course in public documents, not only in the intricacies of our national authors but also in the best and most economical methods of arrangement and administration.

LIBRARIANSHIP

The educational standard of librarianship in relation to technology. Henry V. Hopwood. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, Aug.-Sept., 1917. p. 323-327.

... "Bearing in mind that the need is not to test a candidate's scientific and technical knowledge, but rather his capability to deal with the literature of the subject, it would seem desirable to institute, under the auspices of the Library Association, an examination in general knowledge of Science and Technology, in two grades with three sections in each.

Lower grade

(a) "Subject cataloguing, and classification of a certain number of scientific and technical works in English, together with a knowledge of the chief divisions of the Dewey and Library of Congress Classifications.

(b) "A paper designed to test the candidate's knowledge of general scientific facts and technical processes and machines, together with his ability to indicate the class of book to which he would refer for further information.

(c) "Translation out of French or German, the passages set being easy paragraphs from elementary technical text-books.

Higher grade

(a) "Subject cataloguing and classification of English (50 per cent), French (25 per cent) and German (25 per cent) technical and scientific works, a certain proportion of them being pamphlets, theses, and trade catalogues. Capability to annotate should be essential.

"A thorough knowledge of the scientific and technical sections of the Dewey, Brussels, and Library of Congress Classifications, together with the subject headings of the latter library should be required, also a knowledge of special expansions.

"The candidate should be able to explain the scope of selected headings, to differentiate in allotment, criticize selected sections, and suggest expansions.

(b) "A general knowledge paper, of more detailed character than that in the lower grade, which should also test the candidate's knowledge of the history of science and periodical indexes, and his acquaintance with periodical and society literature, including a recognition of the title abbreviations commonly employed. To this might be added a knowledge of the History of Science and technology as distinct from actual technical knowledge. This subject might with advantage form a section by itself, and rank equal to,

or as a substitute for, literary history, in which case it should include an acquaintance with the older literature.

(c) "Translation out of both French and German, passages set being selected from more advanced literature than the lower grade, e.g. dissertations, papers read before societies, etc."

The library school in the college. Sir William Osler. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, Aug.-Sept., 1917. p. 287-308.

This address, delivered at the opening of the Summer School of Library Science, Aberystwyth, 1917, begins with a sketch of the development of the science of librarianship. Reviewing next the program of studies for the session, Sir William dwells on the scope and on the importance of bibliography, classification, and cataloging, emphasizing the need of co-operative cataloging, which in his opinion in the United Kingdom might be undertaken by the six libraries possessing copyright privileges.

Passing from the technical training possible at the Library School, he outlines his scheme for a *School of the Book* which would prove an active ferment in the departments of history and of literature of the University, would teach scholars how to study and interpret the rich stores of documents in public and private collections, and would thus greatly increase the usefulness of the librarian and of the book as educational factors.

"I should like to see added to the schools of at least one University in each kingdom a *School of the Book*, in all its relations, historical, technical, and commercial—every aspect of bibliography, every detail of typography, every possible side of bibliopoly" . . . Modified to meet local conditions the scheme of the National School would be as follows:

Organization.—Control jointly by a committee representing the Library, the Press, the University, and the Colleges.

Staff.—(a) Head of the Library and of the Press, and assistants who would supervise technical work.

(b) Lectures on library economics, history, bibliography, publishing, binding, etc., chosen partly from the library, partly from the college staffs.

(c) Special lectures from outside. Publishers, manufacturers, printers, and inventors would be asked to give special lectures.

Students.—(a) Ordinary undergraduates, who would be given instruction in (i) the use

of the library; (ii) the elements of bibliography; (iii) palæography.

(b) Special students: (i) in library work; (ii) in newspaper work, printing, publishing, binding and illustrating.

(c) Research students. One of the chief functions of the school would be to train men and women in methods of literary and historical research.

The public.—The classes in bibliography should be open. Anyone desiring special instruction in any matter relating to a book should be able to find it at the school . . . Extension classes would be held for working men dealing with the book as a tool of the mind.

LIBRARIES—SCOPE AND PURPOSE

The library and modern life. Mary Frances Isom. *California Lib. Assn. Proceedings*, 1917. p. 40-44.

Having reviewed the successive steps in widening of the library's field of work during the last 25 years—the work with children, with clubs, with students, with teachers, and with the reading public in general—Miss Isom asks whether the hum of well-running machinery and the murmur of applause of an appreciative public have not deafened the librarian to the voice of to-morrow's need. If the universities, so long the seat of conservatism, are responding to the pressure of modern life, shall not the library, which serves a constituency so much larger, help to train the young for "public service in new democracies, for a new medical profession, for finance, journalism, transportation, manufacturing, the new architecture, the building of vessels and railroads, the great public works which improve agriculture, conserve the national resources, provide pure water supplies and distribute light, heat and mechanical power."

The library is limited in income, not because the librarian is not a politician, but because only 30 to 40 per cent of the public use the library. The question of support will be solved by the time the library has made itself indispensable to every activity of the community—educational, civic, philanthropic, political and religious—and without partiality.

And the gift of comprehensiveness, the faculty of seeing things in their just relations which will enable the librarian to accomplish this, will keep him mindful of the prophet who having but two loaves of bread would sell one and buy hyacinths with which to feed his soul.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM—EDUCATIONAL POLICY

The educational policy of the Library Association as affected by the suggestions in the report of the Carnegie Trustees. Kate E. Pierce. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, Aug.-Sept., 1917. p. 316-332.

In view of the facts that: (a) The Carnegie Trustees in their report in 1915, say: "It is a question for the Trustees to consider by what means the status and remuneration of librarians can be improved, as experience shows how vital to the influence and success of the library is the ability of the librarian," and again in the report for 1917 speak of the librarian as "the vitalising link between the books and their readers," and "even if the provision of books is adequate it will be of little avail unless an efficient staff exists for administering it," and, further, that "while a strong case for the reconsideration of present financial limitations can be made out, the elevation of a salary scale will not of itself secure the necessary status of the profession of librarianship or place the right men and women in its ranks."

(b) Many trained assistants have joined the army or have left to take up better paid work.

(c) Special libraries, such as technical and commercial collections requiring specially trained assistants are being established. "These cater for the business man, who finding that he is getting value for his money, will not be backward in demanding the removal of the rate limit."

Miss Pierce urges that a sub-committee of the Library Association Council go into the whole question and draw up a definite scheme for training schools.

She suggests, as a basis to work upon: (a) That schools, licensed by the Library Association, be established at various centres, having directors definitely attached to the library staff of the respective towns where the libraries are established. (b) That an entrance examination be held, the course last for six months, followed by practical work in a recognized library, and the subjects taught be those set out by the Library Association syllabus. (c) That the school building be, if possible, a part of the library. (d) That the school be supported by fees of students and grants made by the Library Association.

LIBRARIES—WAR SERVICE

Emotional poise in war time: How the libraries can help the public. Edith Kathleen

Jones. 12 p. Reprinted from *Public Libraries*, Dec., 1917 and Jan., 1918.

This paper, read at the Plymouth meeting of the Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Old Colony library clubs, is based on Miss Jones' thirteen years' experience as librarian of the McLean Hospital, Waverly, Mass.; but the thoughts expressed in it, the manner of that expression and the practical suggestions will make it welcome to every librarian.

Sanity and an unemotional mind are, she says, incompatible: emotional poise implies, not suppressed, but controlled emotion. And what shall we do to preserve our national sanity?

The war is all-engrossing. People want good war books, books on all of the many sides of the war, books on the "real causes" of it, political and social, books on trench life, on the exploits of the navy, personal narratives of ambulance and hospital work, cartoons.

But to reading of this kind and to the fare provided by the daily papers the library must provide an antidote in the shape of books to divert the mind—leaving them withal, as tho accidentally, where the public will think it finds them for itself. It will welcome in this way good detective stories, Wild West tales, mid-Victorian poetry, pretty love stories, anthologies of verse, humorous essays, out of door books on gardening, animal stories, mountaineering, hunting, fishing, or camping.

It has been found that the books in close proximity to the "new books" shelf are much taken out. By simply moving this shelf now near to the biography section, now to the social service and again to history, each section can thus in turn furnish recreational reading.

The public will examine eagerly also a bulletin board on which are pinned poems, jokes, anecdotes. Thus can librarians help the nation by giving the people constructive books which shall lead them to intelligent thinking and direct service, and recreational and inspirational books which shall lift their minds out of apprehension and depression, helping the individual and the nation to keep emotionally sane, holding to national honor and the vision without which the people perish.

Unifying for war. Jessie Welles. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, Feb., 1918. p. 41-45.

The men at the front or in camps are not the only Americans in service; every true citizen has a definite duty and privilege. A library by its very nature as a storehouse of knowledge and information is a potent ser-

vice unit. Organize your unit to serve by informing and inspiring every citizen.

Keep the flag flying in front of the building as the library's insignia of service, and let its care serve as a lesson in loyalty. Upon entering the building the visitor should feel at once the atmosphere of national service, and everywhere should be evidences of the functioning of this particular unit in providing information upon all subjects connected with winning the war. The morale of the entire staff should be unimpeachable, and to zeal, hope and confidence must be added understanding of national questions and a working knowledge of available material on these questions. Let us keep our library shelves well stacked with books full of information with which every American should be familiar, and with personal narratives showing the noble spirit of our allies at the front, and the conditions under which they struggle.

The library must take an active part in increasing food production. Pamphlets, lists of books on food and gardening, a list of seed firms should all be secured and every effort made to acquire all information possible on this subject. Much valuable free material may be had for the asking.

Bulletin boards or wall space and tables for permanent display use, giving food conservation a special space, should be assigned. These should be kept in reasonably good order, so that fresh material may be readily available. Material for free distribution should be nearby and plainly marked, while notices of new books or pamphlets, of older books on war subjects, magazine articles, special collections lent by the commission, pictures, clippings and verified recipes should be posted, taking care to have the displays in conspicuous places, the choice of matter good and arrangement striking, suggestive and in good taste.

War pamphlets neatly covered and cataloged, tho excellent reference tools, are of only perfunctory service unless widely advertised and distributed, and the people to be reached with these telling messages are men and women who will not ask for them, preferring novels and magazines. It is our patriotic duty to get them read by all the people.

The club rooms of libraries which have been given up to Red Cross work, should have the best posters displayed there, that those women who work so faithfully have a clear idea of why we are at war. Distribute literature there and give short talks on war topics. The library should serve as an agency

for Red Cross registration, Liberty Loan subscriptions, Thrift Stamp campaigns and all similar activities. It should co-operate with schools, and with all national service organizations. Publicity on library material, written and signed by a local expert, will have great weight. All other methods tried and untried should be used.

PHOTOSTAT

Appreciation of the many possible uses of the photostat is increasing rapidly. The report of the New York State Library records that the number of prints made in that institution during 1917 was 2883.

"Only 347 prints, including the reproduction of the small record of the Church of Jerusalem, Albany county, were for the collections of the library itself; the Division of School Buildings and Grounds received 322 prints, mainly reductions of larger schoolhouse plans to convenient size for consultation and filing; 167 prints were made for other divisions of the university. Outside the university, the largest calls have come from bodies closely related to war mobilization and preparation; on numerous occasions the Resource Mobilization Bureau and its divisions have called upon us for the quick multiplication of copies of organization charts or schedules and to the extent of 464 prints we have met their needs, even tho at times it called for evening and Sunday work; a war survey of Albany buildings suited to certain war purposes required the reproduction of views and plans to the number of 592 prints, and for this our facilities were again used. For the State Comptroller, the Attorney General, the Court of Claims, and committees of the legislature, 184 prints were made; 807 prints were furnished to persons entirely outside of the above classes. Fees received and paid into the state treasury amounted to \$81.13, and photographic paper and supplies to the amount of \$139.64 were furnished in place of fees.

PUBLICITY

The Library of the Massachusetts Agricultural College distributed in the spring a circular attractively printed in red and black, bearing the following acrostic:

The College Library

Tries to serve everyone expeditiously.
Hopes to be of very real help to all students.
Expects to have an up-to-date fireproof building soon.

Circulates books to all M. A. C. people.
Offers no apology for its crowded quarters.
Lets students borrow more than three volumes.

Likes to have folks browse among the stacks.
Expects everyone to return books promptly.
Gets, buys or borrows needed material.
Extends a cordial invitation to all.

Looks up facts and figures for busy men.
Invites you into the delights of scientific research.
Begins the day at 7.30 a.m. and closes at 9.30 p.m.
Renews books for those who need them.
Always anxious to learn of new and better things.
Relies upon the telephone and telegraph to get things quickly.
Yes, it ought to have a fine new building right away.

The Rochester Public Library is doing effective work through deposit stations in public schools, parochial schools and other institutions, fire bureau houses, etc. Recently the stations in factories, department stores and public service corporations were selected for development. A brief letter about the books addressed to the managers was printed on one side of a slip and on the other side a list of the agencies circularized.

Copies were struck off and sent to each firm named with the suggestion that as many copies of the slip would be furnished free as they cared to distribute to their employes and firm members.

Of the twenty-five firms listed, seventeen requested 7,880 copies. In this way interest was stimulated among the managers as well as the employes.

Following is a copy of the letter:

A PAYING INVESTMENT

To Business Men Having Libraries for Their Employees:

Gentlemen:

This report is to acquaint you with those who like yourself realize that constant toiling and no reading makes dullards for us all. You have in your establishment one of those little "Accommodation Libraries," where your co-workers may obtain a book for use at home or elsewhere.

During the past year readers have drawn from these libraries at the places named 34,856 volumes. Most of this reading was recreational in character, resulting in greater mental alertness, livelier imagination and greater power of vision. It is safe to say that it has also promoted good will towards your firms and readiness to co-operate in your plans.

You are therefore entitled to view the introduction of these libraries with satisfaction from the standpoint of better business and more willing workers.

Among the large and growing number of laws for the welfare of industrial workers there is none to compel the establishment of libraries. Their presence in your plant exhibits a quality which is not strained but which voluntarily maintains a standard higher than that required by law.

During the present year other firms in the spirit of Abou ben Adhem will add their names to this roll of distinction. Your co-operation and theirs will greatly enlarge this reading and its resulting benefits.

ROCHESTER PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Cleveland Public Library was represented in the Loyalty Parade, July 4, by a well-thought out and attractive float. The auto, a brand new four-ton truck, loaned by the Mechanical Rubber Co., where the library has a deposit station, told the story of the library's work for the Americanization of the citizens of Cleveland. A book case and a librarian indicated the library's function, while the citizens were represented by users of the Lorain branch in various foreign costumes, some of them very beautiful indeed. A story hour was also in progress. Tots in the dress of various foreign peoples, and one natural negro boy, listened to a story told by the children's librarian at Carnegie West branch.

On the tail-board of the truck stood two pages from the Main Library encased in huge dummy books which left exposed only their heads and legs, and bore the following legends:

BOOKS MAKE MEN BETTER CITIZENS.
 BOOKS MAKE CITIZENS BETTER MEN.
 ??? ASK THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.
 GOOD IDEAS: WE ARE FULL OF THEM.

Mortar board hats added a scholastic touch. American flags, together with the bright costumes, made the float a very colorful picture.

On each side was a huge sign as follows:

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY HELPS TO MAKE US GOOD
 AMERICAN CITIZENS.

The float was commented upon very favorably and did tell very well the story of what the library is doing for Americanization. The library was also represented on the Americanization committee, which had a prominent place in the parade.

REFERENCE LIBRARIES

The Central Library for Students. Alfred W. Pollard. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, Oct., 1917. p. 371-378.

The Central Library completed the first year of its existence in February 1917, during which time it established itself, with the aid of a grant from the Carnegie Trustees at 20, Tavistock Square, London, W. C., increased its book stock from 1392 to 3249 volumes, and, in five months circulated 2005 volumes.

The library purchases only books costing 5/- or more. Special attention has been given to the building up of the history and social science collections, but the library aims also at forming a good technical collection. It has furthermore become the depository for

the periodicals supplied to the editors of the "Athenæum Index." In the selection of the books expert advisers have willingly helped: among these are Mr. Fisher of the Board of Education, the Master of Balliol, the Poet Laureate, Profs. Ashley, Hobhouse, Jevons, Muirhead, A. F. Pollard, and Tout, Sir Sidney Lee, Dr. Prothero, Dean Rashdall, Dr. Michael Sadler, Mr. Sidney Webb, and Mr. Zimmern.

Originally serving the needs only of the University Tutorial Classes and of the Workers' Educational Association, the aim of the library now is to supply "to every student his book," and hopes to reach individual students of all kinds.

The books are sent either to individual students direct, in which case the borrower pays the cost of carriage, or to libraries, associations or institutions to be distributed among their members. This latter arrangement is usually preferable, since the cost and work of sending per volume is less, and the library has the guarantee of the institution borrowing for the safe return of the book.

The library is confident that as its work becomes better known, co-operation between it and municipal and other libraries may lead to the undertaking of the publication of reading-lists and of other useful activities.

Bibliographical Notes

The St. Paul Public Library has published a 4-page index to *Western Magazine*, vol. 7-10 (Nov. 1915 to Dec. 1917).

A "Dictionary of shipbuilding terms" by F. F. Pease, one of the staff instructors of the Education and Training Section of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, is announced for early publication by the J. B. Lippincott Co.

The story of the A. L. A. War Service written by Theodore Wesley Koch of the Library of Congress, has again been revised and issued in a new edition with a foreword by Dr. Putnam and a number of new illustrations.

The National Committee of Patriotic Societies (Edward Harding, chairman, 43 Exchange place, New York City) is getting out some fine patriotic publicity material, and will be glad to put any library on its mailing list.

The Bureau of Railway Economics has compiled a useful check list of periodicals,

house organs, etc., published by railway companies of the United States, with a list of those discontinued prior to July 9 on account of war conditions.

McClure's for September has an article by Dr. Frank Crane entitled "Button, button, who's got the button?" and illustrated with the insignia of the numerous patriotic organizations doing war work at the front and in the "second lines of defense" at home.

Edward Everett Hale's "The man without a country" has been dramatized by Elizabeth McFadden, formerly of the staff of the Cincinnati Public Library, assisted by Agnes Crimmins, and is published by Samuel French of New York.

The federal government is publishing a monthly "War review of medicine and surgery," which began with the March issue. Copies may be secured from the superintendent of Public Documents in Washington, at 10 cents each.

The *Bulletin of the Medical Library Association* has asked members to suggest what they consider the best necessary material for the establishment of a medical library, both in books and in medical journals. Lists of ten, fifteen, twenty-five and thirty-five titles are asked for, and it is hoped they may be printed in the October *Bulletin*.

The Library of Congress is making a collection of the various bookplates used in connection with the A. L. A. War Service. Will librarians and other A. L. A. workers send to Mr. F. W. Ashley, Superintendent of Reading Room, Library of Congress, copies of any bookplates which come to their notice, other than the blue-gray label which was pasted on the outside of the books, and Mr. C. B. Falls' reduced poster.

A new magazine that will be of peculiar interest to special librarians is *Filing* (*Filing Incorporated*, publishers, 320 Broadway, New York), whose first issue was published in July. The leading articles are "Central filing in big corporations," by W. Herbert Gilley of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, and "Development of a trust company's statistical and information files" by S. Eugenia Wallace of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

"A list of United States public documents published as serials of the 61st, 62d, 63d and 64th Congresses—1909-1917," was compiled under the direction of Adelaide R. Hasse by the class

in public documents of the summer session of 1917 at Columbia University and revised by Mary Van Wagenen of the economics division of the New York Public Library. The list was printed for the use of the Joint Committee on Printing and copies for depository libraries have been supplied the Superintendent of Public Documents in Washington.

In 1904 the John Crerar Library bought from a Leipzig bookseller a collection of 1471 documents and pamphlets of the 16th to the 18th century, treating of the economic and social affairs of France and her colonies. From manuscript notes found here and there, the collection seems to have been made by a French government official with unusual facilities for acquiring official printed matter. The collection has proved of great interest to students of French history, and a catalog has now been issued to facilitate its use.

The Cleveland Public Library has received several hundred copies of *The Honorable Peter White: a biographical sketch of the Lake Superior iron country*, by Ralph D. Williams, 286 p. illus., Penton Publishing Co., Cleveland, 1907. These were for use in the camp libraries or in any other way in which they may be of service, and after sending forward those which can be used in the camps, the remainder are available for any libraries which will send the postage. The weight of the volumes is a little over two pounds.

In Cleveland, whose Americanization Committee has a notably broad outlook on the problem of establishing a closer mutual understanding between the foreign born residents and the native born Americans of the city, a series of articles has been planned which will take up in turn the various races prominent in the life of the city. The first of this series is "The Slovaks of Cleveland," written by Eleanor E. Ledbetter, librarian of the Broadway branch of the Public Library, and it gives some insight into their home life, racial characteristics and education, their distribution in Ohio and the United States, and a list of Slovak newspapers and periodicals published in this country, together with some other Slovak publications.

The Federal Bureau of Education is making more extensive use of print than ever before, in its effort to meet the present national emergency in education. Between three and four million copies of the "Lessons on community and national life" issued in co-

operation with the Food Administration were sold for use in the schools last year, and it is expected that they will be used even more extensively next year. Special bibliographies on education and the war have been prepared by the library division of the bureau and will be furnished on application. They include "War pedagogy," "German education and the war," "Teachers' salaries in war time," "Junior Red Cross," "United States Boys' Working Reserve," and "War gardens." The series of Teachers' leaflets, Community leaflets, Home economics circulars, Higher education and Secondary school circulars, as well as the regular numbered Bulletins, have all been widely circulated. A special study of village schools has now been undertaken, and a series of rural school letters dealing with the "Rural school in war time and after" is being planned for the special use of educational and agricultural journals throuth the country. As a further medium for keeping the educational life quickened and vitalized, the bureau has begun the publication of *School Life*, whose first issue is dated August 1, and whose contents include a discussion of the garden armies, War Americanization, government policies involving the schools in war time, home economics on a war basis, military training in college, the need of a national law for physical education, French experience with the teaching of German, and the full text of Secretary Lane's address before the N. E. A. at Pittsburgh.

LIBRARY ECONOMY

CO-OPERATION—WITH CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS

Johnston, W. D. Co-operation between a public library and civic organizations. *Amer. City*, April, 1917. p. 357-358. (Separately reprinted by Civic Press. 10 c. *Amer. City* pamph. no. 159.)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

Library of Congress. Supplementary list of publications of the library issued since January, 1917. May, 1918. Govt. Prtg. Off. 15 p.

SERIALS

Rochester Public Library. Union list of serials in the libraries of Rochester. . . . Rochester, N. Y.: The library, 1917. 147 p. O.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES GENERAL

VACATION BOOKS

St. Paul Public Library. Vacation trails: a suggestive list of summer reading. 8 p.

Vacation reading: a symposium. Part II. *Chicago P. L. Book Bull.*, June, 1918. p. 73-81. (20 lists.)

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

CHILDREN

St. Paul Public Library. Bible stories for boys and girls. 8 p.

Salem, Mass., Public Library. Graded list of reading; compiled in co-operation with the School Department. Salem, Mass.: The library. 24 p. O. 5 c. n.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Iowa.—State Board of Educational Examiners. List of library books for the school libraries of the state of Iowa; supplementary to the catalogue of 1911, arranged for the state educational board of examiners. Issued by the Department of Public Instruction. Des Moines, Ia.: The state, 1917. 54 p. 8°.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ADVERTISING

Opdycke, John B. Advertising and selling practice. Shaw. bibls. \$1.25.

AGRICULTURE

International Harvester Co.—Agricultural Ext. Div. Practical books on agriculture which everyone should read. Chicago: P. G. Holden, dir., Harvester Bldg., 1917. 24 p.

Massachusetts.—Board of Agriculture. List of available publications. April, 1918. 11 p.

ANIMAL INDUSTRY

United States.—Supt. of Docs. Animal industry: farm animals, poultry, and dairying. April, 1918. 25 p. (Price list 38. 10. ed.)

ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT

Martin, Asa Earl. The anti-slavery movement in Kentucky prior to 1850. Louisville, Ky.: Filson Club, 1321 Starks Bldg. 8 p. bibl. O. \$2. (Publication 29.)

AVIATION

Aviation. *Bull. of the Grand Rapids P. L.*, June, 1918. p. 75-76.

BALFOUR, ARTHUR JAMES

Arthur James Balfour. *Mo. Bull. of the Carnegie L. of Pittsburgh*, July, 1918. p. 364-368.

BINET-SIMON TESTS

Literature pertaining to the Binet-Simon scale. (In Bureau of Educ. Experiments.—Dept. of Social, physical and mental experiments. Psychological tests, 1917. p. 5-56.)

BUDGET, STATE

Recent movement for state budget reform, 1911-1917. Munc. Research no. 91. Nov., 1917. 9 p. bibl. \$1.

BUSINESS

Cannons, H. G. T. Classified guide to modern business books. London, Eng.: Finsbury Public Library. 48 p.

CHILD LABOR

Child labor. (In United States.—Supt. of Docs. Labor. Mar., 1918. p. 4-5. Price list 33. 5. ed.)

CITIZENSHIP

Bailey, Carolyn Sherwin. What to do for Uncle Sam; a first book of citizenship. Flanagan. 8 p. bibl. 12°. 75 c.

CITY MANAGER

Mabie, E. C., *comp.* Selected articles on the city manager plan of government. H. W. Wilson Co. 15 p. bibl. \$1.25. (Debaters' handbook series.)

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS

Shearer, A. H., *comp.* List of official publications of American state constitutional conventions, 1776-1916. Chicago: Newberry Library, Sept., 1917. 39 mim. p.

CONVICT LABOR

Convict labor. (In United States.—Supt. of Docs. Labor. Mar., 1918. p. 5-6. Price list 33. 5. ed.)

COOKING

Dover (N. H.) Public Library. Wartime cookery and household management. 4 p.

DENTAL HYGIENE

New York city.—Socialistic Aldermanic Delegation.—Bur. of Investigation and Research. Selected bibliography on school dental clinics. 2 typew. p. 10 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

EDUCATION

Best educational books of 1917. *Lib. Poster*, May 2, 1918. 4 p.

United States.—Supt. of docs. Education, 1918. 2 p. (Price list 31. 6. ed. sup.)

ENGRAVERS

Carrington, Fitz Roy. Engravers and etchers;

- six lectures delivered . . . at the Art Institute of Chicago. . . . Chicago: The institute, 1917. bibls. O. \$3.
- EUROPEAN WAR**
The European War; some works recently added to the library. *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, June, 1918. p. 385-395.
European War; some works recently added to the library. *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, July, 1918. p. 441-451.
Lingle, Mrs. T. W. A course on the historical background and the literature of the Great War. Chapel Hill, N. C.: Univ. of N. C. 5 p. bibl. O. (Extension leaflets. Div. for Women series 2.)
- EUROPEAN WAR—EFFECT ON COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES**
Library of Congress. List of references on the universities and colleges and the war. May 22, 1918. 8 min. p.
- EUROPEAN WAR—WOMEN IN**
Library of Congress. List of references on woman's work in the European War (exclusive of Red Cross activities). Jan. 10, 1918. 15 typew. p. 75 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- FEEBLEMINDEDNESS**
Poull, L. E. Study of one hundred and fifty feebleminded delinquents. Ungraded, June, 1918. p. 197-202 [with bibl.].
- FOOD CONSERVATION**
Course in food economies for the housekeeper. Govt. Prtg. Off. 8 p., with bibls. (U. S. Dept. of Interior.—Bur. of Educ. Home economics circular no. 6.)
United States.—Food Administration. Food conservation bibliography, references and sources of information on production, statistics, distribution, conservation and methods of control of food supplies. Feb., 1918. 8 p.
- GEOLOGY**
Lee, Willis Thomas, and Knowlton, Frank Hall. Geology and paleontology of the Raton mesa and other regions in Colorado and New Mexico. Gov. Prtg. Off., 1917. 20 p. bibl. 4°. (U. S. Geol. Survey. Professional paper 101.)
- HARBORS**
Barney, William J., *comp.* Selected bibliography on ports and harbors and their administration, laws, finance, equipment and engineering. New York: Amer. Assn. of Port Authorities, 29 Broadway, 1916. 144 p. \$1.
- HOME ECONOMICS**
Government publications of interest to home economics teachers and students. Gov. Prtg. Off. 8 p. (U. S. Dept. of Interior.—Bur. of Educ. Home economics circular no. 5.)
- HOSPITAL SOCIAL SERVICE**
Hospital social service: a selected bibliography. (In New York conference on hospital social service. Proceedings, 1918, sup. 1. p. 157-161.)
- HOUSING**
Library of Congress. List of bibliographies on the housing problem. Jan. 14, 1918. 3 typew. p. 15 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- IMMIGRATION**
United States.—Supt. of Docs. Immigration, naturalization, citizenship, Chinese, Japanese, negroes, enlistment of aliens. 16 p. (Price list 67. 2. ed.)
- INCOME TAX**
Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library . . . aids on income and war taxes. 2 p. (Special list no. 13.)
- INCUNABULA**
Bibliographical Society of America.—Committee. Census of fifteenth century books owned in America. Part III. *Bull. of N. Y. P. L.*, June, 1918. p. 355-384.
Bibliographical Society of America.—Committee. Census of fifteenth century books owned in America. Part IV. *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, July, 1918. p. 415-439.
- INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**
Phillimore, Sir Walter George Frank. Three centuries of treaties of peace, and their teaching. Little, Brown. 3 p. bibl. O. \$2.50 n.
- INTERNATIONALISM**
Welberg, H. M. The problems of an international court of justice; translated from the German by Charles G. Fenwick. Oxford Univ. Press. 21 p. bibl. O. \$3. (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.—Div. of International Law.)
- IOWA—ECONOMIC HISTORY**
Pollock, Ivan L. History of economic legislation in Iowa. Iowa State Historical Soc. bibls. O. \$2. (Iowa economic history series.)
- LABOR**
St. Paul Public Library. Labor: a selected list of books in the . . . library. St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly. 20 p.
United States.—Dept. of Labor. Publications of the Department of Labor available for distribution. April 15, 1918. 12 p.
- LATIN AMERICA—LITERATURE**
Coester, Alfred. Literary history of Spanish America. Macmillan. 6 p. bibl. D. \$2.50 n.
- LITERATURE, GREEK**
Bowman, Henry Newpher. The crimes of the Oedipodean cycle. Badger. 5 p. bibl. D. \$1 n. (Badger's classical series.)
Messer, William Stuart. The dream in Homer and Greek tragedy. Lemcke & Buechner. 3 p. bibl. O. \$1.25 n. (Columbia Univ. studies in classical philology.)
- MATHEMATICS—PERIODICAL LITERATURE**
Smith, David Eugene, and Seely, Caroline Eustis. Union list of mathematical periodicals. Govt. Prtg. Off. 60 p. (U. S. Dept. of Int.—Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1918, no. 9.)
- MEDICINE**
Cabot, Hugh, M.D., *ed.* Modern urology in original contributions by American authors. 2 vols. Lea & Febiger. bibls. 8°. \$7 ea.
- MILITARY BOOKS**
List of books on military and allied subjects in the American Library Association Library, Camp Wadsworth, S. C. August, 1918. 12 p.
- MINES AND MINING—GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP**
Library of Congress. List of references on government ownership and control of mines in the United States and foreign countries. Jan. 24, 1918. 19 typew. p. 95 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- MOTION PICTURES**
Subject list of civic motion pictures. (In Ina Clement's Teaching citizenship via the movies. New York City: Municipal Ref. L. Special report no. 2. p. 329-339.)
- MUSIC**
Dover (N. H.) Public Library. Music added in 1918. 6 p.
Elementary syllabus: music. Albany, N. Y.: Univ. of the State of N. Y. 2 p. bibl. (Bull. no. 648, Oct. 1, 1917.)
Music. May, 1918. London: *The Athenaeum*. 22 p. 1 s. n. (*The Athenaeum* subject index to periodicals, 1916.)
Music and musical literature. Claygate, Surrey, Eng.: Harold Reeves, Vale Road. 36 p. (No. 9—1918.)
- MUSIC, PATRIOTIC**
Riverside (Calif.) Public Library. National hymns and patriotic airs. 32 p. 10 c. (Bull. 154, June, 1918.)
- MYTHOLOGY**
Gray, Louise Herbert, *ed.* The mythology of all races. In 13 vols. Vol. 3, Celtic, by John Arnott Macculloch; Slavic, by Jan Machal. Boston: M. Jones. 33 p. bibl. O. \$6.
- NEWSPAPERS**
Brigham, Clarence S. Bibliography of American newspapers, 1690-1820. Part VIII: New York City. *Proc. Amer. Antiquarian Soc.*, Oct., 1917. p. 375-513. (New series, vol. 27, part 2.)
- NEW YORK CITY—GOVERNMENT**
Hyde, Dorsey W., Jr. What to read on New York city government; a list of references. *Munic. Ref. L. Notes*, June 26, 1918. p. 315-320.
- OFFICE MANAGEMENT**
Shelp, B. B. Office methods. H. W. Wilson Co. 27 p. 25 c. (Practical bibliographies.)

- Oil**
Burroughs, E. H. Bibliography of petroleum and allied substances. 1915. Govt. Prtg. Off. 147 p. (U. S. Bur. of Mines. Bull. 149.)
- ORTHOPEDICS, MILITARY**
Bibliography of some important books and papers on military orthopedics. (In W. W. Keen, Treatment of war wounds, p. 60-61. Saunders. \$2.)
- PAINT, LUMINOUS**
Library of Congress. List of references on luminous paint. Jan. 8, 1918. 1 typew. p. 5 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- PANAMA CANAL**
United States.—Supt. of Docs. Panama canal, Canal Zone, republic of Panama, Colombia treaty, Suez canal, Nicaragua route. Nov., 1917. 14 p. (Price list 61, 4. ed.)
- PARKS, NATIONAL**
Bibliography of books and magazine articles on national-park subjects, September, 1916-October, 1917; Bibliography of books, government reports, and magazine articles on Mount McKinley national park; National parks publications. (In U. S. Dir. of the Nat. park service. Report, 1917. p. 251-255.)
- PATHOLOGY, CHEMICAL**
Wells, Harry Gideon. Chemical pathology; being a discussion of general pathology from the standpoint of the chemical processes involved. 3. ed. rev. Saunders. bibls. 8°. \$4.25.
- PATRIOTISM**
[Cleveland Public Library.] What is patriotism? 8 mim. p.
- PHILOLOGY**
North Carolina University. Elizabethan studies: third series. Chapel Hill, N. C.: The university. 12 p. bibl. O. 75 c. (Studies in philology.)
- PHOTOGRAPHY, AERIAL**
Library of Congress. List of references on aerial photography and the applicability of telephotography to the same. Mar. 27, 1918. 5 typew. p. (Obtained from Division of Bibliography, Library of Congress.)
- PHYSICAL EDUCATION**
National Education Assn.—Commission on Reorganization of Secondary Education. Physical education in secondary schools; a report of the commission. Govt. Prtg. Off. 5 p. bibl. 8°. (U. S. Bur. of Educ. Bull., 1917, no. 50.)
- POETRY, GERMAN**
Hervey, William Addison. Syllabus and selected bibliography of Lessing, Goethe, Schiller; with notes. Lemcke & Buechner. 21 p. bibl. O. \$1.
- PSYCHOLOGY**
Boardman, Helen. Psychological tests: a bibliography. New York: Bur. of Educ. Experiments, 16 W. 8th St., 1917. 111 p. 35 c. (Contains: Binet-Simon scale; Mental tests other than the Binet-Simon scale; Classified bibliography for vocational psychology.)
Reymert, Martin Luther. The psychology of the teacher; an introductory study. Worcester, Mass.: Clark Univ., 1917. 3 p. bibl. 8°. \$1.50.
Smith, Frederick Madison. The higher powers of man; with introduction by G. Stanley Hall. Lamonia, Ia.: Herald Pub. House. 4 p. bibl. 12°. \$1.25.
- PUBLIC HEALTH**
Vedder, Edward Bright. Syphilis and public health; published by permission of the surgeon-general, United States Army. Lea & Febiger. bibls. 8°. \$2.25 n.
- QUARRYING**
Mance, Grover Cleveland. Power economy and the utilization of waste in the quarry industry of southern Indiana. Univ. of Ind., 1917. 5 p. bibl. 8°. (Indiana Univ. studies, vol. 4, study 35.)
- RAILROADS—GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP**
Library of Congress. Brief list of references on the government ownership of railroads. Mar. 8, 1918. 12 mim. p.
- RAILROADS—HOUSE ORGANS**
Bureau of Railway Economics Library. List of periodicals, "house organs," etc., published by railway companies of the United States. July, 1918. 8 p.
- RAILROADS—IN WAR**
Library of Congress. List of recent references on railroads in war. June 14, 1917. 14 mim. p.
- RAILROADS—REGULATION**
Library of Congress. List of references on the conflict of state and federal regulation of railroads. June 26, 1917. 6 mim. p.
- RAILROADS—WINTER SERVICE**
Bureau of Railway Economics Library. A list of references to articles on winter service on railroads. 53 mim. p.
- RECONSTRUCTION**
Moran, Mary, and Barney, Sybil. Selected list of references on reconstruction after the European War. Feb., 1918. 19 typew. p. 95 c. (Divided by countries. Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- REFORMATORIES—FOR WOMEN**
Connecticut State Library.—Legislative Reference Section. List of references of reformatory work for women. April 5, 1918. 4 typew. p. 20 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- RUSH, BENJAMIN**
Good, Harry Gehman. Benjamin Rush and his services to American education. Bluffton, O.: Amer. Educator Co. 16 p. bibl. D. \$1.60.
- RUSSIA**
Fanning, Clara Elizabeth, comp. Selected articles on Russia; history, description, and politics. H. W. Wilson Co. 17 p. bibl. D. \$1.50. (Handbook series.)
- SCHOOLHOUSES**
Bibliography on schoolhouses. (In Univ. of the State of New York.—Dept. of Educ. School buildings and grounds, 1917. p. 375-383.)
- SCIENCE**
Menge, Edward J. The beginnings of science; biologically and psychologically considered. Badger. 12 p. bibl. \$2 n. (Studies in science.)
- SCIENCE—TEACHING OF**
Trafton, Gilbert Haven. The teaching of science in the elementary school. Houghton Mifflin. 3 p. bibl. D. \$1.30 n. (Riverside textbooks in education.)
- SEWAGE DISPOSAL**
Potter, J. E. Activated sludge process of sewage treatment; a bibliography of the subject, with brief abstracts, patents, news items, etc., compiled from current literature. May, 1917. Rochester, N. Y.: General Filtration Co., Inc., Cutler Bldg. 40 p. 25 c.
- SIGN LANGUAGE**
Seton, Ernest Thompson. Sign talk; a universal signal code, without apparatus, for use in the army, the navy, camping, hunting, and daily life; the gesture language of the Cheyenne Indians, with additional signs used by other tribes; also a few necessary signs from the code of the deaf in Europe and America, and others that are established among our policemen, firemen, railroad men, and school children; in all 1725, prepared with assistance from Gen. Hugh L. Scott; the French and German equivalent words added by Lillian Delger Powers, M.D. Doubleday, Page. 6 p. bibl. O. \$3 n.
- SLOVAKS**
Ledbetter, Eleanor E. The Slovaks of Cleveland, with some general information on the race. Cleveland Americanization Committee. bibl. 25 c.
- SOCIAL INSURANCE**
Miller, Gurdon Ransom. Social insurance in the United States. McClurg. 3 p. bibl. D. 60 c. (National social science series.)
Potts, R. M. Short bibliography of social insurance and related subjects. (In U. S.—House.—Com. on Labor. Commission to study social insurance and unemployment, 1918. p. 242-245.)
- SOCIAL SERVICE**
Russell Sage Foundation. List of department publications. 8 p.
Russell Sage Foundation. Publications. 3 p.
Selected bibliography for work in a community

- center. *Intercollegiate Community Service Quar.*, Jan., 1918. p. 8-14.
- SOCIOLOGY, RURAL**
New York State.—Dept. Farms and Markets. Bibliography of rural sociology. *Agric. Bull.*, no. 97, July, 1917. p. 127-135.
- SOLDIERS, DISABLED**
Boston Public Library. Selected list of references on the reconstruction and re-education of disabled soldiers and sailors, in the Public Library. . . . June, 1918. 22 p. (Brief reading lists, no. 5.)
Federal Board for Vocational Education. Evolution of national systems of vocational re-education for disabled soldiers and sailors. May, 1918. p. 267-318.
McKenzie, R. T. Brief bibliography on the rehabilitation of crippled soldiers. (In W. W. Keen. Treatment of war wounds. Saunders. p. 260-261. \$2.)
- SOLDIERS' FAMILIES—RELIEF**
Library of Congress. List of references on the relief of dependent families of soldiers and sailors (with special reference to the European War). May 11, 1917. 8 mime. p.
Relief for dependent families of soldiers and sailors. *Bull. of Russell Sage Found. L.*, June, 1918. 3 p.
- SOUTH AMERICA—COMMERCIAL RELATIONS**
Boston Public Library. Selected list of books on the commercial relations of South America, principally with the United States, in the Public Library. . . . June, 1918. 20 p. (Brief reading lists, No. 4.)
- SPAIN—HISTORY**
Merriman, Roger Bigelow. The rise of the Spanish Empire in the old world and in the new. 2 v. Macmillan. bibls. O. \$7.50 n.
- STATE REPORTS**
American state reports and session laws exclusive of side reports, revised to Mar. 1, 1918. *Law Lib. Jour.*, Jan., 1918. p. 86-89.
- STATISTICS**
Koren, John, comp. and ed. The history of statistics; their development and progress in many countries. Pub. for the American Statistical Association. Macmillan. bibls. O. \$7.50 n.
- TALC INDUSTRY**
Library of Congress. List of references on the talc and soapstone industry. Jan. 19, 1918. 4 typew. p. 20 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- TARIFF—AUSTRALIA**
Allin, Cephas Daniel. A history of the tariff relations of the Australian colonies. Minneapolis. Univ. of Minnesota. bibls. 75 c. (Univ. of Minn. studies in the social sciences. no. 7.)
- TECHNOLOGY**
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.—Technology Department. Technical book review index. Dec., 1917. p. 141-223. (Vol. 1, no. 6.)
New technical books; a selected list on industrial arts and engineering added to the New York Public Library, April-June, 1918. 14 p. (Vol. 3, no. 2.)
- TEXTILE CONSERVATION**
Noll, Amy. Bibliography on textile conservation; prepared for the A. L. A. committee on food information. *St. Louis P. L. Mo. Bull.*, April, 1918. p. 130-132.
- TIMBER**
Stone, Herbert. The timbers of commerce, and their identification. Van Nostrand. 6 p. bibl. O. \$3.50 n.
Timbers, lumber, wood construction, and finish. *Amer. Inst. Arch. Jour.*, April, 1918. p. 201-209.
- TYPHOID FEVER**
Gay, Frederick Parker. Typhoid fever; considered as a problem of scientific medicine. Macmillan. 41 p. bibl. O. \$2.50 n.
- UNEMPLOYMENT**
List of books on unemployment. (In U. S.—House.—Com. on Labor. Commission to study social insurance and unemployment, 1918. p. 101-104.)
- UNITED STATES—COLONIAL RELATIONS**
Library of Congress. List of references on inter-colonial relations. Feb. 1, 1918. 10 typew. p. 50 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- UNITED STATES—GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS**
Clarke, Edith E. Guide to the use of United States government publications. Boston Book Co. 34 p. bibl. O. \$2.50 n. (Useful reference series.)
- UNITED STATES—HISTORY**
Cox, Isaac Joslin. The West Florida controversy, 1798-1813; a study in American diplomacy. Johns Hopkins Press. bibls. 8°. \$3. (Albert Shaw lectures on diplomatic history, 1912.)
Hart, Albert Bushnell. School history of the United States. American Book Co. 3 p. bibl. 8°. \$1.20.
West, Willis Mason. History of the American people. Allyn & Bacon. 4 p. bibl. D. \$1.75 n.
- UNITED STATES—INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**
Latourette, Kenneth Scott. The history of early relations between the United States and China, 1784-1844. Yale Univ. Press, 1917. 55 p. bibl. 8°. \$2.20 n. (Transactions of the Conn. Academy of Arts and Sciences, v. 22.)
- VIRGIN ISLANDS**
Booy, Theodor Hendrik Nikolaas de, and Faris, John Thomson. The Virgin Islands; our new possessions and the British Islands. Lippincott. 4 p. bibl. O. \$3 n.
- VOCATIONAL EDUCATION**
Leake, Albert H. The vocational education of girls and women. Macmillan. 16 p. bibl. D. \$1.60 n.
Publications of the Federal board for vocational education. *Vocational Summary*, May, 1918. p. 4.
- VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE**
St. Paul Public Library. Twenty-five ways a girl can earn money. 6 p. D.
St. Paul Public Library. Vocations for boys. 6 p. D.
- WAR CHESTS**
A few war chest references. [New York City] *Munic. Ref. L. Notes*, 22 May 1918. p. 273-274.
- WOMAN SUFFRAGE**
Books on woman suffrage and allied subjects recommended for purchase by public libraries and high schools. *Mich. L. Bull.*, March-April, 1918. p. 40-41.
- WOMEN—EMPLOYMENT OF**
Selected list of books on employment for women. *Mich. L. Bull.*, March-April, 1918. p. 41.
- WOODBERRY, GEORGE EDWARD**
Ledoux, Louis Vernon. The poetry of George Edward Woodberry; a critical study. Dodd, Mead. 16 p. bibl. D. \$1 n.
- ZOOLOGY**
Essenberg, Christian Elizabeth. The factors controlling the distribution of the *polynoidae* of the Pacific coast of North America. Univ. of California. 4 p. bibl. Q. 75 c. (Pubs. in zoology.)
Locy, William Albert. The main currents of zoology. Holt. 18 p. bibl. D. \$1.35.
- ZOROASTRIANISM**
Carter, George William. Zoroastrianism and Judaism; with an introduction by Charles Gray Shaw. Badger. 8 p. bibl. D. \$2 n. (World worship series.)

WAR POINTERS

- Eat less—Breathe more.
Talk less—Think more.
Ride less—Walk more.
Clothe less—Bathe more.
Waste less—Give more.
Preach less—Practice more.
Worry less—Work more.

The Open Round Table

A SERVICE FLAG FOR THE LAKE PLACID MEETING

Editor *Library Journal*:

I am requested to have a service flag prepared, if numbers warrant, to be displayed at the New York Library Association meeting at Lake Placid the week of September 23. Would you not be willing to co-operate in its making by running in the columns of the LIBRARY JOURNAL a very urgent request that librarians send me *at once* names of all N. Y. L. A. members who have entered war service, to the end that the flag be made as complete as possible.

I would greatly appreciate whatever publicity you could give the matter and whatever urging you could bring to bear that the sending to me of names be not delayed.

And I would also appreciate volunteer assistance in sewing on the "last minute" stars at Lake Placid!

N. LOUISE RUCKTESHLER, *Secretary N.Y.L.A.*

Guernsey Memorial Library, Norwich, N. Y.

ABOLISH THE NON-ESSENTIAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Editor *Library Journal*:

Some librarians have discontinued the ancient custom of "acknowledging" all gifts which come to them. It has long seemed to me that this is a wasteful and useless practice which should be universally abandoned. An occasional acknowledgment of an annual report or a four-page reading list makes the generous donor feel, as he drops the engraved form into a waste-basket, that it could hardly have been more effusively phrased if the gift had been an Elzevir or a priceless manuscript. And even if the acknowledgment is reasonably moderate in its expression of thanks,—*cui bono?*

Two reasons might (but don't) justify the acknowledgment habit. A receipt might some time be wanted to establish the fact that the gift was received. Or the sender might feel hurt by the lack of courtesy if no acknowledgment were made, and might remove the offender from his mailing list. I suppose that in an infinitesimal fraction of one per cent of all acknowledgments made, the receipt, if kept, may some time be useful. And as for the sensitive feelings of the giver, I wonder how many librarians have known, or have been grieved by the fact, that I made no acknowledgment of their latest annual report

(which I was truly glad to have, though I didn't acknowledge it). I wonder how many business houses or corporations, such as the Pennsylvania Railroad, for example, have blacklisted me for not acknowledging some pamphlet or report.

Acknowledgments are probably necessary when gifts are received from private individuals, especially if they are local residents. But the stereotyped form of acknowledgment certainly seems ill-suited to such gifts. As a general principle it seems to me that if an acknowledgment is needed it is because the gift calls for a more personal note.

Unless as a measure of war-economy, I have no hope that this communication will cause any abatement of the acknowledgment flood. But if the stereotyped note of perfunctory thanks must remain a vital part of library practice, might it not at least be dispensed with, like the third lump of sugar, "for the duration of the war?" I do not know how many books could be cataloged in the time now spent in recording and acknowledging gifts; or how many volumes could be purchased with the money now spent for mailing such acknowledgments; or how many hundred pounds a letter-carrier would have to lift to equal the bulk of a year's acknowledgments which now burden the mails. Such computations are not for me. But anyone statistically inclined could work them out in a small part of the time now spent in the non-essential occupation of acknowledging.

C. SEYMOUR THOMPSON, *Librarian.*

*Savannah Public Library,
Savannah, Georgia.*

Library Calendar

- Sept. 23-28. New York Library Association. Library week, Lake Placid. General theme: Book power. Speakers, Dr. C. H. Parkhurst, Dr. Melvil Dewey, Col. William Cary Sanger, Dr. Earl E. Sperry, Dr. Frederic W. Betts, William Warner Bishop, Frederic G. Melcher, and others. Please send names of association members enlisted in U. S. service to Louise Ruckteshler, Guernsey Memorial Library, Norwich, N. Y., who is preparing a service flag.
- Oct. 9-11. Wisconsin Library Association. Annual meeting, Milwaukee.
- Oct. 17-18. Joint meeting, Indiana Library Association and Indiana Library Trustees Association, Indianapolis.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY

SUPPLEMENT TO

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

SEPTEMBER, 1918

LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN IN WARTIME*

BY CAROLINE BURNITE, *Director of Children's Work, Cleveland Public Library*

WE cannot remind ourselves too often that April, 1917, marked the passing of an old order and the beginning of a new. We were less conscious of it then than we are now, we are less conscious of it now than we will be a year from now. It is a new order for every individual and no less new for every agency serving its community. New problems are being solved and old activities are being tested in the light of new national needs. Schools, libraries, settlements, and all other social agencies are being re-socialized. One may see this taking place on all sides, and every worker can tell of activities she is now promoting which two years ago were entirely outside her field. By reason of this resocialization of community life and forces, tremendous accomplishments have been possible. Out of these common undertakings has come a common spirit, which is bringing the community agencies into new relationships with each other and into a fuller understanding of the place that each should take.

Children, as a class, are as affected by this new life as any other one class. One of the great changes for them is that they must now make their own definite contribution of one sort or another to national needs. In other words, they have become an asset for the present as well as for the future. Not next month, nor next year, but *now*, they must be socially and economically productive, and upon these who deal with them, lies the responsibility for bringing this about.

In a great measure society is permitting each institution to decide how children shall help. It is largely allowing each to develop its own ways of helping, keeping a strict accounting only of immediate results. It

says to those agencies dealing with children: There are certain things to be done, take your part, show us at such and such a time what you have taken for your share, and at that time it will be determined whether it has been enough.

Society has given such agencies the new common aim of helping to the utmost. But society is not primarily concerned just at this time with the question of how we accomplish our ends, and whether we make what we do mean the most to the child that it can mean. That important question it will determine later, when the children of to-day are men and women, and then the test will be whether they meet the tremendous responsibilities of that hour with the fulness of their powers. But it is for *us* who work with children to remember now, that the resources and ability and spirit of the young man or woman who is twenty-one some ten years from now depends in no small degree not only upon what he does now at eleven in helping in food conservation or camp library work, but *how* he does it.

In a certain city a Kaiser's coffin was placed in a public square, and children as well as adults who had bought a War Saving Stamp were invited to drive a nail into the coffin. On bill-boards on leading streets are pictures of atrocities. Hundreds of children see these pictures every day. These methods of arousing feeling are known to be in use in other cities, which are leaders in much that is liberal and progressive, as is the one referred to. Do we need other evidences that the responsibility of the right education of children thru wartime activities lies peculiarly with the teacher, the librarian and the social worker at this time?

There are certain definite things wherein

* Read before the children's librarians' section of the A. L. A. at Saratoga July 2.

children are proving that they can be of great assistance. On the economic side there are two: Saving and investment; food conservation and production. On the social side there are three: First, Red Cross work, carried on more recently thru Junior Red Cross activities; second, camp libraries; third, heightening and strengthening an ardent spirit of patriotism, thereby arousing those spiritual forces which are the mainspring of action of this time, and which define themselves in true fidelity and devotion to our own land. Rightly fostered, this spiritual ardor is indeed the greatest contribution to present times that children can make.

It is planned in this discussion to show in the reports of various libraries which follow, just what the libraries' contribution in war times thru activities of children have been. In utilizing the energies of children, the libraries have had, together with all other agencies, the advantage of the children's fine fresh joy in service which came to them in their first realization that they could help. This joy in service will climax and recede unless it is rightly used, and should this happen, the best that lies in service for them will be lost, their help will become only material and in the nature of set tasks. Giving them the fullest understanding of the importance of the things they are doing and a full knowledge of the ends they are serving, is the one way in which this can be avoided.

When the library takes the initiative in collecting books for camp libraries, when planning the part it expects the children to take in getting to the libraries the thousands of books to be collected, it should plan at the same time adequate means for the children to learn what camp libraries really are, to see pictures of camp libraries, to learn something of the similarity between a library in a camp and a city library. It must see that children understand from their own use of the library the need of many books on the shelves in order that a soldier may make a satisfactory selection, and something about the different kinds of books needed in a camp library.

If the library is able to secure the help of the manual training department of the

schools in making boxes for overseas shipments, it should make available some knowledge about the particular use of the boxes; why they are planned as they are, and the many other interesting matters which will help children know what they are working for. If the Boy Scouts are asked to help in certain definite ways, the library must not reward them with the medal of service of the scout organization, the scout paper, or in some similar way. It should see to it that they become intelligent public servants doing their share.

In other words, we must not set just so many tasks for the children as their part of these big movements, but we must remember that we should aim to appeal to their intelligence as we do in dealing with adults. It is the methods of presentation which must vary, rather than the principles themselves. The important thing is that children should understand that books are a great part of the recreation and education of the soldier, and they should understand, as well, why organization is necessary in carrying forward this work of supplying books to soldiers. One way to educate children in this camp library movement is to get them to write to their relatives who are in camp, asking whether they use the camp library, what they think of it, whether they find books there which they want, and what books they would like which are not available. This might be done in some spirit of investigation, which would give a little training in methods of getting first-hand knowledge.

Whatever in general may be the way the library goes about enlisting the aid of the children, various plans should be worked out, of course, and several organizations will doubtless be needed to carry out the plans. Aside from these dealing with children, commercial organizations might be asked to help, such as a photographers' association to furnish local photographs for pictures and slides; printers' association to furnish a special bulletin for teachers and children. In these and other ways, the resources of many groups of people will be levied upon to contribute to this particular phase of the education of the children.

But the child is chiefly an asset at the

present time in his contribution to the community feeling of fidelity and devotion to his country, and the library must play an important part in the quickening of children which this means. We have heard much about the various ways of inculcating patriotism. That such efforts have not always come out of careful thinking, but rather from a fine frenzy for immediate accomplishment is instanced in a child's estimate of her own teacher, "Gee, but she is one patriotism fiend!" One can read from such a remark, the pathos of mispent effort and how the child remained untouched by the most desperate appeals. This is the day of patriotism readers, which draw from much that is best in literature, but which are likely to fail in their purpose by reason of the very directness of their approach of subject. Just as direct moral instruction has little place in making of character, so the inculcation of patriotism will probably not be brought about by direct instruction in its beauties and values. It is true also that by no means all which the children can come to know of patriotism will be taken from books. We go to books for the fine deeds of the past and the present, but a part of such teaching must come out of the immediate experiences of the child, and still another part from intelligent service, well directed. The foregoing references to children's part in camp library work may illustrate the quality last mentioned.

The material which comes from books has been no less available in the past than now. It needs regrouping, however, to bring stronger focus upon motives and situations. Patriotic readers are an effort in this direction. But first let us remember we must understand what patriotism is before attempting to arouse any feeling on the part of the children thru story-telling and thru their reading. Can we not say that patriotism involves loyalty, knowledge of and obedience to law, knowledge of one's own country and other countries, sharing liberty, safeguarding liberty, sacrificing for liberty, service thru liberty. When we really understand this, we are ready to select and arrange material for the children. Heroic deeds in verse and prose give concrete form

to these attributes. We must consider the organization of society as well, so that the child can understand that society affords him certain benefits. The child of foreign parentage can understand that for him then lie opportunities peculiar to his own country in the free public libraries and the free public schools, even tho he may have heard at home tales of discouragement and of failure to secure those social and economic advantages, the hope of which prompted his parents' removal to America. When we give such meaning to his everyday contacts, we are teaching patriotism, as well as when we draw from the past, the deepest and richest experiences of mankind to met this highest need. But in whatever way we attempt to perform this service, the surest way to avoid the danger of falling into abstract preachments, which are certain to fall always on deaf ears, is by carrying over to children, only that which has first quickened ourselves.

In our first reactions in war times, we have been much concerned with the patriotism or the lack of it, in the foreign-born. At times Americanism seems to mean birth in America. In our search for illustrations of heroic deeds we have taken little pains to seek in other than classic sources. The other day, twenty-five thousand Czecho-Slovaks marched in a parade in one city to honor the man whom they proclaim as their future president, Professor Massaryk. Some of their banners were messages to us. One read, "Americans, do not be discouraged! We have fought these tyrants for three hundred years!" To such people and to their history could we not well go for new tales of heroic sacrifices for freedom, which can quicken and impel librarian, teacher and child to a new conception of what safeguarding liberty and sacrificing for liberty really mean.

THE National Security League has asked for the withdrawal from sale and from public libraries of Ellen Key's "War, peace and the future" (Putnam, 1916) on the ground that it contains dangerous pacifistic doctrines.

WAR SERVICE OF HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

[EDITOR'S NOTE: This most suggestive record of war service in high school libraries, compiled by Mary E. Hall, of the Girls' High School in Brooklyn, was prepared for the annual meeting of the N. E. A. from material sent her by fellow members on the committee on high school libraries for the library department. The personnel of this committee, besides Miss Hall, was as follows: Leora M. Cross, West High School, Cleveland, Ohio; Lucile F. Fargo, North Central High School, Spokane, Wash.; June R. Donnelly, Simmons College, Boston; Clara Howard, Schenley High School, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Hannah Logasa, University High School, University of Chicago; and Ella M. Morgan, Lincoln High School, Los Angeles, Calif. Each member of the committee canvassed a district covering several states, and from these district reports Miss Hall has chosen the most significant items. In submitting the report the committee expressed the hope that it would not only be suggestive to high school librarians of the part their libraries may play in war service, but that it would also prove a convincing argument with boards of education and school superintendents for the introduction of the trained librarian and the modern type of library in the high school for service *during* the war instead of after its close.]

FROM all parts of the country have come reports of the great variety of ways in which the high school libraries are helping to win the war. So many of the reports are full of practical suggestions for school library war service it is difficult to select that which is most distinctive and helpful. We wish that each report sent to us might be printed in full. For some of the suggestions of our report we are indebted to the "Report on high school library war service in New York city" prepared by Miss Katharine Christopher, librarian of the Julia Richman High School and presented at the annual meeting of the New York Library Club in May, 1918.

Constructive work has been done by most of the high school libraries along the following lines:

1. Helping pupils to understand why America is at war.
2. Stimulating a high order of patriotism thru American biography, great patriotic speeches of the past and to-day, books setting forth American ideals, etc.
3. Americanization of the foreigner. The daily influence of the library with its bulletins, editorials and news from the best daily papers and the best magazines, the reading of books recommended for study period and home use, all have an influence upon the foreign

pupil and his family. As Miss Christopher states in her report: "By vitally interesting the students they in turn will kindle the enthusiasm of the parents." These books and magazines taken into the home by the pupil give to the family a new viewpoint and offset the influence of the foreign language press and literature in some homes.

4. Arousing the enthusiasm of students for all forms of War service,—Liberty loans, War savings stamps, Red Cross, Food conservation, Camp libraries, etc.

The librarian of the Evansville (Ind.) High School writes: "Our school slogan is '100% Patriots' and the library is trying to do its share." The librarian of West High School, Cleveland, writes: "In all the various 'drives' the high school library has stood back of the school, supplying ammunition with the aid of bulletin boards, posters, clippings, pictures, pamphlets and books, magazine articles and reading lists." Miss Morgan of Lincoln High School, Los Angeles, reports for the school libraries of the Far West: "All are doing everything in their power to stimulate patriotic knowledge and service. The generous distribution of pamphlet material on the great war and the many beautiful posters sent out by numerous national and local boards, committees, and leagues for war service has led to general use of these in all the school libraries." The librarian of the Austin High School, Chicago, sums up the work of all the high schools reporting in the following report on her own school library: "The library has tried in every way possible to co-ordinate its work with all the war activities of the school, always aiming to keep right up to date by having available for use the latest material relative to these activities."

We have selected the following suggestions from the reports, feeling that they are specially worthy of mention as representing excellent methods of use of library resources and devices for stimu-

lating interest in the war and its literature and in the democratic ideals for which our country stands.

HOW SOME TEACHERS USE SCHOOL LIBRARIES

One of the most definite and suggestive reports received from any school library is that of Annie M. Thayer of the Bryant High School, New York city. This report outlines the work done by Margaret K. Acker, a teacher of English in the senior and junior classes. War work in Miss Acker's classes has taken two forms. Each week they have current topics with speeches on the daily happenings on the battle fronts, etc. In addition, each class has four or five patriotic days. Each class is divided into groups of about seven pupils. Each section forms a committee to make special study of an assigned subject and to entertain the class for one period with the result of their study. The patriotic days have been looked forward to with pleasure, feeling runs high and much excitement has been shown. Miss Acker writes: "I feel much true Americanism has been gained." This year they have discussed the following topics:

1. Democratic ideals of the founders of America and of to-day.
2. The ideals of Frederick the Great, Bismarck and the Kaiser contrasted with the ideals of Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, Lincoln, etc.
3. Aristocracy in German education, social life, German universities, the press,—a contrast with the freedom of thought and education in America.

In all this work the librarian has cooperated with lists of suggestive reading in books and magazines, pamphlets and clippings. Among the books found most useful were the following: Curtin—Land of the deepening shadow; Smith—Soul of Germany; Weyl—New democracy; Frederick the Great—Confessions; Notestein and Stoll—Conquest and Kultur; Ohlinger—Out of their own mouths.

In line with this work comes the suggestion of the part the bulletin board may play in developing Americanism. In the Richmond Hill High School, New York,

the librarian prepared an attractive bulletin on Benjamin Franklin entitled

"Benjamin Franklin: the good citizen" Saving Saving

Pictures, quotations from his "Almanac" on "Thrift," references to his service to his country, suggestive reading in his Autobiography, etc., aroused much interest on the part of the students.

In Englewood High School, Chicago, a six weeks course in "Democracy" has been given this year. This offered a great opportunity to the librarian and a special mimeographed list of all books, pamphlets, pictures, and articles which would be of interest in connection with this course was given to each teacher. A collection of pictures of famous men of to-day was in constant circulation throughout the school in connection with this course.

Long Beach High School Library in California reports the use of war pamphlets almost as text books. Hundreds are circulated for class and home use each day. The history department uses them one week, the English the next and so on, until it is certain that every pupil is really intelligently mastering the facts of all these vital problems.

In Oakland Technical High School the librarian keeps the *Official Bulletin* sent daily by the government and posts it in a conspicuous place with this clever label "Your government's daily message to you." This is used by modern history classes and for English and debate work in many schools. Some librarians make a card index to it for text of important bills, of speeches by the President, etc. Some include its specially interesting information in their "Current topics reading list" which they post each week to call attention to the best magazine literature.

In Brookline and Cleveland the English teachers use the best "War books" for book reviews, required reading and topics for oral English. In Brookline a Friday afternoon reading in the library on "War poetry" by the head of the English department aroused much interest.

All the libraries report a great demand for war books, especially personal narratives and war poetry. To meet the demand of teachers and pupils for war poetry librarians are making collections of clippings from newspapers and magazines, files of mimeographed copies of poems most in demand, scrap books for poetry, both clippings and mimeographed or typed, and are making a card index to best war poems in magazines which cannot be clipped.

In Los Angeles the board of education requires that "War lessons" be given once a week in each classroom. The high school librarians have compiled special reading lists to accompany lessons on "Science and the war" "Psychology and the war," etc., each department in the Los Angeles High School preparing a lesson on its subject in relation to the war.

Modern history teachers are sending pupils to search clipping files and magazines for material on such topics as "Labor and the war; what will Germany's expansion in the East mean to us?", "Comparison of Germany's government with ours," etc.

COLLECTION AND ORGANIZATION OF LIBRARY WAR MATERIAL

Clippings and Pamphlets. Clippings from newspapers and magazines form an absolutely necessary part of the modern library's equipment for reference work. Before the week's events have been summarized in the magazines the organized clipping file furnishes the current topics classes and modern history teachers with material on the most up to date topic and has it ready for reference the day after it appears in the newspapers. This clipping file keeps the school supplied with texts of important bills in Congress and legislature, important war measures, messages and speeches of President Wilson, Lloyd George and other leaders and with editorial discussion of topics of the hour. Jamaica High School, New York, reports a clipping file of important battle accounts, such as those of Philip Gibbs appearing in the New York Times. Most libraries organize these clippings and

thin pamphlets in alphabetical file under subject, keeping clippings in envelopes or folders and often mounting them. Pupils use these just as they would an encyclopaedia, looking under the alphabetical heading for Aviation, Submarines, Women and the war, etc.

All libraries reporting mention good working collections of the many valuable pamphlets published by the Committee on Public Information, National Security League, American Defense Society, etc.

San Diego High School Library circulates package libraries of clippings and pamphlets.

Magazines. Austin High School, Chicago, reports a card index to magazine articles on war topics of interest to high school students. This has been constantly in use and has made much material available which would otherwise have been lost for a month or so until the *Reader's Guide* covered those dates.

Horace Mann High School, New York, does not bind its magazines. The librarian cuts out important articles and pictures of war interest and files them in the vertical file.

Pictures and Posters. Many schools report collections of war pictures and cartoons. Many of these are mounted and used for bulletin boards and for circulation to classes. Horace Mann High School has a collection of cartoons which are used in history, English and art classes. Boys' High School, Brooklyn, has a collection of 45 official French War pictures and has started a collection of posters in connection with its war service.

Schenley High School, Pittsburgh, held an exhibition of posters in the High School Library. These were made by the art department for food conservation, gardening, thrift, Red Cross, etc.

Scrapbooks. Boys' High School Library, Brooklyn, reports a scrap book of clippings about the boys of the school who are in the war.

Scrap books for collections of "Battle accounts of special interest," for "War poetry," etc., have been tried in some schools.

INTERESTING PUPILS IN WAR READING AND
WAR SERVICE

Bulletin Boards. Most high school libraries are making excellent use of numerous bulletin boards. Many report a "Daily news bulletin" made up of important news from the morning's paper cut up and posted under appropriate headings by 9 a. m. and kept there thru the school day. The librarian of Englewood High School, Chicago writes: "Special attention must be given to posting clippings which will surely strengthen public opinion as a force back of the war."

Brookline, Mass., High School has a "War map" with the battle line kept up to date by the history department. Lincoln High School, Los Angeles, has a special bulletin board devoted to war maps. One of these, headed "The line to-day" is kept up to date by tracing the position of the combatants by means of ribbons.

An interesting bulletin is reported by Manual Arts High School, Los Angeles. A display of old pictures of warfare cut from early numbers of the *Scientific American* is posted near recent war pictures so that students can see the changes in war apparatus and methods of fighting.

Brookline has a special bulletin board for pictures and clippings about the high school boys in the service and Parkersburg, West Virginia, a bulletin on insignia worn in the service. Parkersburg also reports a map showing the military cantonments. Brookline has a bulletin showing the flags of the Allies with a brief note on each country. Jamaica High School, New York, has a "Gun team" bulletin calling attention to matters of interest in artillery work and gun fring. It also has a bulletin "What a woman can do to help win the war," covering all forms of war service open to women. Girls' High School, Brooklyn, has a French bulletin edited by the French department. On this board are posted pictures and post cards of Paris and cities in France where our soldiers are located. Here are copies of French "trench newspapers," letters from French

orphans adopted by the school, pictures of these children, etc.

Notices of patriotic plays and movies which can be recommended to high school pupils are posted in the Girls' High School and attention is called to all meetings where there is opportunity to hear men and women prominent in the war work of to-day, e.g., the Archbishop of York at Carnegie Hall, Masefield's farewell address just as he left for England, Ambassador Gerard on his life in Germany, etc.

Harrison High School, Chicago, has a "Help win the war" bulletin devoted to all forms of conservation. Englewood, Chicago, finds that a bulletin on "War inventions" interests the boys and science teachers.

War Table and Its Possibilities. A special library war table has proved worth while in one library. On this, new interesting books on various phases of the war are displayed. Annotated reading lists of best war books are mounted and kept here for reference. Recent pamphlets and clippings on war topics are displayed in pamphlet boxes. War pictures which have been classified and mounted are displayed here. Brookline places on its war table collections of letters from the boys at the front and in the camps. These are copies of the originals and are typed by students in the typewriting classes.

Reserve Shelves. Englewood High School, Chicago, has an "About the war" section of shelves. These are in a prominent place in the room and on the shelves all material about the war has been set aside. Pamphlet boxes labelled Red Cross, Military matters, Gardening, The great war, etc., are here. Here is a shelf of military science books for cadets and a collection of the best histories and personal narratives of the war.

Reading Lists. The librarian of Oakland Technical High School arouses interest in war literature by posting all over the school the Gaylord "Have you read?" posters with space for the names of books. The librarian observes direct results in requests from shops and distant

classrooms in which students and teachers have no occasion to visit the library during the day.

Jamaica High School Library gives to pupils at the close of school stencilled lists of the best war books for summer reading.

Cleveland High School libraries use the two selected lists of war books with full annotations compiled by the Public Library and also a list of patriotic stories to read aloud and suitable for high school use. West High School Library, Cleveland, has made a full list of war material suitable for both junior and senior high schools.

Lists of best war books for high school libraries have been compiled by librarians of high schools in Madison, Wis., and Ypsilanti, Mich.

Readings and Talks in Library and Classrooms. One librarian reports that two ten-minute meetings are held each week and at each meeting two four-minute speeches are made by teachers or pupils on topics related to the war. Topics are much wider in range than the usual government "Four minute" speeches because four are made each week to the same audience. Attendance is optional but there is always a large interested audience with many standing.

One library is used every day after school for groups of girls who are sewing for war relief. The librarian suggests interesting books to be read aloud at this time.

One librarian furnishes readings for weekly patriotic readings in the assembly. Articles are also furnished to teachers to read during Red Cross sessions.

The School Paper. Lake View High School, Chicago, printed in the school paper various lists on patriotic subjects. Englewood, Chicago, uses the school paper for articles announcing various library resources on Gardening, Food conservation, Red Cross, etc.

Food Conservation. With posters and bulletin boards, distribution of recipes and display racks of books on economical cooking librarians have helped interest

pupils in food conservation. Farmers' bulletins and special pamphlets have helped students in preparing talks on these topics. Jefferson High School Library in California circulates 300 pamphlets on food production, preservation and conservation.

Recipes for war time cooking are being collected and lent by many high school libraries. Minneapolis South High School collects recipes tested by the domestic science department and lends mimeographed copies. Lake View High School, Chicago, has a circulating library of recipes in pamphlet form. Lincoln High School, Los Angeles, reports that "Wheat conserving recipes" are printed on slips of paper to fit the book pocket of books drawn for home use and in this way sent into the homes of the students. In Austin High School, Chicago, a recipe file has been started in the card catalog. These recipes include War time candies, Wheatless cakes, Meat substitutes, etc. The librarian of Englewood High School, Chicago, posts notices in the lunch room that conservation recipes, menus, etc., may be had in the library.

Exhibits on food conservation are reported by librarians of Ypsilanti, Michigan; Brookline, Mass.; John Marshall High School, Chicago; and Pasadena, California. In Brookline two tables have been in constant use for original exhibits by the domestic science department. In Pasadena the librarian invited the Parent-Teacher's Association to a food conservation meeting in the library. There was a large display of government pamphlets and books on foods. Pencils and paper were provided for note taking and these were very generally used by the visitors. In John Marshall High School, Chicago, the librarian co-operated with the domestic science department in giving a "Food conservation exhibit." On six tables the domestic science department illustrated various ways of conserving food and suggesting substitutes. The librarian brought together pamphlets, books on food conservation, cook books and food posters.

Food Production—Farming and Gardening. At the technical high schools in Cleveland agriculture teachers who have charge of garden plots have made special demands upon the school libraries. In all school libraries, East and West, the libraries have furnished lists of books and pamphlets on school gardens and back yard gardens. Farmers' bulletins and seed catalogs have been placed on the racks in some libraries and in Cass Technical High School, Detroit, there were posted each week directions for the work which should be done at that time. In Englewood High School, Chicago, the librarian co-operated with the teacher of agriculture in bringing together on a reserve shelf a good working collection of books and pamphlets on farm craft problems. The members of the Boys' Working Reserve spent several laboratory periods in careful study of these.

Liberty Loan Drives. Most librarians report busy days in keeping students supplied with material for the "four minute" speeches English teachers in all parts of the country required for the Liberty loan drives. In Cleveland the board of education during the three weeks of the drive sent the following topics for essays by every pupil in the school: Winning liberty; Sharing liberty; Defending liberty. Each large topic was subdivided into smaller ones; *e. g.*, Winning liberty included immigration, religious liberty, pioneers of liberty, captains of liberty, etc. Librarians not only helped in material for these topics but for a final prize essay on "Defenders of liberty of the present time."

Red Cross Work. In all the high schools the libraries furnished material for four-minute speeches, essays and reports in oral English in connection with the Red Cross drive for funds. Most libraries report special Red Cross bulletin boards on which are posted interesting pictures, clippings, notices, etc., concerning the work.

In many libraries the library reading room has been turned into a Red Cross work room. In Girls' High School, Brooklyn, it is used for a surgical dressings work room every afternoon from 3-5 p. m. Here students of all classes

have an opportunity to help and special schedules are made so that each class has an opportunity at certain times during the month. At Schenley High School, Pittsburgh, the library was turned into a workroom for an emergency call for splint belts. Boys and girls worked together and the work was finished on schedule time.

In East High School, Minneapolis, the librarian has a Red Cross knitting club meet in the library. One member reads while the others knit.

At Central High School the librarian was asked to give two talks to the faculty, one on the Red Cross in general and the other on the work of the American Red Cross.

In Cleveland high school libraries the librarians were called on to supply material for essays on every phase of Red Cross work from its history, development, international relations to present day activities. The board of education required every pupil to prepare an essay, written or oral, on one of the Red Cross topics.

LIBRARIES FOR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

The first drive this last school year which brought the high school library into "war service" was the campaign for money for camp libraries. Librarians entered heartily into the campaign and organized teams of workers among the students in the schools. In Evansville, Ind., the librarian organized a team of twenty-four boys and girls to canvass the school. Each chose two helpers and in little over three days \$291 was raised. In Boys' High School, Brooklyn, the patriotic club known as The Uncle Sam Association undertook the drive and a representative met with the high school librarians of the city to plan the campaign in all the high schools. There was great rivalry among the school libraries as to which could raise the largest sum for camp libraries during Camp Library week. The total amount raised in the New York high schools was \$1586, of which the Boys' High School contributed \$478.

In the book drive in the spring Schenley High School had a weekly collection

of books and magazines thru the spring term and totalled 4550 books and 28,000 magazines. The magazines were mailed directly from the school to the soldiers as a branch post office was installed for the purpose. The books were prepared at the Carnegie Library where many volunteer workers, both teachers and pupils, helped paste, pack and make the typewritten cards for the books.

Specially interesting plans for organizing teams for collecting books come to us from Los Angeles, Pasadena, and Redlands, California, Cleveland, Des Moines, and Chicago and from Parkersburg, West Va. The John Marshall High School in Chicago reports the collection of 5347 books, thru appeals made by students in the public speaking classes who went out to the various section rooms as "two minute speakers." The Civic Industrial Club collected the books and took care of the count. In Pasadena for the first drive the classes were organized with a corporal for each. Corporals from the most successful rooms were made sergeants in the next drive, etc. The girls helped in preparing books for shipment and those who helped were given ten points in favor of their room leader for each hour they worked.

SCRAPBOOKS FOR SOLDIERS

The Chicago high schools have done more in preparing scrap books for hospitals than most other city high schools. The librarian of Englewood High School reports supervising the making of 200 which went from that school. In many schools the librarian co-operated with the art department in supervising in the scrap book work, helping select magazine pictures, short stories and jokes and cartoons. Some librarians report that the scrap books were undertaken by the English department, who looked to the library as a source of supply for pictures and stories.

In the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers 400 short story holders were filled with stories from magazines. Pupils did the pasting and other work necessary under the direction of the librarian.

LIBRARIES AND THE U. S. BOYS' WORKING RESERVE

THOSE librarians who were fortunate enough to hear the address given by Dr. Henry S. Wells at Saratoga, on the work of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve, need no further argument to convince them of the service they can render thru co-operation with this organization. Their help is definitely asked in an editorial in *Boy Power* for July 15, the official bulletin of the Boys' Working Reserve.

"In initiating its campaign to mobilize the available youth of the land," says this editorial, "the United States Boys' Working Reserve has found that its first concern must of necessity be the 500,000 boys of 16 years of age and over and under 21 years of age now in attendance upon the high schools of the Nation. Its officers have understood perfectly well that the boys of Reserve age in high schools are but a comparatively small part of the total number of boys available for membership in the Reserve. Thus far no concerted effort has been made to reach the larger number of boys that are patrons of the public libraries, but the time has arrived when the 5000 libraries that are represented in the American Library Association shall be asked to co-operate with the Reserve and, so far as their limiting conditions will permit, to enroll and to assist in training the boys who come to their reading rooms and to their shelves for papers, magazines, and books.

"Already very many libraries have rendered conspicuous service. Some of them have been extremely active, and this is specially true of the libraries of the State of Illinois, where George A. Deveneau, librarian of the College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, was appointed director of library co-operation for that state. Mr. Deveneau reports that 75 of the libraries have rendered conspicuous service and have engaged in a great variety of activities to inform, to enroll, to train, and to inspire their boy patrons. The library at Joliet has enrolled 19 boys into the Reserve and 83 boys into the Junior Reserve. It has maintained a Roll of Honor which bears the names of all boys who have enrolled into

the Reserve from that library. The library at Freeport has enrolled 50 boys, and has been instrumental in securing the enrollment of very many boys who were already working on the farms and had been overlooked by other enrolling agencies. The librarian at Jacksonville has been specially active to place in the hands of her boy patrons the Farm-Craft Lessons, and has persuaded them to study these so that they have gone out to the farms with the same general book knowledge of their work as is possessed by the school boys who have studied the Farm-Craft Lessons in the public schools.

"Instances are of record where schools that have been tardy to take up the work of the Reserve have been greatly stimulated by the local librarian to an appreciation of their duty in mobilizing their pupils for food production. The librarian and the president of the library board of the Havana Public Library compiled a list of boys who are eligible for work in the Reserve and furnished this list to the local superintendent of schools. In Danville the librarian enrolled 20 boys and provided for their training in preparation for work on the farm.

"The librarian at Dixon has not only enrolled many boys from among her patrons, but keeps filed in her library for the use of the county director the enrollment cards. Her co-operation has gone so far as the placement of many boys on the farms of the county.

"In some few cases the librarian has secured the assistance of local physicians who have examined candidates for the Reserve free of charge.

"This record goes to show the possibilities of library co-operation when there has been placed in charge of the work a capable director, himself a librarian, thoroly acquainted with the work to be done and thoroly aware of the possibilities of libraries for furthering it."

The same copy of *Boy Power* also quotes from the statement prepared by Asa Wyncoop, chairman of the New York Library Association's committee on institutes for the use of local library institutes in that state:

"The following lines of help are suggested and desired from the libraries by the state director of this enterprise:

"a. That each library put itself into immediate communication with the State Director of the Boys' Working Reserve (Mr. H. D. Sayer, 230 Fifth avenue, New York city), the manager of its county farm bureau, and the head of the high school of its district, offering its services in this undertaking and asking for instructions as to methods of desired co-operation.

"b. That posters and appeals for volunteers be conspicuously displayed at each library, and that literature giving a full description of the plan, conditions of work to be done and nature of contract to be entered, be supplied to all inquirers.

"c. That a list of all boys enrolled at the library between the ages of 16 and 21 years who are not attending school be compiled, and that special efforts be made to bring the plan and appeal to the attention of such boys.

"d. That enrollment blanks be kept at the library and that notice in the local papers and on the library bulletin board be given of this fact; and that a roll be kept and posted on the bulletin board of all boys who enlist in the library.

"e. That the library provide for some preliminary and elementary instruction in the work to which the boys are called by securing and setting apart for this purpose such simple books and other reading matter as may be helpful."

PROOF of the value of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore, was given one day when a small boy who previously had borrowed fairy tales and books of a similar nature asked for "The sunbonnet babies." This was such an unusual choice that a few questions were asked, and it was learned that his mother could not read English. Isidor and Ida, aged ten and eight respectively, had taken upon themselves the task of teaching her, and they chose "The sunbonnet babies" as their text-book because the words are easy and the pictures interesting.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARY PROGRESS DURING THE PAST YEAR

At the meeting of the National Education Association at Pittsburgh in July the library department received the following report of progress from its committee on high school libraries, of which Mary E. Hall is chairman:

This has been a year of great things in the progress of the high school library movement. The surveys of high school library conditions have proved conclusively during the last few years that definite standards must be set up as to what constitutes an efficient working high school library. This year such standards have been adopted by so important an educational association as the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. In this matter of standardization the state education departments of New York and Wisconsin have taken important action requiring trained library service in high schools of those states.

We also find in looking back over this year that wherever the trained librarian has entered the high school the library has become the center for all forms of war service and is every month playing a larger part in the newer forms of educational work demanded of the schools by war conditions. It is hoped that as educational leaders come to realize the splendid contribution which the new type of high school library makes to the solution of our great problem of "Americanization," boards of education which a few months ago said they could do nothing about improving their high school libraries until "after the war" will now begin to question whether they can afford to let their high schools miss the influence of efficient organized libraries during the war. In every city in the country where the high school libraries are not upon a modern basis let us urge upon boards of education the introduction of the trained librarian as an important "war measure."

STANDARDIZATION OF HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

By far the most important event of the year is the adoption of Mr. Certain's report on a standard organization for high

school libraries in the eighteen states of the Middle West represented in the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. This report which is a thoro revision of the tentative report submitted by him in 1917 was officially adopted by the association at its annual meeting in Chicago in March, 1918. The full text of the report has been printed by the association for distribution in the states affected and copies of the revision may be secured from C. C. Certain, Cass Technical High School, Detroit, Mich.

According to the words of Mr. Certain in announcing the adoption of this report: "There is now an authorized standard for the Middle West accepted by common consent of those who expect to build to the standard." According to the revised report the period for attaining that standard is five years from March, 1918. This will give time for planning proper training courses for teacher-librarians in the small high schools. These courses should be given by the state university or state library commission and by thoroly trained librarians competent to give training which would meet with the approval of the committee on library training in the American Library Association, in so far as that committee can set up standards for short summer courses of six weeks or more. Minnesota has for some time given such six-week courses for teacher-librarians and this course should be suggestive to other states. Missouri has for the last year or two provided similar instruction in library methods at its State University at Columbia. The University of Michigan this year offers an eight-week course in high school library administration.

STANDARDIZATION IN WISCONSIN HIGH SCHOOLS

An immediate result of Mr. Certain's tentative report in *Educational Administration and Supervision* for June, 1917, was the interest school superintendents began to take in the possibilities of the new type of high school library. In Wisconsin the state supervisor of school libraries reports that the state education department of Wisconsin has this year notified high school

principals of the state that, beginning with the school year 1919-1920, every high school in the state will be expected to have one member of its faculty a teacher-librarian who has had at least the training given in the course for teacher-librarians at the University of Wisconsin or its equivalent. The state education department expects that by that time enough persons will have qualified for this purpose. Larger high schools are expected to have high school librarians who have taken the full course in a standard library school.

STANDARDIZATION OF LIBRARY SERVICE IN NEW YORK HIGH SCHOOLS

The state education department of New York state, thru its division of school libraries, has this year sent out under date of May 1, 1918 the following ruling concerning the state certification of high school librarians:

Inasmuch as a district quota cannot be allowed for the service of a school librarian unless said librarian is a holder of a certificate it has been decided to issue certificates as follows:

a. Permanent certificates will be issued to those who are college graduates and also graduates of library schools approved by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.

b. Five-year certificates will be issued to graduates of approved library schools and after five years' satisfactory service a permanent certificate will be issued to such persons.

c. Three-year certificates will be issued to graduates of an approved short library course of not less than six weeks provided that such graduates have had at least two years of library experience.

d. One-year certificates will be issued to graduates of a short library course of not less than six weeks provided they have had one year's library experience, and to graduates of approved college and normal schools who have had no library experience provided they have had one or more sessions of the state summer library institute conducted by the State Library and are certified as having done satisfactory work.

e. Certificates may be renewed for a like period provided there is satisfactory evidence that acceptable work has been done during the period for which the original certificate was granted.

For service in cities of the first and second class only permanent certificate will be accepted.

STANDARDIZATION OF MISSOURI HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Thru the influence of Mr. Severance, librarian of the University of Missouri, a questionnaire was printed under the auspices of the committee on accredited schools and sent to all the high schools accredited by the university. This was done for the purpose of creating a standard for the high schools of Missouri based on present conditions. This year the University of Missouri has issued a *Bulletin* containing observations on high school library conditions and suggestions for improvement based on the information contained in replies to these questionnaires. The *Bulletin* suggests a standard of adequate library facilities for the accredited high schools of the university. This standard follows that set up in Mr. Certain's report.

THE NEW ENGLAND ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL LIBRARIANS

Thru the influence of Louisa M. Hooper, librarian of the Brookline Public Library, June R. Donnelly, librarian of Simmons College, and Alice M. Jordan, of the Boston Public Library, a meeting of teachers, librarians and others interested in the work of high school libraries was called at Simmons College, May 18, 1918. At this meeting the New England Association of School Librarians was organized with Martha Pritchard, librarian of the Bridgewater Normal School, as president. The purpose of this association will be the development of efficient school library service in all New England schools. This association has an unusual opportunity for service and great things may be expected of it in the near future.

EXHIBITS

Your committee has continued its policy of sending exhibits of scrap books, lists, mounted pictures, etc., showing what the new high school library contributes to the school. Exhibits illustrating the work of the modern high school library have been sent to state meetings of teachers in Maryland, Georgia and Texas this year. In Georgia the exhibit was shown at the State Fair and in Texas the exhibit traveled

about the state and at the high schools of Waco, San Antonio, Jefferson and Port Arthur was kept long enough for the schools to make a careful study of such parts of the exhibit as might be suggestive in the library work of these schools. This itinerary thru Texas was planned by Elizabeth West, librarian of the Public Library, San Antonio. The University of Kentucky borrowed the exhibit of the National Council of Teachers of English illustrating what the modern high school library contributes to the work of the English department. In this way leading school superintendents and teachers in the high schools are given a vision of what their school libraries might do even tho very few funds are available.

LIBRARY CONDITIONS IN SAN FRANCISCO SCHOOLS

"The public school system of San Francisco, California," is the subject of a report of an elaborate survey made in that city under the direction of Dr. P. P. Claxton and published as bulletin 46 in the 1917 series of the Federal Bureau of Education.

School library facilities, according to this survey, are rather meagre. In discussing the elementary school situation, the report says of supplementary materials:

"The great insufficiency of supplementary materials of all sorts was to the survey committee a striking characteristic of the San Francisco schools. A full list of all the supplementary books and libraries at hand in 12 representative grammar schools and elementary schools of San Francisco was furnished by the principals of these schools at the suggestion of one of the officials.

"The Jean Parker School is the best supplied of these 12. Its list of supplementary materials for geography gives 113 titles for the use of about 400 children (fifth to eighth grade, inclusive).

"If the plans outlined in the course of study are to be carried out, five times as many supplementary books will be needed. Ten times as many would not be excessive.

"This school, like the others, is supplied with regular sets of readers from the first to the fifth grades. In addition to the

supplementary readers in geography, history, and nature study, the Jean Parker School has a general library of 211 volumes; also reference books (dictionaries and encyclopedias).

"A general library of 211 volumes, even if well selected, is very small for a school of 775 children. A well-selected library of 1200 books would be of genuine value to both teachers and children in carrying on the studies of such a school. The other 11 schools which reported their full list of books are not so well supplied as the Jean Parker School. The Hearst school, for example, with 671 children of all grades, reports only 60 volumes of supplementary books in geography, and a general library of 400 books (names of books not given).

"The Jefferson School, with eight classes of children of all grades, has no geographical readers, and a general library of only 150 books. In spite of this handicap, the Jefferson School, by reason of the energy and spirit of its principal and teachers, was working well. Help and equipment are needed.

"None of these schools are properly supplied with supplementary readers and other library facilities. Teachers and schools can not do effective work under these conditions. A liberal allowance of money for supplying needed reference books and libraries thruout the entire system of schools is strongly urged.

"The following list gives the number of books reported for each of these 12 schools:

<i>Schools and classes.</i>	<i>Number of Books in Schools</i> <i>Volumes in library.</i>
Jean Parker, 17 classes.....	211
Hearst, 16 classes	400
Emerson, 14 classes, 5 grades...	463
Jefferson, 8 classes, all grades...	150
Franklin, 17 classes	218
Henry Durant, 17 classes	200
Bryant, 15 classes	709
Glen Park, 18 classes	310
Mission Grammar, 16 classes
Washington, 18 classes	320
John Swett, 19 classes	125
Columbia Cosmopolitan Grammar, all grades	168

"The movement toward the establishment of an educational museum should be encouraged, necessary supplies of all kinds,

such as lanterns, pictures, phonographic records, gymnasium apparatus, globes, maps, etc., should be supplied much more liberally to all the schools, and a fuller, more effective co-operation between the schools and the public libraries should be established. The capacity of the public libraries for service to the schools will soon be very greatly increased and should be utilized to the fullest possible extent. The library officials manifested eagerness to co-operate with the schools.

"In Boston, St. Louis, Chicago, and other cities well-formulated plans have been carried out to supply the schools with pictures and other illustrative materials, and even with lanterns, lantern slides, and moving pictures. School museums of natural history, geography, and other subjects are not only opened for class excursions, but for the distribution of illustrative specimens to the schools.

"The teachers of San Francisco made a notable beginning toward the establishment of a school museum when they gathered together a collection of materials at the close of the recent Panama Exposition, derived from the various departments of that great exhibit. But these collections need to be put to the direct service of the schools."

Under "Civic education" attention is called to the opportunity offered the Public Library, just moving into new quarters, to make available to school children and others the material pertaining to their own community life. The best example of this sort of thing is probably to be found in Newark, N. J., where under the initiative of the public librarian and the co-operation of the school authorities, "Newark study" has been thoroly established in the public schools.

"All published materials relating to the city and state—histories, departmental reports, publications of public and voluntary social agencies, etc.—should be made available by the library," says the report; "but more important, there should be special attendants familiar not only with these materials but also with the course of study in the schools, who should have ready at hand the materials needed by classes as

the work develops week by week thruout the term, and who should directly assist pupils and teachers in the use of this material. A room should be set apart for the use of pupils in their study of this material relating to the community; a room where exhibits of pictures and other illustrative materials should be on display. It might be known as 'The San Francisco Room.' The library may also be the proper agency for the collection of slides and films illustrative of community conditions and activities, which should be lent to schools, social centers, parents' associations, local improvement associations, as needed. The possibilities in this line are almost unlimited.

"The working relations between the Public Library and the schools have been developed only to a very slight extent. The library does not seem to be in any real sense a part of the working equipment of the schools, and with few exceptions is not recognized as such by teachers. More branch libraries are needed; but more especially there is needed closer co-operation between library and teachers in regard to subjects taught at a given time in the schools and materials relating to those subjects available in the library. More definite and systematic provision should also be made for working collections of books to be lent to schools for short periods of time as needed.

"Individuals and private agencies have opportunity to co-operate with the schools and the library in the assembling of local materials for community study. A few years ago the City Club of Philadelphia published in bulletin form detailed reports of its Saturday discussions on the general subject 'What is Philadelphia doing?' These were available for general use. The Commercial Club of Indianapolis co-operated with the board of education in the publication of pamphlets relating to Indianapolis history and government which have found constant use in the public schools. The Association of Collegiate Alumnae of Wilmington, Del., appointed a committee of college-trained women to compile material relating to that city and state with specific reference to its use in the schools.

Many other instances could be cited. There are many individuals and various organizations in San Francisco who by co-ordinated effort could give impetus to such extension of the usefulness of the public library. Efforts in this direction should be made in full knowledge of the aims and methods of the schools, and the schools should have a supervisor or other representative thru whom such co-operation could be made effective."

In the chapter on "Education of the immigrant" the report says:

"A force possessing many latent possibilities as a factor in Americanization is the Public Library. San Francisco libraries have not yet recovered from the effects of the fire, but a magnificent new building in the civic center is already well on its way toward completion, so that the central section of the city should be well served, at least as far as the building is concerned. Definite plans for co-operation between the library and the school are already in operation. For example, each of the seven branch librarians must visit all schools in her library district. Two story-telling hours per week are conducted in each branch, one for older and one for younger children, the attendance in some cases running as high as 200 children. Branch librarians are in charge of this story-telling.

"The North Beach branch, in the heart of the Italian quarter, is the smallest in the city, yet during the year July, 1915, to June, 1916, it had a book circulation of 64,000, or just a little short of 20 per card holder per year. This particular branch has 7216 volumes on its shelves (6300 English and 900 Italian), so that each book circulated roughly nine times during the year, a most creditable showing. As a rule these Italian parents are anxious for their children to read English books rather than Italian, but the circulation of the foreign books unquestionably reaches families where English is not the current speech. With proper co-ordination of effort this branch library might be a most valuable medium for reaching the Italian people who are ignorant of English and for attracting them into the evening schools."

WILL YOU HELP A CHILD TO SMILE?

AN appeal has been sent out from the Chicago Public Library addressed to the librarians of that city and all others who love little children, proposing the formation of a picture book collection, or series of collections, for the little children of devastated France.

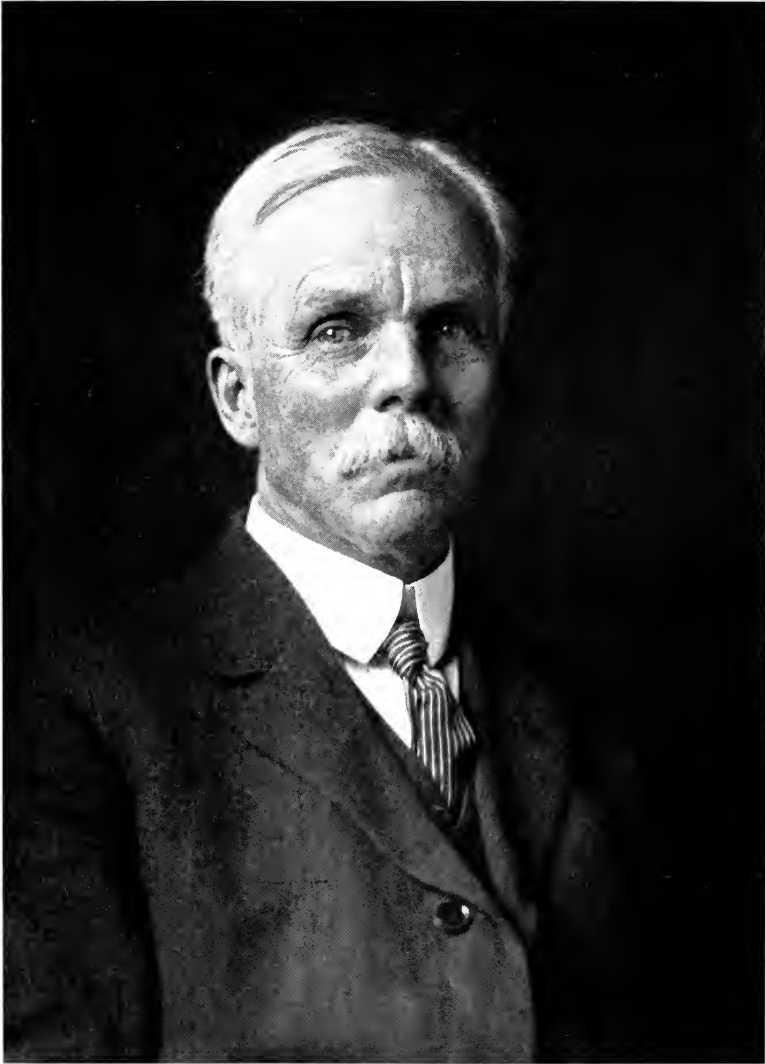
A second division of the Kindergarten Unit, one branch of the Red Cross, is going "over there" early in September under the direction of Fanniebelle Curtis, director of Kindergarten Units in France. This organization has cordially agreed to forward the books to Miss Curtis and the fifteen kindergartners who will take them directly to the children. The first shipment has gone. Others will follow as often as enough books—and let them be bright, new books—are received. There cannot be too many!

Even as the Thomas Hughes collection from England, in Chicago's dark days after the Great Fire of 1871, started the Chicago Public Library, this little suggestion on the part of Chicago librarians may start a great movement for children's libraries all over France.

If you wish an opportunity to join in this "Smileage for the kiddies," send books or money as soon as possible to Adah F. Whitcomb, Thomas Hughes Room, Chicago Public Library.

DEFECTS IN AMERICAN EDUCATION

PRESIDENT ELIOT's paper on "Certain defects in American education and the remedies for them," originally prepared for the Reed College commencement, June 1, 1918, has been published for wide distribution by the Bureau of Education, as Teachers' leaflet no. 5. The circular reviews the physical defects, as revealed both in school children and drafted men, and the mental defects, as shown in the large percentage of illiteracy in the National Army, and the lack of men trained to trade pursuits. For every defect a constructive remedy is suggested.



WILLIAM HOWARD BRETT, FOR THIRTY-FOUR YEARS BELOVED LIBRARIAN OF
THE CLEVELAND PUBLIC LIBRARY

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THE Seven Sisters of Service will join hands in the money drive which will begin Nov. 11 and which will furnish means for the patriotic service of all the auxiliary war service societies except that of the Red Cross, "the greatest mother in the world," which has already had its successful drive. In addition to the American Library Association, which will share modestly but amply in the campaign and its results, there are included the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., National Catholic War Council, Jewish Welfare Board, War Camp Community Service, and Salvation Army. The local libraries thruout the country are expected to speak not for themselves but for this united effort, and they form in fact one of the best of mediums for communication with the generous public. The drive will be organized in the most thoro manner and there is to be joint organization and co-operation from the national center down thru the local units. First will come a preliminary campaign for the education of the public in the work of the several organizations, accompanied, with the A. L. A. at least, by a weekly bulletin outlining the methods for the library workers so that when the week of the drive opens, everybody and everything will be ready for a gigantic effort which will bring in the \$170,500,000 asked. The generosity of the country has already been put to severe tests, but the results of these have given reason for confidence that there is more to give and that it will be generously given. Every effort, every sacrifice, made now shortens the war and brings peace nearer.

MORE gifts of books are needed for immediate shipment overseas, and state directors have been asked to report the number available in their districts for such purpose. Camp libraries having surplus or

duplicate stocks have also been asked to forward these idle volumes to the dispatch offices. Tho it is felt to be unwise, in view of the coming campaign for funds, to divert the attention of the public by any special campaign for books at this time, especially thru the use of precious newspaper space, librarians should realize that the need for books is constant and insistent, and no opportunity to secure donations should be allowed to pass.

THE death of William H. Brett, comparable with the loss of Henry E. Legler, removes with a sudden stroke one of the most honored, most loved and most useful elders of the library profession. Scholarship, experience, ability and a pioneering nature made his lifelong work in the library field of a value increasing with the years. A generation ago he made the Cleveland Public Library the pioneer in the full experiment of open shelves and in the establishment of high school libraries, and the great building (with its characteristic departmental organization), which he had planned and which we had all expected he would live to open will now be his memorial as well as his achievement. The history of the Cleveland Public Library is his history and no library staff in the country has been bound together by closer ties of mutual affection and appreciation. His fervid patriotism could not rest with sending his sons to the front but put him in the front rank of service at home, and the camp organization which centered at Newport News under his generalship was the most comprehensive and complicated in the country. His keen and ardent spirit always gave touch of inspiration and his affectionate nature won and held friends innumerable. A symposium of appreciation and friendship will be given in a succeeding num-

ber of the LIBRARY JOURNAL. It is a sad comment on human plans and hopes that an accident of the street should in a passing moment have taken from his great and useful place this real leader in the work of the world, this true soldier in the battle of life.

CHILDREN's librarians and school teachers alike may do much to help win the war and to utilize its lessons of thrift for the future, not only by selling thrift stamps to children but by making this the occasion for talk which will stimulate both patriotism and thrift. A little study of economics and history will suggest many thoughts that may be simply put before children and sow good seed while they are interested in the stamps. The older children may be shown from the books how our Revolution was endangered because it was so hard to get money for it, how the continental currency went to pieces and worked such harm to all the people, how Shay's Rebellion grew out of harmful financing and taxing, how the greenback currency of our Civil War depreciated and made prices measured in gold two and a half times what they were, and how the present aim of the Government is to collect money by safe ways so that these ills may not be repeated. Samples of continental currency, Civil War postage stamp currency, metal "tokens" and other devices of that day may usefully be collected by children and shown on the library walls or in the story hour; and children who have been stamp collectors should be especially interested in the thrift stamp method of saving.

CHILDREN should also be interested and utilized in making war collections that may hereafter be of use in the study of the history we are now making. Collections of flags of the Allies and of other nations, such as may be had for a dime apiece, will do not a little to interest children in geography and geographical story telling. The simplest maps of the war may be used to

interest children in maps in general and their history. It would be especially desirable to interest children in the "problem territories" so called, those which will be much discussed at the peace conferences and of which the newspapers will have much to say. Libraries should enrich their shelves now with books on these lands, and those who have to do with children's reading should teach themselves first of all.

WHEN peace comes, the right hand of helpfulness must be extended across sea in many new directions and in the new work the library interest will have part. First in our thought must come bereaved Belgium, and plans for the rehabilitation of the library of the University of Louvain, whose destruction was the first example of German ruthlessness, have already been set on foot. Then will come also the need of our sister republic, brave France, for co-operation from America in establishing the wide system of popular libraries to which that country already looks forward as one of the safeguards of the future. The plan of Chicago librarians for furnishing children's libraries in France is happily in line with this purpose. Meanwhile, steps are being taken in Italy to knit closer together the bonds between our own country and the land which represents to us classical antiquity and medieval and modern arts. Thru the Italo-American Union in Rome it is proposed to establish a library for American studies and information, and to extend thru American libraries our knowledge of the Italian language and literature. There are now many American men in Italy, engaged in war work, who urge that books should be sent now to furnish visible evidence of the nucleus for the library of the future. Books about the United States are what is especially desired and they should be sent by individual mail to H. Nelson Gay, Palazzo Orsini, Rome, who will furnish any further information on the subject beyond that given on another page.

THE LIBRARY'S SHARE IN AMERICANIZATION

By JASMINE BRITTON, *Supervisor of Juvenile Department, Los Angeles Public Library*

THESE are the days when we are all busy Americanizing each other. Usually we are not far out of the way in turning to our immediate brother on the left and on the right. We find on all sides new comers from the Old World. So quickly do foreign children insist that they are Americans that one must approach the question of nationality by asking Angelo or Annunciata what other language beside English their father speaks, and where he was born.

To the question of how many of us are Simon-pure native Americans not many can claim the original Red Indians who welcomed Columbus to our shores, as ancestors, and so this word of the year, Americanization, interests all of us.

The report of the National Americanization Committee puts California with a foreign population of 580,000, among the first seven states. This count does not include our own native born Mexicans. While immigration in California has increased 60% since 1900, the naturalization of these newcomers has dropped from 63% to 46%. The task of enlisting their loyalty to the nation, of fitting them in as citizens, has not kept pace with the increasing numbers. The recent draft brought 64,000 foreign men of the state into the army; 22% of the total draft. Of these a surprising number are illiterate, so that the army has found it necessary to segregate them and hold English classes before any progress in drilling can be made. The following statistics are given to show the size of California's foreign problem:

Oakland is credited with	150,000	foreign born
Los Angeles with	140,000	" "
San Francisco with	131,000	" "
Fresno with	24,000	" "

Until April, 1917, many have treated this foreign problem as interesting, as quaintly curious and different, but not of the critical importance we now know that it is. Branch libraries have been built in foreign districts and have swarmed with dark-skinned children and young people. We have complacently noted the excellent circulation. A very few grown-ups have filtered in, but

the masses of adult foreigners have not been reached by the libraries. Their own clubs and churches within their colony have seen them, but the new world civilization has touched them not at all.

We on our side of the fence, within the library, have exchanged among ourselves interesting anecdotes, such as the small boy sent to wash his dirty hands with soap, who replied, "Ah, I can't. We got to save soap for washing the clothes." We tell of the Russian girl sternly raised a Molokan who is forbidden by her father to wear an American hat. She cannot find work if she is dressed in her peasant costume, and besides, the rest of the girls have hats. She buys a straw hat with pink roses and on her way home from work each night she hides it and meets the family with her embroidered kerchief over her head. It is one more tragedy between the old world and the new.

There is more to it than an exchange of quaint stories. Here is a huge task for the home guard. As in the past, we declared our faith in education, in establishing public schools, so again we turn to education as a means of bringing out of the strange medley of nations in our midst united loyal Americans. Together with the public schools the public library has a share in this enormous work. Are we aware of it? It is time to determine a definite constructive policy. We must do more than passively be at home to our friends. We must go out as kindly neighbors to meet these newcomers. To-day the Americanization of the foreigners among us is a vital problem. It is a library opportunity to share in this work for the present and future welfare of the nation.

The three points of contact for the library are the children of the foreign born, the adult foreigners and the social workers with whom the foreigners come in contact. Along the difficult way the ready response of the children encourages us. We have but to put out the bait and their bright eyes spy it. Often have we observed the vigor and strength with which our foreign

boys and girls attack the best literature and use the library to their advantage.

We are at this time in arms for freedom and democracy, and yet in this country which above all nations stands for democracy how far short of this ideal in our daily life we fall. While the current books and magazines theorize on the brotherhood of man and a world republic, we as individuals are guilty every day of class and racial prejudices which are not democratic. Among children what anguish and suffering come because our pert American boys and girls use such slurring words as Dago, Greaser, Jap, Nigger and Sheeny. Because their foreign mothers and fathers speak with an accent, have different customs and strange clothes, we too are guilty of calling them "ignorant foreigners," and these children are ashamed of their parents. For this reason the discipline and respect of children for older people, and the home itself, is threatened. Jane Addams tells how Hull-House makes a special effort to honor the mothers and fathers in their knowledge of music, of lace-making and of other languages.

In addition to giving our boys and girls stories of American heroes, we want at this time a generous world view point; to discover that other countries have an honorable history and heroes who have striven for freedom and equality, qualities which we as Americans stand for. All nations need an international view point. We realize that language differences and racial differences have had something to do with the present conflict. Out of these comes lack of understanding. America has a unique position and opportunity with its great foreign population. All the world is here. Can we come to an understanding among ourselves? Permanent peace cannot come unless first as individuals, the child, the man, and later as a nation we have a tolerant world view point.

At the request of the State Commission of Immigration we have recently prepared for the use of teachers a selective list of hero-stories of other countries. In the library story hours in the past we have given many of these tales which have a place as great literature, but we plan now to follow this suggestion and to give these

same tales emphasizing that Horatius was an Italian, and Cæsar and Garibaldi. The Mexicans should be proud that a strange and rich civilization flourished here at the time of the great Montezuma. The Japanese have an age of chivalry like that in the King Arthur stories, with a magic sword and brave deeds.

At the Amelia Street School, where you find many Mexicans, Japanese and Italians, there is a story-club which meets after school. Under a teacher's guidance the boys and girls do the story-telling. It has been an excellent way to increase the vocabularies of these children who hear English only at school. The plot of the story carries them over the strange words in spite of themselves. The children's librarian has a friendly interest in this club; in fact, is an honorary member, with a celluloid button like the rest. She tells them where they can find special stories and brings with her several books to illustrate the point. When Togo, one Japanese lad, discovered he could have a library card free, and take these books home, he searched out the library across the railroad tracks and thru the busy part of town. The next week he returned with a friend and importantly explained it all to him and the week after with a few more, until fully four dozen of his kind have become our regular Saturday morning patrons. You are glad to have them neighborly enough to invite you to their special festivities. Have you ever seen an almond-eyed Cinderella or a Japanese Miles Standish in Puritan costume? There is a novelty and piquancy about the sight you will not forget.

At the harbor of San Pedro there is a progressive Japanese fishing association which has built a club house for the men, putting it in charge of a resident secretary, with activities similar to our Y. M. C. A. They have given to the Board of Education playground apparatus not only for the Japanese, but for all the children of Terminal Island. They are asking for a night-school for their men and now for a deposit of books from the Library. "Japanese books?" "No, they want to learn English."

Recently I heard a Japanese Commissioner of Education regret the discrimination here against his countrymen and say,

"Your Kipling has said, 'The east is east and the west is west and never the twain shall meet.' How can you understand us when you know nothing of our history, of our background and how rapidly we have developed in the past fifty years? If you were as interested in our history as we are in your history, I believe we could approach an understanding."

Ella Flagg Young says, "If we as Americans persist in being smug and try to make over our emigrant brother to be like us we are blundering. We must have respect for the language, literature and traditions of the Old World, if we are to work out this readjustment." This is the thread that runs thru our plan of Americanizing the children with hero tales from the world's history.

Thru the night schools the library can reach adult foreigners who are learning to read English. While only a small percentage of the total number go to night school, they are the more intelligent and ambitious ones who are able to respond to what the library has to offer. Our plan has been to talk to the assembled night school teachers every fall, going over the aids we have for them in the way of additional books for a longer time, deposits in the class room, old magazines and pictures. We conclude by suggesting that they bring their class to the library sometime during the year, depending on their ability to read English. This is followed up by the librarian's visiting the school and giving very simple short talks. Often at this time a definite date is arranged for a class visit, and a package of application cards is given to the teacher to be properly filled out beforehand so that books may be taken the first evening. The library prepares for the visit with a table of books in easy English, travel in their country, history, citizenship, mechanical and foreign books and magazines which she has learned from her conversation with the teacher will interest the men. Here we find an argument for foreign books in libraries. They may be the entering wedge among these people. If we must wait until the schools have taught them to speak and read English much time must elapse. The schools and libraries can help each other in this problem. The stimulus

and pleasure of finding books in their own tongue will often stir them to the greater effort of learning English and enjoying other library books. After a talk or story we take them to the shelves of foreign books, the reference room, industrial department, music and art department. We help them to select their first book, explain the rules and ask them to come again. Sometimes we have been able to make it quite an occasion with music or tea and a bubbling samovar. It has been suggested that it would be well to place English readers for foreigners and dictionaries on the foreign shelves where they would be discovered by the people for whom they are intended.

All of these plans have had to do with foreign men. The night schools do not reach the women, for at this time there are dishes to be washed and children to be put to bed. The mother usually speaks less English than any one in the family. The children pick it up in their play and in school. The men learn about their work and their contact with others, while the mother stays at home submerged by babies and house work. Often she cannot even order her groceries in English but sends the children to the market. The schools have been experimenting with afternoon classes for women. Keeping track of these afternoon classes for mothers as they learned the English words for various vegetables, kettles and calico, the library in several cases arranged a party by way of celebrating the conclusion of the term's work. No matter in what strata of society, feminine folk revel in a party. The teachers, attended by a squeaking cavalcade of baby buggies and about fifty Mexican women, arrived at the Violet Street Library, where we had temptingly put forth Spanish books interspersed with easy English, fashion magazines, crocheting books and cook books. Later, with help from an interpreter, a funny garden story was told which included the vegetables and colors they had learned. The playground people entertained them with folk-dances and a flag drill. A number of the children taking part had mothers in the audience. Lemonade was served and as they left we shook hands with each one and said, "Come

again." With their good friend the teacher, they had discovered the library.

As I have gone about thru the schools I have listened with special interest to the various accounts of the activities of the foreigners. When the Spaniards gave a play, the Syrians vied with them and put on an ancient Arabic play. The Greeks gave an excellent Greek comedy at which the audience roared continually.

At Alpine Street they have found one way to bring out the foreign mothers and fathers. A dinner was prepared by the girls' cooking classes. The boys had written in English four-minute speeches on thrift, gardens, bonds, stamps and Red Cross. These were then translated into Yiddish. Fired with their own patriotic eloquence, how dramatically these small boys delivered them and with what interest and pride their parents listened. In the Central Avenue branch there is a talk announced every month for the Yiddish people. Prominent men of their race have talked to them on such subjects as conditions now in Russia and the Zionist movement. At first there were a few queries by the older people as to why they did not meet in the synagogue but they forget the matter when the talks were excellent. The library has been filled each time with all it could possibly accommodate.

In a number of places community singing has had a share of the public attention this year. In foreign neighborhoods, where it is usual to find a great love and knowledge of music, what is more suitable to bring about unity and friendliness? It is a universal language which all speak. It is another opportunity for Americanization. The library's share might be to invite them to meet on the library lawn or in the auditorium.

After reading the article, "Where neighbors meet," which tells of the use of the St. Louis auditoriums, I realized that most libraries were not used to the extent they might be.

It is not an unusual experience, I believe, to have difficulty in carrying out the many plans for any work in which one is much interested, and so we have found it. Some day we want to have the library represented on the night of the city's reception

to the new citizens, to have a speaker at that time and to have a printed folder announcing the free use of the library. In Buffalo and Detroit the Chamber of Commerce has printed a handbook of city information, which the social workers have prepared especially for the immigrant. Such items as the schools, playgrounds, museums, parks and libraries are included. We want to have exhibits of the old world handiwork, laces, pottery, weaving and the posters and art work which the young people are doing.

We have discussed with the foreign consuls ways of informing their people of the educational opportunities which the library offers by systematically arranging for one of their number to give library talks in the foreign clubs and churches, by having frequent library articles in the foreign newspapers, by preparing lists of foreign books for purchase, by arranging with foreign societies to prepare and print for their people a bibliography of the foreign collections which the library has. We have suggested the library as a place where these foreign clubs may meet.

Red Cross work among the foreign women has brought a universal response such as nothing else we have known. It has seemed as if their inheritance from the Old World, of war and its attendant suffering, has made them understand intuitively that all must work for victory. One Bohemian woman told me with glowing eyes that her country had fought over two hundred wars in defence of their homes. Never once had they declared war; never once had they won a war. Their land had been divided, but always, they had maintained their language; that had never been conquered. In the Boyle Heights branch among the Russians and Hebrews there is a Red Cross auxiliary with a membership of nine hundred. As they have worked thru the winter they have grown out of the auditorium into the foreign room, the children's room, (until school is out), and even into the librarian's office. The library has found this an opportunity to make many new friends. In the Neighborhood Settlement House where there is a deposit of books, every day has found a group of Italian women knitting. The wool has been given by

women of wealth, while the foreign women contributed their time. As their skilled needles click a home teacher is ever giving her directions and comments in English, another lesson in Americanization.

The library has been represented on the Y. W. C. A. committee on clubs for foreign girls. There is a deposit of books in the club house and in addition we have helped the club leaders in finding plays and various other book needs for their work. Occasionally the library has given them a story hour which has been our opportunity to meet these foreign girls. The library is also represented on the county committee of Americanization. We find it an opportunity to give the community an understanding of the library's interest in the foreign problem. Another phase in foreign work is advertising the library thru social agencies, such as settlements, clinics, associated charities, probation officers, school and city nurses.

The library often helps with neighborhood activities that could not be said to deal strictly with books. Tommie Pinelli, whose mother works all day in an overall factory, is thin and peaked. He ought to have a summer on a farm. We remember that Dr. Smith who visits the clinic nearby has a farm for underfed children of working mothers. Tommie has all the specifications of those way down at the bottom, so he is sent without further ado. On his return we find he has acquired a toothbrush which he flourishes after each noonday meal in the school yard before a vast admiring throng. That is not the only result. Tommie is cleaner, and his grades in school are better. He recites to his mother the words in his reader; every night they go over his lesson, and he does not realize that she is learning English with him. The library's share is that one more family comes to us each week and is our friend for life.

Several social agencies recently realized that the time had come for intensive work in the foreign districts. It was discovered that there was little available information to help in determining plans. There was not to be found even the approximate number of nationalities in Los Angeles nor the places where they were located. It was agreed that a nationality map of the city

would be of great assistance so a committee from the library and the night schools considered how to obtain it.

They wished to bring together the bits of information from this center and that and make it available for all. Briefly, the city was divided into twelve districts. A meeting of representatives from educational and social agencies was called in each district. A questionnaire was distributed, which by this time in addition to nationality, included items for the housing commission, playgrounds, charities, settlements, night schools and libraries. The library was asked for data on the number of foreign books and the circulation of these; those languages most in demand and foreign clubs meeting in the library. This meeting brought together people with the same interests, the welfare of the foreign born, and who in a surprising number of cases had not met before. In that result alone, the survey was worth while. Thruout the work the State Commission of Immigration advised us when difficulties arose. There were many hitches along the way but finally we finished it. The information is now being tabulated and analyzed. The nationality map will be in the library before long. It is a community survey in which all helped and we now await with interest the report and recommendations of the Immigration Commission. All the agencies felt they had learned their neighborhood and its problems better. From the library view point it was indirect advertising among people who work directly with the foreign born.

These are the several things which the library in the interest of Americanization has so far found to do. Because these aliens live across the track, or across the river, or in the hollow and have not demanded the educational advantages which the city has can no longer excuse library inaction. The public library's usefulness in the next few years will be measured, to a great extent, by its ability to aid in improving the quality of our national life, and that will consist not only in Americanizing the foreigner but also in Americanizing Americans, until we have a democratic neighborly interest in these strangers whose only fault often is that they speak a language which we do not understand.

THE WAR AND LIBRARY TRAINING*

BY FRANK K. WALTER

THERE is so much opinion and so little fact in most of our conclusions regarding any phase of the effect of the war, that it seems imperative to make the proportion of fact as large as possible. The time-honored questionnaire was therefore used in preparing this paper and the various library schools and the libraries which were known to have training classes were asked to help in furnishing information. The responses were numerous and full and it is to be regretted that most of them cannot be quoted *in extenso*.

It is evident that the success of any kind of training must depend on the quality of the persons to be trained and on the possibility of getting a sufficient number of candidates to permit the selection of enough who are well qualified for the work.

From the replies received it is clear that the general impression that there is a scarcity of good material to take the place of those leaving library service under present conditions, is only too well justified by the facts.

Among the libraries which conduct training classes, by far the larger part have had the number of applicants greatly diminished. In most cases the quality of the applicants seems lower than in previous years. The following comments from Baltimore, Buffalo, Milwaukee and St. Joseph, respectively, are typical. (1) "War conditions have absolutely demoralized the training of apprentices in this library. . . . Until last summer, we always had from a dozen to a score of young women in library work. . . . At present we have only two or three persons in training, have waived any high school requirements and have half a dozen vacancies in the library staff with no prospect of filling them." (2) "There was a decided falling off of applicants for positions at the time of our last examination, and a falling off, we thought, in the quality of applicants as well. The usual small group of young men was altogether miss-

ing." (3) "Fewer applicants and less fit." (4) "The number of applicants has been very few and the quality much below the average. I would say that one in four is a possibility."

It is nevertheless reassuring to learn that a fair number of libraries have suffered little in respect to either number or quality of applicants. These are not only the smaller libraries but the libraries of Birmingham, Chicago, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Savannah and Utica. The reasons for this maintenance of number of applicants is not always indicated. Those given by Birmingham and Grand Rapids are interesting. Birmingham has been affected "not at all apparently, except recently. We used the argument for good jobs ahead in Washington as inducement to get girls to enter apprentice classes." In Grand Rapids, "Our experience is that so far as our library training class is concerned, the fact that a good many of our people have gone into the government service at Washington has widely advertised our library training and we are having more applicants than ever for this work. The people who are applying now are a little more mature and have a little better education than those who have come heretofore." In Queens Borough the number has been reduced from 16 to four but the situation has "improved the quality in one way, namely, that these apprentices really care for this particular work." Other cities, like Denver, have suffered chiefly in the small number of applicants from whom to choose.

The most general method used to counteract the loss of applicants for admission to training classes has been the raising of the salaries of those already on the staff. Increased publicity has been used by the public libraries of Buffalo, Youngstown and the District of Columbia and doubtless by others who did not definitely state that such has been the case. Public talks, letters to and interviews with high school students have been the means most generally em-

* Read before the professional training section of the A. L. A. at Saratoga July 5, 1918.

ployed. St. Joseph has lowered the minimum age for admission to its training class from 20 to 18. Brooklyn and Milwaukee have modified their plans of training. Omaha and Davenport have re-established training classes or will establish them, and Rochester is about to begin one. In Massachusetts an inquiry conducted by the State Library Commission showed a general disinclination to start new local training courses to supply vacancies in library staffs. Dayton may employ older men and women for temporary service and assign trained people to the more responsible work.

In the library schools replying (which included those of the St. Louis Public Library and the University of Washington and all members of the Association of American Library Schools) there was only a slight general decrease in the number of students in 1917-18 (tho Atlanta reported a decided decrease in the number of candidates for examination). Most of the schools anticipate a marked decrease in numbers in 1918-19. The quality of the students was high, and in several cases a real improvement was noted. The most common method used to counteract the expected decrease in numbers has been increased advertising thru magazines and talks before schools and colleges.

In these days when fixed opinion on any subject is almost impossible it is almost inevitable that world conditions must react locally on any public institution, minor as well as major. It is no surprise to find that in most of the libraries reporting there is a marked restlessness or an indifference toward library work on the part of training class students. The same reason is given in every recorded case: low salaries and the apparent hopelessness of immediate substantial improvement. Where this spirit of restlessness is not the most marked characteristic, the training classes have shown increased appreciation of the possibilities of service in libraries. In several cases this is directly attributed to more public recognition of library service (including war service) or to the unconscious compliment paid libraries by the demand for li-

brary experience in filing and other forms of government work.

Aside from some desire to leave conventional library service to enter war library service and an inclination noticed in several library schools, to enter departmental service with the national government (an inclination which seems to have reached its height in some other schools), there has not been much apparent change on the part of library students in their attitude toward their chosen work. Doubtless more of them are more restless and discontented with their prospective salaries but on the other hand, more of them, it appears from the reports, have an increased respect for really good library service.

Dissatisfaction with library service and scarcity of applicants naturally suggest readjustment in training methods. It is not reasonable to expect old methods in any line completely to meet new and unexpected needs. It is therefore a gratifying surprise to find that so few material changes in training class or library school courses have been found necessary as yet. It is gratifying because the lack of change is as marked in the institutions training for local needs as in the general library school courses with non-local aims. In some instances changes have been made in the length of the course and in more insistence on clerical routine. Brooklyn and the District of Columbia have planned special courses of varying length and purpose for the different needs of their libraries. Several libraries, among them Queens Borough and Brooklyn, begin paying apprentices for whole or part time much earlier than formerly.

It is noteworthy that the libraries whose heads have been in camp libraries rather generally suggest increased attention to instruction in war library activities. Relatively few are planning to train assistants for clerical government service, tho this is suggested by Birmingham, Grand Rapids, Kansas City and Omaha. More attention to business library methods and more instruction in the relation of the library to the social and industrial activities of its community are frequently suggested. In

nearly every case there is a positive statement that the present standards of library training will not be lowered. This is often coupled with an expressed intention of definitely raising the standards.

Like the training classes, the library schools have so far made no radical changes in their courses and apparently few are contemplated. Simmons College has had a brief summer course for base hospital workers and nearly all the schools are planning to give increased time and attention to the place of the library in war activities. Simmons College and Western Reserve report the introduction of a few lectures on governmental service and the Carnegie School of Pittsburgh also plans training in this direction. This has also been done this past year at New York State and no doubt in other schools which have not specifically reported it. There is general agreement on the advisability of adhering to training for library work and of not becoming pseudo-commercial schools either permanently or temporarily. This has not prevented a more general recognition of the claims of business and other special libraries and more time will be given to them in the future. In no case is there an expressed intention of lowering standards to attract students. As one writer pithily puts it: "Surely we should not modify the training for a permanent (we hope) profession to fit the conditions of a temporary (we hope) catastrophe."

The lack of change, actual and suggested, is not stagnation. It is rather a disinclination to rush blindly into work which for the present at least, is likely to lead into professional blind alleys instead of into the high road. It is also a recognition of the fact that some place must be left for common sense; that training courses, like legislation, cannot provide for every emergency but must lay foundations on which adaptations can be made. In other words, where there is failure to meet conditions, it is probably as likely to be due to mistakes in admitting unsuitable students as to indicate serious defects in their instruction.

If the library is to do more and better work it must have more and better people to

do the work. The new conditions which will arise in the remainder of the war and the social reconstruction which will follow it must be anticipated in library training as soon as the needs are definitely foreseen.

Some changes are inevitable in future library training. Definite prophecy is hazardous now but probable reconstruction in training is foreshadowed in many of the replies on which this report is based, and to some extent, they have been suggested in it. Extension of training to all grades of library service seems not only inevitable but imminent. It is not unlikely that this may mean not only instruction in "extension centers" by an extension staff of competent librarians, but even the establishment of correspondence work in centers too remote and with library staffs too small to permit definite class work. The more or less distinct division of library service into clerical and professional seems anticipated, at least in the larger libraries.

None of these will be real innovations. Extension courses are already suggested by Miss Doren, of Dayton, and are under consideration by a very important educational foundation. For years the library institute has been doing extension work systematized and unsystematized. Correspondence work in library economy is already featured by the University of Chicago and is anticipated by the excellent "Apprentice course for small libraries" issued by the Library School of the University of Wisconsin. Brooklyn, the Public Library of the District of the Columbia and other libraries have already planned or are actually using in their training classes courses which distinguish between clerical and so-called professional service. The New York State Library has for years had thru the State Civil Service Commission two grades of help (1) the clerk and junior clerk grades and (2) the library assistant grade with its analogous examinations for higher professional grades. The New York Public Library also distinguishes between clerical and professedly professional positions. The probable change will be to bring together into a more or less harmonious plan, the best of these experiments and to urge thru the American Library Association and its affiliated sections

and organizations the acceptance of definite standards of service in libraries. This will not mean arbitrary uniformity. It will, on the contrary, mean the establishment of a norm from which variation may be frequent and extensive. Nevertheless, association or combination for similar practice will be a great step in advance of our present condition, which in many cases is not association as much as aggregation or even conglomeration.

Whether this will lead quickly and surely to definite certification of librarians and standardization of library service is not for me to prophesy. Even if it should, there is no positive cause for alarm. There was more real freedom under the Confederation than the individual colonies enjoyed and more real freedom under the Union than under the Confederation. Library autonomy is not necessarily endangered by central library control. The camp library service has not lessened the opportunities for war service by individual libraries even tho it has meant the adoption of much standardized practice and the subordination of many individual schemes.

This is not a problem for this section to solve alone. More and more the training class must be strengthened to perform its proper function; the library school course must be strengthened and become more and more distinctive in its broader, non-local service. Extension work must do its part increasingly in bringing professional instruction to every person in library service.

But, beyond all this, there must be a demand from libraries for better service and for greater recognition of better service. Extension course, training class and library school will be non-essential industries unless their products are put to use. Nor can their products be satisfactory unless the instruction is based on definitely recognized needs clearly expressed in terms of positions in individual libraries. There are no warehouses in which library training agencies can store their products to be drawn on in small lots at uncertain periods, for their products are professionally perishable in storage.

Constructive suggestions as to subjects and methods of instruction are invaluable.

Positions are essential but one other element is necessary for satisfactory library service. Too many libraries have paraphrased a well-known motto so that it might read: "The best assistants for the most libraries at the least cost." Of great significance and encouragement is the attempt of practically every reporting library to raise the salaries of its staff members and even more cheering is the success of many of these attempts. Perhaps most cheering of all is the admission that the largest salary increases are still inadequate and the regret that such is the case. The library schools are encouraged to learn that their students have received considerably higher average salaries than ever before.

I offer no apology for introducing this note into this medley of comment. The time has passed when asceticism, particularly of the involuntary type, necessarily makes for holiness. The joy of work is not lessened by ability to live decently and to provide oneself with a fair share of the things which make for higher enjoyment of life. Society approves the attempt of the masses to live in better houses on better food and to have more time for recreation. It is deemed patriotic to pay higher taxes and provide higher wages for more people in more subsidized industries. It is admitted necessary to raise huge sums of money for smileage books, Y. M. C. A. huts, camp libraries, and similar agencies to preserve the morale of our men who are fighting for freedom. We librarians are not necessarily unpatriotic if we demand at least enough to maintain the standard of living we need for reasonable comfort. It has been said that the old New England conscience was determined by two fears: the fear of God and the fear of the poor-house. The first was responsible for much of the best in our national life but it may at least be questioned whether a smaller measure of the latter, some generations ago, would have been entirely without beneficent local results.

Let us not deceive ourselves because of the generous recognition accorded our war service. Our home bases need improvement. A letter from Portland, Oregon, quoted by permission, is in point:

"I think the discussion in your section should be the most important of the conference and I say that with all due respect and enthusiasm for the war activities, but libraries have reached the point where the salary question is a daily issue. We are most of us, if not all of us, facing one of two alternatives; either we must retrench, cut off some of our activities, or we must content ourselves with poorly paid, which means poorly prepared and poorly educated, assistants. I've wondered for many years how much longer we might expect college bred, cultured men and women to give their lives for the love of the work alone. In Portland, and I fancy our experience is not unique, we no longer can hold our best people unless there are other ties to offset the salary. The war and the high cost of living are hastening the crisis. What is to be done about it? How can the tax-paying public be convinced that the library laborer is worthy of his hire? A conversation in my office the other day was illuminating. The president of one of the large ship-building plants had stopped in to consult with me as to which one of my meager staff he should ask to organize his new library. He remarked that he would give her \$150 this first month and after that if she were not worth \$250 or so she would be worth nothing at all. He concluded his plea with: 'And Miss Isom, this demand of the business man for the trained librarian will have a tremendous influence upon library salaries.' The president of my board happened to be present, and in a few words he outlined the extent of the library's activities and then said: 'And now, Mr. B——, would you as a large taxpayer be willing to vote for the amount needed to pay these librarians a proper wage?' And Mr. B—— said hesitatingly, 'I don't know that I would.' There is the situation that we are confronting. We are more than ready to release our people for war service, to train them for government employment—training them for business houses is another story.

"What can be done? Every live public library—and most of us are alive—has made its impress upon the community life—upon the city life. We are needed, we are indispensable, we are educational institutions just as the schools are and yet, as I

said before, we are not recognized nor financed as the schools are recognized and financed. Think of the magnificent work that the public libraries are doing the country over, yet nearly every salary list is a scandal and deserves investigation by the social worker."

Sporadic action in widely separated libraries will accomplish little. It is not library spirit but public feeling which needs education. Unless library assistant, librarian, library trustee, and library association from Maine to California and from Minnesota to Texas work together in demanding substantial recognition of the value of library service, we shall accomplish little. If presented properly as a general movement there need be nothing unprofessional in any phase of the demand.

Fine words butter no parsnips and when even parsnips are beyond the reach of our purses and the fine words must be mostly self-inflicted or administered by sympathetic but equally impecunious colleagues, the paths to librarianship will not be badly crowded by high-grade, enthusiastic applicants. I should personally be sorry ever to see the spirit of sacrifice lessen in any degree among librarians, but I trust that librarians may increasingly have the opportunity to make direct, voluntary sacrifice instead of aiding involuntarily in the conservation of public funds.

The conclusions which it seems reasonable to reach therefore, are these: (1) The libraries of the country need trained help as never before and the need is likely to increase; (2) existing agencies whether school or training class seem essentially sound in theory and to need adjustment rather than reconstruction; (3) these adjustments can be fully effective only when the extension course, the training class, the library school, the librarians, and the appointing officers of libraries work together in essential harmony; (4) it will be useless to plan training without having some one to train and there will not be enough persons to train unless enough salary can be offered to attract competent men and women from other lines which, to an outside observer, seem to give equal chances of service with more than an equal chance to live comfortably.

THE GOVERNMENT DIRECTORY IN THE SERVICE BUREAU AT WASHINGTON

BY EMILY A. SPILMAN, LL. M., *Department of Justice Library*

ON Mar. 19, 1918, there was created by Executive Order, under the direction of the Committee on Public Information, a Service Bureau, the purpose of which is to make available information as to the function, location and officials of all government agencies.

For a long time there has existed a need for some centralized bureau to act as a "clearing house" for inquiries coming to the executive departments about government work, and about many other things with which the government has no connection whatever. Efforts have been made in many bureaus and independent government establishments to meet this need by information divisions. These divisions, however, lacked authority to procure from departments other than their own, the facts requisite to make them of more than limited value. Such an information service, backed by presidential authority became a necessary "war service" to save the time of important persons having business with the government—also to save the time of government officials who were subject to constant interruption, by telephone and personal interview, about matters not within their jurisdiction.

F. W. McReynolds (professor of finance at Dartmouth College) was appointed director of this new work, and upon him devolved the organizing of the bureau to meet the specified requirements. To Dr. A. J. Klein, assistant to the director, was assigned the duty of securing the material from which, later, I was asked to build the Government Directory.

COLLECTING THE MATERIAL

Interest in the enterprise was stimulated by personal interviews with officials of departments, bureaus, etc., so that they were willing to supply upon forms furnished them, the data for compiling this great directory. This visiting was in itself a large undertaking, but resulted in the ac-

quisition of many valuable bits of knowledge picked up by Dr. Klein and Mr. Hackett in the course of enthusiastic conversations with those in charge, about the work directly under their supervision—information that would not have been otherwise obtainable. Just how to use the material when collected was the next important problem to be solved.

In the Executive Order which created the Service Bureau, the executive departments were asked to co-operate, and to assign to the Service Bureau such persons as should be necessary to carry on the work, thus providing for a highly trained force. At the request of the director, the Department of Justice detailed me to take charge of the compilation of the Government Directory.

It seemed rather a staggering proposition, especially when I found that a limit of thirty days had been allowed to accomplish the compiling. There was no precedent; nothing like it had ever been attempted, so a plan had to be formulated and a method of work; the number of workers needed, had to be decided upon; and, the best way of utilizing the material for the service to be rendered. A "picked force" of twelve catalogers was selected, and the director prevailed upon the departments to let us have most of those asked for. The cataloger of the Institute for Government Research (not a government bureau) volunteered her services. The War Department supplied the typists, and good ones, so we had everything in our favor as far as the working force was concerned.

I reported for duty at the Service Bureau on the 2d of April. The first catalogers were to report the next day, so the most vital need (after a plan for the directory) was some set of instructions to help them prepare the copy for the typists. These rules were made and mimeographed ready for the first cataloger who arrived.

SCOPE OF THE DIRECTORY

The point kept in mind in planning the scope of this directory, was that it must enable the Service Bureau to answer questions from any of the following stand-points:

- (1) What are the powers and duties of a certain bureau?
- (2) To what department does a given bureau belong? Where is it located?
- (3) Who has charge of a given department? Where is his office? Can he be reached by telephone?
- (4) Where would a given individual be found? Is a given person in charge of a given division?
- (5) Where would one apply for information on a given subject?

To make it possible to answer such questions from the directory, it must contain the full organization of the government; each department with its subordinate bureaus, divisions, sections, and offices must be represented by separate entry, giving in each instance the duties and powers of the office, the person charged with their execution, his telephone and branch number, and the location of his office. It must include all persons in charge of departments, bureaus, etc., and also all other persons having charge of particular work, if such persons are authorized to answer questions about matters under their control, and if inquiries about the work should be referred for their attention. It must contain a subject index, which would be a "key" to the functions of the government.

DIFFICULTIES TO BE OVERCOME

How to avoid repeating on each card, the department and the included bureaus and divisions, was an obstacle which seemed insurmountable. The position of the particular office in the whole scheme had to be shown, or the entry was valueless. In a printed directory or on a "visible index" this inclusion could be shown by indentation, but in a card record, every card must be complete in itself, and yet admit of being fitted in to form part of a larger plan. This repetition had to be cut out, but how? It seemed to me that there should be nothing in the entry, except the information for

which one would naturally look in that especial place. For instance, an entry like "Information Section" means nothing standing without its including offices, but an entry reading "Information Section, Air Division, Signal Corps, War Department" is decidedly clumsy, and to the searcher is rather annoying than otherwise. I decided that the cards could be arranged like a shelf-list, but a shelf-list has the classification mark to help in filing—then my bright idea arrived! Why not use a system of abbreviations, just as a call mark would be used on a catalog card? This was found practical and adopted. We call this abbreviation the "Identification mark" and it is used in the upper left corner of every card. An entry for the "Information Section" given above would appear like this:

WAR Signal	Information Section
Air .. Inform	Function: Collection and distribution of aeronautical material.
	In charge: (Name of officer) 635 F St.; M2570, Br627
	Note:

This is the form that was adopted for the main (or organization) card. The word "Function:" is dropped one space to make it stand out from the heading, followed by a brief statement of the work with which the office is charged. In writing the function the second line is always started exactly under the first word of the statement and the third line again brought out to the first indentation. If there is a note, it is dropped below the name of the chief, address and telephone number, and every line except the *second* line of the function and the *address of the chief*, is started at the same indentation. The identification mark comes in the upper left corner of the card and is out of the way unless wanted. This decision as to style was only reached after trying out many forms, and the final form of the card is the result of the interest shown by the catalogers in helping to make the directory a success. The indentation was chosen as being as clear as the ordinary spacing used on a catalog card, and to make

the work of typing less complicated. For the same reason we eliminated the use of red ink and all "cap" headings. The only "all caps" used were in the identification mark to denote an executive department. Abbreviations of independent bureaus or commissions were written with just the initial letters capitalized. Index entries were traced on the back of the organization card. Of course many difficulties arose each day and like the dragon in the path, had to be met and vanquished. Our abbreviations must be made according to some definite system, and by one person—it took the whole time of one cataloger. We found that seven spaces was as much as we could allow for an abbreviation on a single line—this caused us much agony of mind. Then when there were a number of abbreviations in one "mark" we must show each one definitely. The department stands at the top of the card in "all caps"; under it is the largest including bureau *underlined* to show that it is an alphabetic filing point under the department; under this comes the division which reports to the main bureau, separated from the next less important office by double dots.

Take as an example the card already given. Someone comes in and asks if there is any place where information about aeronautical material can be found. We look in our index under "Aeronautics" and find under this heading "Aeronautical material, collection and distribution," below, the name of the man in charge, address, telephone, etc. In the corner we read, beginning at the bottom abbreviation, "Information, Air Division, Signal Corps, War Department." If for any reason the main card should need to be consulted, we turn to the organization file, and find "War" on a *center blue guide*. Back of this in alphabetical arrangement on a *side blue guide* will be found the Signal Corps; back of the Signal Corps guide are alphabetically arranged, on third buff guides, all the offices reporting directly to the Signal Corps. Here will be found the Air Division. Offices reporting to the Air Division are in alphabetical arrangement shown by *fifth buff guides* and here Information Section would be placed.

ARRANGEMENT OF DIRECTORY

In the organization file we have a main alphabet composed of the executive departments, and all independent commissions and establishments of the government. This alphabet is on *center blue guides* (thirds), the center guides being used entirely for the main alphabet. Back of each *center blue guide* is a sub-alphabet composed of all bureaus, divisions, and offices reporting directly to the department indicated on *side blue guides*. Back of these *side guides* is an alphabetical arrangement of the offices reporting to the particular bureau or division which it follows. This alphabet is on *buff guides* (thirds). If these offices are so inconsiderate as to branch out on their own account, we show, back of the buff "thirds," the sections on fifth buff guides, again in alphabetic arrangement. This sounds very complicated, but in reality is easy to use, and clear, when the scheme is once grasped. It *works*—that is the main thing. When more detailed information is needed, the organization card can be turned to, from any other entry in the directory, by use of the identification mark. The directory is now arranged in three sections, the organization file, the personal file, and the subject index. It contains approximately 40,000 cards.

THE METHOD OF WORK

The plan as a whole once in mind, the abbreviations were the first thing to be decided, and one of the catalogers helped me work out from the Government Author Headings issued by the Superintendent of Documents Office, an outline of the main bureaus, etc. The material from which the directory was to be made was collected in folders, each folder containing one bureau, etc., and each office reporting on a separate sheet. These sheets must be handled by the cataloger, carefully read, and the necessary information briefed for entry on the card. Every card to be made, including personal cards, had to be indicated, and indicated in such a way that the typists could work out the form of the various kinds of entries from the slip given them, with the aid of the sample cards already in their possession. Each new sub-

ject assigned for the index was written on a small slip for filing, and turned over to the person in charge. In this way it was possible to maintain some degree of uniformity in entry. The abbreviations, too, as made, were copied on cards and filed by abbreviation to keep them uniform.

The plan in the beginning was to have each cataloger revise the typewritten cards for her own work. This interfered with the preparation of work ahead of the copyists, and one cataloger was chosen to do the revising. I had only one day's start of the catalogers, and they had only two days' start of the typists. Every problem which was presented to me by the catalogers for solution, was as new to me as it was to them—each difficulty with the form of the cards and the amount of information to be included, etc., etc., had to be decided at once, and I had not time to "think out" each and every detail. It was a time for action, not deliberation, and I believe every person detailed to work on the directory made it a matter of personal pride to do the "best work" and the "most work," and to co-operate in every way to make the directory when finally assembled, a great success.

We moved into new quarters after the first few days of work, only to discover when a week of rain set in, that these same "looked forward to" new quarters were not "water tight." More moves for workers, some of whom were obliged to stay away because of sickness. The amount of work still to be done loomed larger and larger—the thirty days allotted were passing all too swiftly! However, by the first of May, in spite of all the various disadvantages contended with, every bit of information that had been provided by the departments, etc., had been handled by the catalogers and was in process of being typed. The cards already finished were being assembled, and the directory was an accomplished fact. The delay in getting information was due to changes in the organization constantly going on in some of the departments because of pressure of war work. Changes in location of offices and telephone numbers after the cards were filed, added to our perplexities. Some divisions and

independent establishments were practically cataloged three or four times.

By the middle of May all the original material had been received, cataloged and assembled in the files, and the directory was in constant use. It is not perfect, but is moving towards perfection daily. At a time like this the changes to be made in a record of this kind, are a serious drain upon the time and energies of those in charge of the work. It takes the full time of five or six people to keep up with them. These changes must be made as quickly as possible, else the usefulness of the directory is materially lessened.

One word about the subject index, before I bring this to an end. The index entry is brief. A subject word is used on the top line of the card followed by a colon, and below, indented three spaces, is the explanatory information, and only so much as is necessary to show from what angle the particular office handles the subject matter. Navigation is handled by the Navy Department and by the Department of Commerce. It follows that each must have control of vessels, but so has the Director General of Railroads. The "index entry" shows which class of vessel is controlled by each department, and where the difference in the control lies. Fuel is another subject handled by at least six separate offices from as many angles. One office may make contracts, while another controls material when bought. The information contained in the directory as it was first compiled was absolutely limited by what was given on the sheets furnished us by the bureau or division listed; and in some instances where no information was forthcoming, by what could be gleaned from the Congressional Directory. In cases where the information seems inadequate, it is not the fault of those who made the entries.

Without the cordial help and encouragement given by all those associated with me in the work on the directory, it would have been impossible of accomplishment. The success of the work is due equally to each and every one who had any part in the enterprise. Especial thanks are tendered in behalf of my co-workers and myself, to

the director, whose persuasive powers brought from the Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Education, War Department, Department of Justice and Library of Congress, the catalogers to compile the directory, and from the War Department, the typists (and good ones) to write the cards; to the assistant director, whose hard task it was to extract information from places loath to give it up, and who was patient and forbearing under the strain of sheafs of questions turned in to him each day about people and things, which must be straightened out for the entries; and to the employes of the Service Bureau who were all courteous and helpful. The confidence expressed by those in charge, in the ultimate outcome of the undertaking as I had planned it, carried me over many hours of discouragement, and went a long way to "make the dream come true."

STATISTICS OF WOMEN IN LIBRARY WORK

In an article entitled "A census of college women" by Mary Van Kleeck,* there is a collection of statistics of much interest to women in library work. The author states the origin of these statistics as follows: "The year following the beginning of the European War, a census of college women was undertaken by the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, in co-operation with eight colleges for women, Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith, Vassar, Wellesley, and Wells, and one co-educational university, Cornell."

Of those reporting when this census was taken 5027 were teaching; 2175 were in "other occupations." In "other occupations," social service leads in numbers with 471, library work second with 293, and business third with 260.

A statement of "total earnings during the past year" was asked for. For the 4074 women reporting their earnings for a year the median income was \$1013, half receiving less and half more. Of the whole group, 3034 were teachers, and 1040 were in other occupations. The median earnings

for teachers were \$995, and for those in other occupations \$1065.

From the table of annual earnings are quoted the figures covering library work and the occupations with which it is most frequently compared, teaching, social service, and business. The numbers have been reduced to percentages for this table.

Earnings.	Per cent of Teachers Receiving.	Per cent of Social Workers Receiving.	Per cent of Librarians Receiving.	Per cent of Business Women Receiving.
Less than \$700	17.1	10.8	14.74	13.4
\$700-\$1000	33.3	26.1	37.8	34.8
\$1000-\$1200	17	19.7	23	12.3
\$1200-\$1500	14.6	20.5	11.5	24.7
\$1500-\$2000	8.5	15.6	10.89	7.8
\$2000-\$2500	3.2	5.2	1.2	2.2
\$2500 and over	5.9	1.8	.06	4.49

The medium earnings in each group were: teaching, \$995; social service, \$1132; library work, \$980; business, \$1027.

It is seen that library work has the lowest median earnings in these four groups. For salaries below \$2000 library work offers slightly better opportunities than teaching, but for the higher salaries the opportunities are considerably better in teaching. In regard to advanced and professional training after graduation, 39 of the 293 librarians reporting, or 13.3 per cent had taken graduate courses; 162, or 55.3 per cent had had professional training. Of the teachers, 2397, or 30.5 per cent of those reporting had taken graduate courses; 706, or 9 per cent had had professional training. These figures refer to graduate professional training, hence the low percentage of teachers reporting, since most teachers receive professional (pedagogical) training in their undergraduate courses.

The larger per cent of teachers having graduate work, 30.5 per cent compared with 13.3 per cent of librarians, may account in part for the larger per cent of teachers receiving the higher salaries.

In the comparison of salaries it should also be remembered that teachers usually work nine or ten months of the year compared with the librarian's eleven or twelve months.

MRS. J. T. JENNINGS,
St. Paul Public Library.

*A census of college women. Mary Van Kleeck. *Journal of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae*, v. 17, May, 1918. p. 557-591.

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE



Plans for the United War Work Campaign

THE United War Work Campaign is to be a real united campaign. As was announced last month, the Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, War Camp Community Service, and American Library Association had agreed to join in a common campaign for funds to continue their work, the week of Nov. 11. The three other similar civilian organizations—National Catholic War Council, Jewish Welfare Board, and Salvation Army—were planning a joint campaign in January. On Sept. 5, at the request of President Wilson, the two groups agreed to unite in one monster campaign the week of Nov. 11. President Wilson's letter to Raymond B. Fosdick, chairman of the War and Navy Department Commissions on Training Camp Activities, in which the merger was requested, was as follows:

*The White House,
Washington, Sept. 3, 1918.*

My dear Mr. Fosdick:

May I not call your attention to a matter which has been recently engaging my thought not a little?

The War Department has recognized the Young Men's Christian Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the National Catholic War Council, the Jewish Welfare Board, the War Camp Community Service, the American Library Association, and the Salvation Army as accepted instrumentalities through which the men in the ranks are to be assisted in many essential matters of recreation and morale.

It was evident from the first, and has become increasingly evident, that the services rendered by these agencies to our army and to our allies are especially one and all of a kind and must of necessity, if well rendered, be rendered in the closest co-operation. It is my judgment, therefore, that we shall secure the best results in the matter of the support of these agencies, if these seven societies will unite their forthcoming appeals for funds, in order that the spirit of the country in this matter may be expressed without distinction of race or religious opinion in support of what is in reality a common service.

This point of view is sustained by the necessity, which the war has forced upon us, of limiting our appeals for funds in such a way that two or three comprehensive campaigns shall take the place of a series of independent calls upon the generosity of the country.

Will you not, therefore, as Chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, be good enough to request the societies in question to combine their approaching appeals for funds in a single campaign, preferably during the week of Nov. 11, so that in their solicitation of funds as well as in their work in the field, they may act in as complete co-operation and fellowship as possible?

In inviting these organizations to give this new evidence of their patriotic co-operation, I wish it distinctly understood that their compliance with this request will not in any sense imply the surrender on the part of any of them of its distinctive character and autonomy, because I fully recognize the fact that each of them has its own traditions, principles, and relationships which it properly prizes and which, if preserved and strengthened, make possible the largest service.

At the same time, I would be obliged if you

would convey to them from me a very warm expression of the Government's appreciation of the splendid service they have rendered in ministering to the troops at home and overseas in their leisure time. Through their agencies the moral and spiritual resources of the nation have been mobilized behind our forces and used in the finest way, and they are contributing directly and effectively to the winning of the war.

It has been gratifying to find such a fine spirit of co-operation among all the leaders of the organizations I have mentioned. This spirit, and the patriotism of all the members and friends of these agencies, give me confidence to believe that the united war work campaign will be crowned with abundant success.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.

The total amount to be worked for now is \$170,500,000, the largest ever asked in any single appeal. Its allotment, based on carefully considered budgets submitted by the various organizations, will be as follows:

Young Men's Christian Association...	\$100,000,000
Young Women's Christian Association	15,000,000
National Catholic War Council, (including the work of the Knights of Columbus and special war activities for women)	30,000,000
Jewish Welfare Board	3,500,000
American Library Association	3,500,000
War Camp Community Service	15,000,000
Salvation Army	3,500,000
Total	\$170,500,000

The surplus—of course there will be a surplus!—will be divided *pro rata* on this same basis.

The general plan of organization remains the same for the enlarged campaign. Plans and programs already adopted were accepted without reserve by the new elements brought into the larger combination. The committee of seven, for shaping and deciding policies, has been expanded into a committee of eleven, consisting of two representatives each from the Y. M. C. A. and the National Catholic War Council, one from each of the other five organizations, the national treasurer and the director of United War Work Campaign for New York City. The national executive committee of 20 has been expanded into a national executive committee of 35, consisting of five representatives from each organization.

Dr. John R. Mott is the chairman of the committee of eleven and the director

general of United War Work Campaign; Cleveland H. Dodge is national treasurer, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr., director for New York City. Emma V. Baldwin, secretary of the A. L. A. campaign fund committee, has been chosen secretary of both the joint committee and of the executive committee.

Under the direction of Dr. Mott and a cabinet composed of campaign directors and managers of the other organizations, and such others as may be drawn into the work, steps are now being taken to build, upon the foundations already laid, completely unified United War Work Campaign committees for the military departments of the country, the states within those departments, districts and counties within the states, and cities and localities within the districts and counties. It is important to remember that while there will be no merging of identity in the expenditure of the money collected during the week of the drive, library workers are expected to unite their efforts with the six other organizations in its solicitation.

To understand exactly the relation of the individual library worker to the present situation of a combined instead of an individual appeal for funds, it is necessary to visualize two distinct campaigns:

First, the United War Work Campaign, a campaign of *one week only* (Nov. 11-18), in which the identities of the seven organizations are to be merged and lost sight of in the single interest. This is a merger for the money-raising campaign, and for that purpose alone.

Second, the campaign of education, thru various forms and mediums of publicity, for Library War Service. This is a *continuing* campaign. It has a direct bearing on United War Work Campaign in that the more information the public has about the war work of each and every one of the organizations that have combined in the United War Work Campaign, the more readily the public will respond to the appeal for funds with which to support the work of all.

In order to help inform people about the service that the American Library Association is rendering, duplicate sets of ten

panels, each 30 x 40 inches, showing photographs of camp libraries, hospital libraries, dispatch offices, reading rooms on ships and in overseas huts, and printed captions of description, have been prepared for exhibition by public libraries and library associations, at state fairs and county fairs, at meetings of various kinds, wherever a large group of people is gathered. They are suitable for exhibition in libraries, in store windows, in Chamber of Commerce auditoriums, in theater lobbies, in railroad depots, in interurban waiting rooms, and at meetings of all kinds. These can be secured from headquarters in Washington. Other Library War Service publicity of an educational nature but carrying no appeal for funds, is also under way.

For the purpose of stimulating public interest to the point where it will respond readily to the appeal for funds there has been formed a national publicity committee of the United War Work Campaign. In order to avoid duplication of effort and undue pressure upon the newspaper press of the country, the individual publicity efforts of the seven organizations will, to a considerable extent, be merged in the work of this committee.

Publicity items in which the combination will be complete, and which have already been decided on, include the following:

1.—Fourteen thousand United War Work Campaign posters in eight colors, 24 sheets (13 $\frac{1}{3}$ x 20 feet) covering every billboard in America that will carry a poster this size.

2.—One million United War Work Campaign posters, half-sheet (20 x 30 inches) in three colors.

3.—Forty million United War Work Campaign window flags, for display in houses whose residents have subscribed to the fund.

4.—Fifty million United War Work Campaign buttons, in two colors.

5.—One million United War Work Campaign "stickers" in two colors for posting on automobile windshields.

6.—Seventy thousand United War Work Campaign street car cards.

7.—Twelve thousand United War Work

Campaign posters (36 x 56 inches) for use on sides of express wagons.

8.—Two hundred and fifty thousand copies of a combined book, carrying the financial statements of all seven organizations.

9.—One hundred million eight-page booklets telling the combined story of the general war work of the seven organizations participating in United War Work Campaign.

10.—Combined advertisements, full page, in a long list of November magazines (this thru the co-operation of the Division of Advertising, United States Committee on Public Information).

The United War Work Campaign publicity committee also has in preparation copy for a large variety of newspaper advertisements. This will be available for the use of local campaign committees. The cost of publication in local newspapers is to be underwritten by local merchants and others at the solicitation of local committees, as was done in the Red Cross and Liberty Loan drives.

In addition to these combined publicity efforts there will be contributed by the seven organizations for direct United War Work Campaign purposes about eight million posters, fifteen million booklets and thirty million leaflets on their respective lines of service. These will be apportioned among the different localities in the same proportions as posters, buttons, window cards, etc., and all will be shipped together to the local committees for posting and distribution at the beginning of and during the campaign.

For the purposes of some of the combined publicity for United War Work Campaign it was found necessary to adopt an emblem that could be used in connection with the emblems of the other organizations participating. The design reproduced at the head of this section is the one adopted for this purpose. When printed in colors the outer circle will be a solid band of blue and the initials will be printed in blue across the white pages of the open book, with the rest of the design in red. This will also be used as insignia on camp librarians' uniforms and on camp library buildings.

REGIONAL CONFERENCES

The regional conferences held during September preparatory to the nation-wide campaigns were an unqualified success in every section except New York City. Librarians in the district centering here will have to wake up and work much harder if they do not wish to be outdistanced by the other sections of the country. Dr. Frank P. Hill, chairman of the finance committee

for the second war fund, and Carl H. Milam, assistant to the director of Library War Service, went to the Coast and spoke at the meetings in Seattle and San Francisco, Mr. Milam telling of the work accomplished during the past year and Dr. Hill outlining the plans for the future. The other cities were visited by Wickes Wamboldt, national campaign director of the A. L. A., and Dr. M. L. Raney, director of overseas service.

News from the Camps

PELHAM BAY BUILDING OPENED

The new library building at Pelham Bay, where Blanche Galloway has the unique distinction of being the only woman in charge of a camp library, was opened Sept. 18 with special exercises. Speakers of note were present, and moving pictures were taken of the festivities.

MORE GIFT BOOKS ARE NEEDED

In an effort to secure more donations of new books for use in Library War Service, a letter has been sent from headquarters to the literary and review editors of newspapers and magazines asking the contribution of review copies of books for use in this manner. The giving of suitable books should be encouraged in every way that will not interfere with the success of the big campaign of the fall. In many cases it has been found that the public assumed that the special book campaign last spring closed because no more books were wanted. Be sure this is not misunderstood in *your* library.

SUPERVISORS FOR SMALL CAMPS WANTED

Closer supervision of the many small camp, station, hospital and training school libraries is being planned at headquarters, and a number of librarians of city libraries are being asked to act as supervisors in their vicinity. Formal letters of appointment, together with letters of introduction to the commanding officers and suitable insignia will be sent to these librarians, together with a "Small camp library handbook" which will explain what is expected of a supervising librarian.

EXEMPTION FOR LIBRARY WAR SERVICE

It has been decided by General Crowder that exemption requests for men employed in the work of the organizations affiliated with the Commission on Training Camp Activities, will be honored by draft boards, and useful and necessary men can now remain without embarrassment in their service. The War Department has stated that it will be glad to recommend for passports for foreign service the names of all men having the approval of their respective organizations.

ADDITION TO HONOR ROLL

N. L. Goodrich, librarian of Dartmouth College, holds a captain's commission in the Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, Washington. At present he is detailed to the map room of the office of the Chief of Staff, for map posting and geographical information.

BOOKS TO BE REMOVED FROM CAMP LIBRARIES

The War Department has requested the removal from camp libraries of the titles listed below.

- Balch, E. G. Approaches to the peace settlement. B. W. Huebsch.
- Berkman, Alexander. Prison memories of an anarchist. Mother Earth Pub. Co.
- Burgess, John W. America's relation to the great war. McClurg.
- Burgess, John W. European war of 1914. McClurg.
- Carson, Capshaw. Witness testifies. Carson Bros. Pub. Co.
- Daniells, Arthur G. World in perplexity. Review, and Herald Pub. Co.
- Daniells, Arthur G. World war. Review, and Herald Pub. Co.

- Granger, A. H. England's world empire. Open Court Pub. Co.
- Harris, Frank, England or Germany. Wilmarth Press.
- Hedin, Sven. With the German armies in the West. Lane.
- Henderson, E. F. Germany's fighting machine. Bobbs-Merrill.
- Howe, Frederic C. Why war? Scribner.
- Hugins, Roland. Germany misjudged. Open Court.
- Jones, Rufus M. A more excellent way. Assoc. Press.
- Leake, W. S. How to protect our soldiers. Publisher—the author.
- Lincoln, I. T. T. Revelations of an international spy. McBride.
- McAuley, M. E. Germany in war time. Open Court.
- McGuire, Jas. K. What could Germany do for Ireland? Wolfe Tone Co.
- Muecke, H. von. Emden. Ritter & Co.
- Munsterberg, H. The war and America.
- Reventlow, Ernst von, Vampire of the continent. Jackson Press.
- Schrader, F. F. German-American handbook. Publisher—the author.
- Skinneider, Margaret, Doing my bit for Ireland. Century Co.
- Thomas, M. M., and others. Conquest of war. Fellowship Press.
- Viereck, G. S. Songs of Armageddon. Mitchell Kennerley.
- (Anonymous). World's crisis in the light of prophecy. Review of Reviews.
- An earlier list included these titles:
- Barbusse, Under fire.
- Bierce, Ambrose. Can such things be?
- Bierce, Ambrose. In the midst of life.
- Century Company, pub. America after the war.
- Chesterton, Gilbert K. Utopia of usurers.
- Connolly, Nora. The unbroken tradition.
- Ewers, Dr. Hans Heinz. Let the rulers beware.
- Ewers, Dr. Hans Heinz. The vampire.
- Freitag-Loringhoven, Deductions from the World War.
- Glass, Mrs. Charles Wilder. Her invisible spirit mate.
- Grashoff, R. Tragedy of Belgium.
- Huebsch, B. W., pub. A German deserter's war experience.
- Latzko, Andreas. Men in war.
- Souiny-Seydlitz, Baroness. Russia of yesterday and tomorrow.
- Trotzky, Bolsheviki and world peace.

RECENT ASSIGNMENTS TO LIBRARY WAR SERVICE

Large Camp Libraries

- Camp Beaugard, Alexandria, La.....Louise Singley, hospital librarian.
- Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Tex.....George B. Manhart, acting librarian (transferred from Camp Travis).
- Camp Cody, Deming, N. Mex.....Mervyn J. Neuburg, assistant.
- Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass.....James A. Lowell, assistant.
- Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.....D. N. Handy, librarian.
James M. Johnston, assistant.
Jacob G. Le Van, assistant.
Alan F. English, assistant (transferred from Camp Wadsworth).
- Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Ia.....Marilla Waite Freeman, hospital librarian.
- Camp Doniphan, Fort Sill, Okla.....Blanche V. Watts, hospital librarian.
William B. Hunt, assistant.
William K. Porter, assistant.
- Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.....Reginald A. Brewer, assistant.
- Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.....Earl N. Manchester, librarian.
- Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C.....C. M. Baker, librarian (transferred from Camp Jackson).
- Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.....Wm. A. Walsh, librarian (transferred from Camp Lee).
- Camp Humphreys, Va.....William E. Langdon, assistant.
- Camp Kearny, Linda Vista, Cal.....Angeline Marlow, assistant.
- Camp Lewis, American Lake, Wash.....William Rebec, hospital library assistant.
- Camp Logan, Houston, Tex.....Lincoln Doty Brown, assistant.
Mary Lena Megee, assistant.
- Camp Meade, Admiral, Md.....Herman H. B. Meyer, librarian.
Frances E. Bowman, hospital librarian.
- Camp Mills, Mineola, L. I., N. Y.....George G. Champlin, librarian (transferred from Camp Upton).
William A. Bedell, assistant.
Isabel Du Bois, assistant.
- Pelham Bay Naval Training Station, Pelham Bay Park, N. Y.....Mabel H. Brooks, assistant.

Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C.....	Mary E. Martin, assistant.
Camp Shelby, Hattiesburg, Miss.....	Mrs. R. S. Martin, assistant.
Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio.....	J. C. Austin, assistant.
	Mrs. Ethel A. Washburn, assistant.
Camp Travis, San Antonio, Tex.....	Robert S. Fullerton, assistant.
	Paul B. Teeter, assistant.
	Cornelia Johnson, assistant.
Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I., N. Y.....	Galen W. Hill, assistant.
Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C.....	Earl G. Swem, librarian.
	Henry H. Harwood, assistant (transferred from Camp Jackson).

Other Points of Service

Ft. McPherson, Ga.....	Lucy D. Waterman, hospital librarian.
Mexican Border Service, El Paso District...	Cornelia Marvin, librarian.
Philippine Islands	Mary Polk, A. L. A. representative.
San Pedro Harbor, California.....	William E. Blaikie, library organizer.
U. S. General Hospital No. 16, New Haven, Conn.	Elizabeth P. Daniell, hospital librarian.
Walter Reed, U. S. Army General Hospital, Takoma Park, D. C.....	Clara W. Herbert, hospital librarian.

Dispatch Offices

Newport News, Va.....	Harold T. Dougherty, agent.
	Harriet E. Leitch, assistant.

Overseas

Paris, France	Mary J. Booth, assistant.
	Elizabeth Potter, assistant.
	Mrs. Frederick Palmer, assistant.

Field Representatives

E. Kathleen Jones, librarian of McLean Hospital, Waverley, Mass., has been appointed field representative in the hospital service.
 Samuel H. Ranck, librarian Public Library, Grand Rapids, Mich., is serving as a field representative.

Headquarters

Emma Felsenthal, for several years past instructor in the University of Illinois Library School, is assisting in book selection.
 Genevieve Clark White, of Lockhart, Ala., graduate of the Atlanta Library School, is assisting in book selection.

Libraries and Food Conservation

During the year just past the emphasis of the Food Administration has been put on the need of saving food for the immediate relief of our Allies in the face of an enormous food shortage. Now, with larger harvests being gathered in every corner of the country, the emphasis is shifted and all energies must be bent to the creation of food reserves. The need for the closest kind of economy still exists, but the appeal to be made is less dramatic in its nature than was the case a year ago.

In the schools the Food Administration plans to link its work with various courses. The drawing classes will once more be encouraged to design posters; domestic science classes will plan menus and prepare dishes

that will make best use of substitute foods; the English classes will use food conservation topics for essay themes; and the classes in commercial and physical geography will study food products as items of importing and exporting interest. In all of these plans the school and public libraries can give valuable help.

WHAT THE CHILDREN CAN DO

In a very interesting letter Marian M. Pierce, children's librarian of the Public Library in Flint, Mich., gives an account of what the children in Flint have done in connection with the library. She writes:

Last January, we formed a Hoover Club, with the idea of saving wheat, sugar and meat for Uncle Sam. Each child who desires

to join is given a card upon which his name is written. A duplicate card is kept on file at the Library. There are two clubs which meet each week—one for older children meeting on Wednesday afternoons, and one for younger children meeting on Saturday mornings. Each member brings a record of the number of spoonful of sugar he saves each week; of the meatless and wheatless meals which he has eaten. For three meatless or wheatless meals, he receives a gold star. For saving two spoonful of sugar, he is entitled to a star. After the member receives five stars, he gets an American flag. Twenty flags entitle him to a U. S. Food Administration emblem. Many of the children have won several emblems. They have an organized club, with officers for each separate club.

At present the emblem winners are rehearsing for a food play, "Uncle Sam's little food folks," which we hope to present in the early fall.

In May, we had a very successful street parade, with three bands, food saving floats and long lines of children carrying food-saving banners made and designed by the club members. Fifteen of the children wore costumes representing fruits and vegetable substitutes.

The Nelson Motion Picture Company in Detroit featured the parade, together with a play, bringing out the characteristic aims of the club organization, in a reel called "Waste not, want not. The story of the Flint Hoover Club."

Parents constantly tell us how careful the children are in their patriotism for this cause.

FOOD CONSERVATION EXHIBITS

The Public Library, Olympia, Wash., had charge of a display of food books made in a local grocer's window. The figure of Joan of Arc, bearing the flag, copied from the Food Conservation poster, made a pretty background for the display of books. Samples of food, made from the substitutes of flour, were supplied by members of the domestic economy class of the High School. Decorations were furnished by the grocer.

Similar co-operation was developed in Macon, Mo., where a grocer furnished window space and samples of the eight substitutes, rice flour, corn flour, barley flour, tapioca flour, soy-bean flour, cotton seed meal shorts and rye flour. In each case the source of the flour was displayed beside it, *e. g.*, rice and rice flour, soy-beans and the flour. The domestic science class of the high school displayed bread, muffins,

cake and cookies, demonstrating the use of each substitute with a copy of the recipe used.

An excellent library exhibition was arranged recently at Milton, Mass., by Dr. Harris Kennedy. The material used consisted of Food Administration posters and bulletins, with publications of the United States Department of Agriculture, Fuel Administration, Bureau of Fisheries, and State Experiment Stations, and publications issued by food manufacturers. This material was grouped on boards under such headings as "Better farming and more hogs," "Increased production and wiser use of the dairy products," "Increase in sheep raising," "Conservation of fuel," and the like. Special attention was paid to home-grown products, with canned, preserved, pickled and dried foods put up by Milton housewives. There was also a very comprehensive exhibit of wheat, butter and lard substitutes, protein foods such as beans, cheese, fish and nuts, and a group of vegetables and fruits selected to show substitute sources of sugar, ranging from squash, beets, carrots, onions, sweet potatoes and parsnips, containing four to ten per cent of sugar, to products with ten to twenty per cent or more, such as grapes, oranges, apples, bananas, figs, prunes, and the like, as well as corn syrup, maple syrup, light and dark molasses and honey. Good use was made of toy animals to visualize subjects like the community piggery, the saving of calves, the licensing of dogs to protect sheep, the growing of poultry in back yards and so forth.

In the Public Library at Pomona, Calif., an elaborate food conservation exhibit was held at the library. There has been a large circulation of recipes, Spanish translations being made for distribution among the Spanish population of the city. A Roll of Honor for wheat conservers is also kept.

At the meeting of the Old Colony Library Club at Pembroke, Mass., a little booklet of "War-time recipes" compiled by the club and printed thru the personal interest of some of the members, was distributed to all present.

WHERE there is no vision, the people perish.—KING SOLOMON.

WILLIAM HOWARD BRETT

WILLIAM HOWARD BRETT, dearly beloved by old and young in the library profession, was killed by a motor truck on the night of Aug. 24. He had gone out from the Cleveland Public Library in company with Miss Eastman, the assistant librarian, and was waiting in the so-called safety zone for the surface car which was to take him home, when the truck, in charge of a drunken driver, bore down upon him and hurled him against a tree. He never regained consciousness, and died an hour later.

All Mr. Brett's career was passed in Cleveland. In his youth he was connected with a local bookstore, and in 1884 his mastery of book craft won him recognition from the board of library trustees and he was appointed librarian of the Cleveland Public Library. If he had lived till Sept. 1, he would have completed thirty-four years in the one position, and it is as Cleveland librarian that he will be best remembered by his host of friends. John G. White, the president of the board, was also president of the board which appointed him, and the two men were close friends during all their years of work together.

Under their continued interest, the library grew from the 45,905 volumes it contained when Mr. Brett took charge, to a collection of over 650,000, while the circulation increased from 198,200 to over 3,400,000. Tribute to the efficiency of the Cleveland system, so largely developed by Mr. Brett, has been repeatedly paid by both librarians and public, and his finest monument will be the great institution so splendidly organized and so ably administered for the service of a great cosmopolitan community.

Mr. Brett was born in Braceville, O., July 1, 1846. He was a student in the medical department of the University of Michigan in 1868-9 and in Western Reserve in 1874-5. In 1894 Hiram College bestowed upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. On May 1, 1879, he was married to Alice L. Allen, of Cleveland, who with three sons and a daughter, survives him.

In addition to his work as head of the Public Library, he has been dean of the Library School of Western Reserve since 1903. He served as president of the Ohio Library Association in 1895-6, and as president of the A. L. A. in 1896-7, in which year he also edited the Cumulative Index.

Intensely patriotic, Mr. Brett from the very outbreak of the war made his library an active agent for the education of the public in the fundamental truths concerning the conflict, and he was a leader in the promotion of every patriotic movement. Not content with giving his three sons to the country's service, Mr. Brett himself labored unceasingly in building up by counsel and by personal service the Library War Service undertaken by the A. L. A. following the Louisville conference in 1917. When in the spring of this year he was asked to organize the combined dispatch office and library at Newport News, the biggest point of service in the country, he undertook the task joyously, and remained in active personal charge of the station up to the day of his death.

At a special meeting of the library staff the following resolutions were adopted in his memory:

We, the staff of the Cleveland Public Library, in a special memorial service assembled, testify to the irreparable loss we sustain in the death of our beloved leader, William Howard Brett.

To think of him is to think of joyous service directed by a generous, loving nature and a richly-stored and experiencing mind. Believing that one of the chief sources for the enrichment of life lay in the precious records of human experience, as set forth in books, he designed that the whole people of this great city, irrespective of age, class or creed, might each be able to draw from these records just that which would meet his highest need. With such love for humanity he labored with unflinching joy and optimism for the fulfillment of his vision. With such a vision, he never ceased to be creative. Entirely without ambition, he found his true reward, the well-nigh complete attainment of his clear-purposed goal. The future alone can reveal his full accomplishment: how wisely he waited at times to execute; how far he looked into the coming years.

To the members of his staff he was more than a friend. He rejoiced with us in personal good fortune, he sustained and helped us in adversity. With supreme tact and gentleness he guided us in our work. Always the master of the situation, he commanded only after untiring efforts to convince by reason and counsel. He inspired by sharing with us his most far-reaching plans, and by placing unbounded faith and trust in us. He was ever approachable, ever ready to give a generous hearing and to advise. He helped us to discover ourselves.

To his family we wish to send the message that we sorrow with them, and that we feel a deep sense of gratitude to them for having graciously recognized in all the many years of his public service how fully he belonged to his great work, and for having given him so freely to it. To have done this was to have increased his gifts to the people of Cleveland and to his beloved profession.

The precious heritage that he has left to us, the memory of his work and of the gallant spirit with which it was carried on, can be no more fittingly commemorated than by our resolving as a staff, to give to our work and to pass on to our future associates something of that spirit, and to continue to the people of Cleveland that joyous service which Mr. Brett so freely rendered.

BE IT RESOLVED, That a copy of this minute be submitted to the family of Mr. Brett as an expression of our deep and affectionate sympathy.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy be sent to the members of the staff of the Newport News Dispatch Office, who were so closely associated with his last great task.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy be offered to the Board of Trustees of the Cleveland Public Library, with the request that it be accepted and recorded in the minutes of the Board.

The library's board of trustees likewise met and put on record their deep appreciation of Mr. Brett's great service to the city, as well as their sense of personal loss, in the following resolutions:

In the passing of William Howard Brett, the City of Cleveland has been deprived of an honored citizen who has rendered it invaluable service as librarian of its Public Library during a continuous period of thirty-four years. During this period he built up and wisely administered one of the great library systems of the country, preeminent for the spirit of its service, and thus added to the City's renown. The City itself is to-day greater and fairer, many of its citizens happier, broader-minded, more intelligent and more useful, because he has lived.

His great work was the humanizing and socializing of the Public Library. His vision saw it as every man's library, every woman's library, even every little child's library, holding in its rich stores of printed wealth the wisdom of the world with its special messages for each; his was the task, so far as he could, to open its treasure to them one and all. This he accomplished thru the patient, often prosaic, but always practical application of his own best theories and those of his fellows in his profession, until the library has permeated the City with a quiet influence for the enlargement of life. He was a great educational leader in his clear, broad conception of the library as the institution which informally supplements and continues thru life the educational work begun by the public schools.

He considered the cause to which he had given himself worthy of his utmost efforts, and his dedication to it was complete. His energy and persistence were of a quality seldom seen; a hard worker, giving long days and most of his evenings to his labors, rarely taking a holiday, he yet brought to his daily tasks a zest and an enthusiasm which were a constant inspiration to those with whom he came in contact; he was modest, unassuming, sunny-tempered, straightforward and ingenuous as an unspoiled child, yet wise with the wisdom of great men, tender in his sympathies and instantaneous in his response to any human need, genuine and generous, self-forgetting, undauntedly optimistic, courageous and tenacious for the right as he saw it, just but lenient in his judgments and believing in the best in men, constructive in his thinking and planning.

His gentle manners, his kindness, his helpfulness and his spirit of youthful enthusiasm were most winning, and the friends who mourn him are legion.

The record of his accomplished work must be found in the history of the Cleveland Public Library system with its many outstanding progressive features; in the Western Reserve University Library School, of which he was one of the founders and its active dean, and whose alumni thruout the country have loved him as their professional head and wise advisor; in the Ohio Library Association, which owes its inception and much of its development to him, its first president; in the American Library Association, which he had served as one of its oldest and best-beloved members, as one of its most honored presidents, and one of its most wise and helpful coun-

sellors; in many other gratuitous services for the advancement of libraries and the welfare of librarians; in the unwritten and untold influence of such a character as his upon thousands of lives with which he came in contact; and finally in the unstinted giving of his utmost efforts in professional and personal service to his country in this great war for humanity.

His great unfinished tasks are a sacred heritage. The tasks which he saw set in clear lines of duty before him were: the planning and completion of the new Main Library building, with the many original ideas which he had contributed to it; the development of the branch system until every section of the City shall be provided with adequate library equipment and service; the provision, by endowment or otherwise, of sufficient book funds for the building up of the various library collections; and the provision for adequate compensation for the splendid staff of helpers which he gathered about him, bound together by devotion to him and to his ideals. These for Cleveland and the rounding out of the work which had grown to such magnitude under his guidance.

He worked definitely and zealously to extend the library service to the County, and for legislation to insure library progress for the State. Last of all, since America entered the war, came another great task, new in the history of the world, the furnishing of books by the millions for purposes of war, and the definite contribution of various library activities toward winning the war.

It is fitting that these great undertakings be here recorded, with the resolve that they shall be carried to completion as one of the tributes to the memory of a great and greatly beloved librarian.

In the death of Mr. Brett, the members of the Board, both personally and officially, have sustained an irremediable loss.

BE IT RESOLVED, That this minute be spread on the records of the Board and that copies, in proper form, be sent to the family of Mr. Brett, as an expression of the great sympathy which this Board feels for those whose loss is greatest of all; and that copies be sent to the Mayor and the City Council of Cleveland, to the Board of Education, to Western Reserve University, to the American Library Association and to the Ohio Library Association.

At the time of his funeral the family requested that no flowers be sent, but that the money be used instead to further this work in which he was so deeply interested, and the suggestion is made that at Ailes-Bains or some other suitable point a memorial library be established for the use of the boys in khaki and blue, whose welfare he had so much at heart.

"THE BOOKSHELF FOR BOYS AND GIRLS"

UNDER this title a new 48-page illustrated children's catalog suitable for library distribution is being prepared in this office. Its editors are Clara W. Hunt, superintendent of the children's department in the Brooklyn Public Library; Sheldon Fletcher, head of the children's department of the Newark Public Library; and Franklin K. Mathiews, librarian of the Boy Scouts of America. Imprint editions can be had for cost of manufacture.

FILING PAMPHLETS BY THE COLOR-BAND METHOD

THE following paragraphs are taken from a pamphlet recently issued on the "Colored-band method of filing," and were prepared for the meeting of the American Library Institute last spring. Several hundred war pamphlets done in this manner were exhibited at the meeting, showing how pamphlets by the colored-band method may be classified and given a notation which is perfectly visible and easily distinguished, altho the pamphlets stand in close ranks on the shelf.

By means of spots or bands placed on each of a collection of objects that are similar in shape and arranged in ranks or files, if the two factors of color and position are used in the application of the spots or bands, it is possible to divide the collection into any desired number of groups and sub-groups. These groups and sub-groups, down to the utmost analysis of the collection, can be quite easily distinguished from one another. The colors and positions of the spots or bands mark the classification or grouping so clearly that an object out of place in the system declares its error of position at once, and indicates its proper position.

The purpose of this note is to describe the adaptation of the color-and-position method to the classification of pamphlets, books or any other material by the decimal or Dewey system. Such an adaptation is quite possible. The character of the result and a suggestion of the methods possible is indicated by mention of the fact that, by adding the factor of number values to each of the ten colors used in the process, we can, using only four spots of color in any one object, give to each of 99,999 objects its own distinct, perfectly distinguishable and easily understood mark, each mark being equivalent to one of class figure groups in the first 99,999 places in the decimal system of notation.

The elements of the class-mark are quite simple. For purposes of illustration I assume that the objects to which the method is to be applied are pamphlets, large and small, thick and thin. With a few exceptions they are at least 9 inches high, and

those less than 9 inches are placed in manilla envelopes of that height, as are also single sheets.

Strips of gummed paper, quarter of an inch wide and one inch long, are used for color spots. They are of ten colors, each easily and quickly distinguished from all the others. In practice only seven colors, properly so called, are used, as it is not easy to find more than that number of sufficient vigor and carrying power to be easily distinguished. To the seven are added black, a checker-board pattern, and a pattern of black and white stripes.

To these are given number-values, those of the nine digits and zero, and these values are the same in all their uses.

The position values are given by dividing the backs of the pamphlets, on a scale drawn up for the purpose and the same for every pamphlet, into ten half-inch spaces, beginning an inch and a half from the bottom. The inch and a half at the bottom is used for class marks of the first 999 divisions and subdivisions of the decimal scheme. In this space, at the bottom of each pamphlet, the bands have their values as digits and are read from the bottom upwards.

In the space above this inch and a half the bands have their values of position and also their color-values as digits; the latter being always the value which is first read.

Let a person skilled in the use of the Dewey-decimal system now classify the pamphlets which form the collection to be given the color-and-position notation.

A clerk or assistant now applies the bands.

She first puts all the pamphlets in ten groups, dividing them according to the first of the figures pencilled on their front covers by the classifier. On every pamphlet in each group she pastes a band, quarter of an inch from the bottom of the back, the band for each group being of the color indicated, according to the table or guide, by the first figure on it.

This done, she divides each group into sub-groups, according to the second figures in the numbers the classifier assigned to them, and pastes bands on each, quarter of an inch above the first one, in accordance

with the table. For example, if the first number on a given pamphlet is 6, it will bear a yellow band near the bottom of its back. If the second number is 4, it will bear a green band, just above the yellow band.

Proceeding again in the same way, she divides the sub-groups into groups of the third grade according to the third digits in their respective class numbers, and puts bands on each, quarter of an inch above the second band, of the colors designated by their respective sub-numbers.

The pamphlets are now divided into so many of the first 999 divisions of the decimal system as they may need for their proper placing in the scheme.

After the pamphlets have received their bands their proper order on the shelves is obvious and, indeed, unmistakable. They stand, first, in the numeric order of the colors of their lowest bands. Next, within this grouping, in the numeric order of their second bands, and so on. Only one who has seen a large group of pamphlets arranged by this method can realize how inevitable it seems, even to those who have but slight knowledge of the method. The order seems not only rational to one who knows only that it is guided by a numeric sequence of colors; but also semi-automatic, in that any disorder betrays itself at a glance. A pamphlet that is not in its proper position calls attention to itself, and points even the casual observer to the place to which the color and sequence of its bands demands it should be moved.

JOHN COTTON DANA.

TO THE LIBRARIAN

Do you look upon your work as a job at so much an hour, or as an opportunity for personal service?

The preacher's voice reaches only to the outskirts of his congregation; the teacher's lessons are limited to the circle of her pupils. *Your* influence can be carried wherever a book or a magazine can be made to go.

Don't be content to hold down your job—make it your mission!

—*Bulletin of the New Hampshire Public Libraries.*

SOME INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARIES IN MICHIGAN

IN her customary report of visits made to libraries in different parts of the state, Nina K. Preston, state visitor, gives some interesting items about four of Michigan's institutional libraries in the *Michigan Library Bulletin*.

"The library of the Michigan Reformatory has 2406 volumes and the average monthly circulation is slightly under 5000 per month," she writes. "At the present time there are 638 prisoners. About 1000 of the books are non-fiction, and an average of about one-fourth of the non-fiction is in circulation. An inmate may have one book a day if he so chooses, and any special book that he may request. The warden has sometimes loaned books out of his own private library, even volumes of his encyclopedia. If the inmate has no choice, the book given him is the one just read by the man in the preceding cell. Unless special request is made for certain books the librarian selects from the library a book that has not circulated recently, leaving it at the first cell, taking from that cell the book just read, leaving that at the next cell, and so on thruout the corridors. That leaves the reading of the men very much under the control of the librarian, Charles Reasoner, who is a man of judgment and much interested in the men. The books seem well selected. Very few detective stories are bought and those of the best type. The librarian seems as careful in barring out immoral or unclean books as the most fastidious woman librarian. There is no regular appropriation for the library but the gate proceeds are used for the purpose. Every visitor pays twenty-five cents for the privilege of going thru the reformatory and thus he is unconsciously providing reading matter for the inmates.

"One hundred and fifty dollars was spent for books last year. All the books are recorded, all the authors arranged alphabetically in one large volume, and titles in another. All the books have a book card. Instead of being kept in the book when not in circulation, they are all kept in a file in the library, and the librarian can tell instantly by this file of cards, not only what

books he has in the library, but also what book is in each cell. His system is a modification of the public library system and adapted to institutional needs.

"G. A. Jackson, the new librarian of the Jackson State Prison, who has been chaplain since 1903, knowing something about the Dewey decimal classification from his long connection with Hillsdale College, decided that the unorganized mass of books needed to be classified, so he gave directions to two of the inmates, one of whom had worked in the library for many years. These men have done their best to follow instructions, and have the books roughly classified, and lettered in white ink with class number, followed by the number (accession number) of the individual book in each class; thus—820-295 indicates that the volume is the 295th in the class 820. A printed catalog (now in the hands of the printer) is to be given to each of the 1200 inmates so that he can know what is in the library and select just what he wants, providing the library possesses it. Every book has a book card which will be taken out and placed in space occupied by book, and reader's card will be placed in book. On reader's card will be man's number and cell, number of book he desires and date book is to be returned. Men may keep their books with privileges of renewal. The books are mostly gifts, good, bad, indifferent and old. There is a great lack of technical books and new up-to-date material. The librarian hopes now that the library will soon be ready for work again, to have money for new purchases. The books were all called in during the summer in order that the work of cataloging might be done, and the men in the meantime have been using the bound volumes of magazines. There are constant demands for the books, however, and the men will be delighted when they are again in circulation. Many of the men are taking correspondence courses, and 300 of the inmates subscribe for magazines and papers. A magazine club was formed by the librarian. Those who wish the first reading of the magazines subscribed for, pay \$2.25 a year for this privilege, and those who have the second reading, pay \$1.50. The list of period-

icals includes *Century*, *Harper's*, *Literary Digest*, *Red Book*, *Munsey*, *Cosmopolitan*, *Popular Mechanics*, and many others.

"The library of the State Hospital at Kalamazoo is housed in the male department of the institution in a small room off the main corridor. On three sides of the small room are the cases with glass doors. Because of an epidemic of scarlet fever and measles among the patients last year, the books were not allowed to circulate, and even yet, the books remain on the shelves untouched. The patients miss the reading and the attendants themselves are longing for the use of the books. During the year that the books have not circulated, many worn ones have been discarded and others mended and put in more presentable shape. The books are grouped on the shelves according to subject, but numbered on the back with the accession number. A printed catalog is in use, and inmates are allowed to choose their books from these. Between 1600 and 1700 volumes are in the library, this number including 200 volumes of bound magazines not of recent date. These are used for recreational reading and not for reference. The majority of the books have been gifts, some not being in the best condition when given. About half of the books are fiction, with history, literature, biography, some religion and a little science. The books all contain book pockets and cards, and books are charged as in public libraries. On the reader's card is space for the numbers of the books he wants to read, and his books are selected from these numbers. The great need seems to be new books and their circulation.

"The Michigan School for the Deaf has a library of over 5000 volumes. This differs from many of the institutional libraries, in that the books are good, well selected and evidently purchases, not the gifts of those who wish to cull the undesirables from their private libraries. The books are well arranged, well classified, well cataloged, accessioned, and shelf-listed as in a modern public library. Many analytics have been used, making the card catalog very complete. The library is located in a large room in Brown hall which has excellent light, there being windows on three sides

of the room. The shelving runs around the room between the windows, with comfortable seats in front of the windows. In the center of the room opposite the entrance is the librarian's desk, and on either side are large tables. The children come to the library by classes once a week with the teachers for the selection of their books. While the books are well selected, the selection has been made more for the teachers than for the children. Of the 5000 volumes on the shelves only one-third are juvenile, and of these juvenile books, the majority, while fine books, are beyond the comprehension of the children of the school. It is hard for the adult to realize how elementary must be the books for these children who have been so heavily handicapped. The books that appeal to them most are the primers that are well illustrated, well printed, and very simple in language. They are easily discouraged by the books that would appeal to normal children of the same age. Third year readers stand on the shelves in their pristine freshness while the easier books are loved and used. There is quite a sum of money that can be expended in purchasing books for the use of children now in the school. With these children it would seem to be a good idea to arrange their books according to grade, rather than according to more approved systems. If the books especially suited to their needs were separated from the others, the children would not be so discouraged by books that are too old for them.

A "TRENCH" LIBRARIAN

CHARLES FELLMAN, formerly a check-room boy at the Willard Hotel, in Washington, has earned the title of "trench librarian" at the Park Avenue Hotel, where he now works in New York. He has been collecting all the magazines and periodicals left in the hotel by guests and affixing 1-cent stamps so that they may go to the soldiers. Hundreds of these have been collected, and the hotel has now decided to pay the postage charges.

It is understood that the same idea will be inaugurated by other New York hotels and that thousands of magazines will thus be sent to the soldiers each week.

THE STORY OF THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT

"THE House that Jack built" was planned by the apprentice seamen and other enlisted men of the Navy to serve as a club room, a thing much needed at the Naval Training Station at Newport, Rhode Island. The idea originated February, 1916, and contributions were solicited from all the men at the station. Each contribution was small but as the number totaled several thousands, enough money was raised to buy the materials necessary for the construction of the building which was commenced Aug. 3, 1916. It was finished and opened on July 4, 1917. The names of the contributors to the fund were inscribed in a book which is preserved in the building.

The greater part of the work was done by the boys themselves, and when it is considered that the building is a concrete structure with steel frame work, about 100 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 20 feet high, it can be seen that the task was a difficult one. The difficulties, however, were in the main most admirably overcome and the building when completed was a thoroly creditable piece of constructive work.

After the entry of the United States into the European War the Training Station grew so rapidly that altho Y. M. C. A. and K. C. huts provided considerable recreational space it was found that "The House that Jack Built" was too small to meet the needs. Hence a larger building was fitted up for recreational purposes, making "The House that Jack Built" available for a much needed library building.

Anyone familiar with the requirements of a small library would be impressed immediately by the remarkable fitness of "The house that Jack built" for library use. So when the question arose of transferring the Training Station Library from its former unsuitable and inadequate quarters to a new place, "The House that Jack Built" seemed providentially supplied. This library had its nucleus in a Crew's Library, such as is placed on every large vessel in the United States Navy, and which consists of about 2000 very well selected books, as a rule under direction of the chaplain. This particular collection is known as the "Con-

stellation Library" and is assigned to that very famous ship of our old Navy which, at present, is moored at the Training Station dock, serving as a training ship.

The Constellation Library was housed on the third floor of one of the large barracks. These quarters were of course, more or less difficult of access, and were too small to permit great expansion. Furthermore, the rooms were needed for other purposes, hence it was proposed to move the library to a recreation hall over the gymnasium. The disadvantages of such a location were evident, and as the American Library Association had already presented the station library with some three or four thousand volumes, the representative of the association raised the question of using "The House that Jack Built" as the library building. Both Captain Campbell, the commanding officer of the Training Station and Chaplain Cassard, in charge of both the library and "The House that Jack Built," agreed heartily with this proposal and steps were immediately taken to obtain the sanction of the director of the A. L. A. Library War Service to aid in transforming this building into a first class library.

Captain Campbell directed that the expense of all fixed charges, such as shelving, modifications in the building, treatment of the flooring, etc., be borne by the Training Station. The library equipment such as tables, chairs, card cabinets and the books necessary to complete the collection, approximately twenty thousand, were provided by the Library War Service.

As this is the only Naval Service collection in Newport possessing a building entirely devoted to library purposes, it has been favored in purchases and in gifts. A very complete selection of technical books have been supplied by the A. L. A. Library War Service, and from the books gathered in Boston and Providence splendid reference works and standard sets have been obtained. The plan is to make a well-rounded and complete collection of the books that might interest the young men attending the Training Station. Of course, a very select body of lighter literature will be kept on the shelves which, in fact, already exists among the Constellation

books. The library differs very materially from those established at the camps and cantonments as it will be permanent and remain after peace is declared.

The modifications necessary to change the building into a library were completed within approximately a week, and two weeks later the furniture arrived and was installed.

The Station Library was moved into the building about the first of July and on July 7 the building was opened to the young men of the station, the Governor and other distinguished guests being present. The following quotation from the *Newport Herald* gives an interesting account of the ceremonies:

"The regiments marched over the north parade grounds to barracks and, under escort of Captain Campbell, Lieutenant-Commander Crosse, and Lieutenant Borland, the guests were taken to the new library which was formerly known as 'The House that Jack Built,' and has now been transformed into a library with its twelve thousand volumes. It has wonderful lighting effects and its pictures include one of the yacht *Aloha* under full sail, which boat Commodore James presented to the navy. Without were two large American flags and within there were numerous plants and palms.

"The books came from the American Library Association and include about every book on any subject that the men may wish to read. The arrangement is by Chaplain William G. Cassard, who will be in charge of the library with the assistance of Dr. Wiley, the local representative of the American Library Association, who have done a splendid piece of work in fitting out this establishment which means much to the Station."

EDWIN WILEY,
Librarian, U. S. Naval War College,
Newport.

THE first time I read an excellent book, it is to me just as if I had gained a new friend; when I read over a book I have perused before, it resembles the meeting with an old one.—OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

COMBINED GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT

WHAT the Government is doing to win the war through its military and civil departments is to be shown in a Combined Government Exhibit with five circuits including thirty-six state fairs. The circuits cover all parts of the country from New England to California, from Wyoming to Florida.

The purpose of the exhibit is to inform the people of the work the Government is carrying on, so that they may do their part intelligently. The Food Administration section of the government exhibit consists of oil paintings illustrating passages from Mr. Hoover's speech, "Food control—a war measure," and charts dealing with important food problems. Through the cooperation of the division of pictorial publicity, Committee on Public Information, paintings were contributed for the exhibit by fifty-five of the foremost illustrators in this country. There are sixty paintings in the collection, divided into five sets of twelve each. The paintings are so arranged as to set forth the conception of the work of the Food Administration as a war emergency institution. Each artist was given a passage from Mr. Hoover's speech to illustrate in his own way, which has resulted in five different conceptions of each passage.

In each set the first three panels state the problem: "The Food Administration is purely a war institution. Its first and primary concern is the feeding of our own people and those of the Allies, and thereby the maintenance of the strength of all the men, women, and children both there and here, and thus the strong arm of our soldiers."

Panels 4 and 5 show the way of accomplishing this end in a democratic way: each member of the community must serve according to his ability, and all must live simply.

Panels 6 to 11 give definite directions for the solution of the problem: we must stamp out hoarding; we must increase our local resources; we must build more ships; we must send abroad foods of the most concentrated nutritive value; we must use short shipping routes; and, above all, we must be *quick*.

The last panel sums up the story: "This Government is nothing more than the expression of the people and if we are to win the war it will be only because every man, woman, and child charges himself daily and hourly with the test, does this or that contribute to win the war?"

One of the most interesting panels is Edwin Blashfield's conception of the statement: "The American ideal in executive work is efficiency, but efficiency does not alone mean the best appliance and the greatest numbers made for the least cost. In war it involves a new factor that transcends all others, and that is speed."

Charles Livingston Bull illustrates the idea, "We must increase our local resources," in characteristic fashion. He shows a Gloucester fisherman, net in hand, waving a salute to a fleet of battleships steaming off toward the horizon. Over the fleet a giant eagle is faintly outlined in clouds. The illustration is captioned "I bring food from the sea that you may win victory."

At the end of the fair circuit the Food Administration hopes to send its exhibit on a special tour to cover the principal libraries of the country. Half-tons of twelve of the most striking panels and eight statistical charts have been prepared and sent out to over 2000 libraries, thru the state library directors.

This message of the Food Administration will reach 8,000,000 people thru the state fairs; it should reach as many more thru library bulletin boards. While the half-tone edition is not large enough to cover the whole country, every librarian can obtain a loan collection from her state library director. Now is the time to start a food conservation bulletin board if you have not already done so. No better material could be obtained than this set of half-tons properly mounted and displayed. A supply of the speech "Food control—a war measure" may also be obtained from the state library director for distribution in connection with the display.

Every library has a vital part to play in the winter drive of the Food Administration to build up an adequate reserve of foodstuffs both at home and abroad. This



"I WIN FOOD FROM THE SEA THAT YOU MAY WIN VICTORY"—*Charles Livingston Bull*



"A NEW FACTOR THAT TRANSCENDS ALL OTHERS—SPEED"—*Edwin H. Blashfield*

task requires education, requires an intimate understanding for each of the objectives of the Government and the duty that falls upon every citizen. "The libraries of the country are so organized as to keep in touch with all of our people."* The library, then, will take upon itself responsibility for the success of this campaign of universal education.

BOOKS ON PALESTINE AND ZIONISM

THE Brooklyn Public Library in one of its recent *Bulletins* printed a list of books on Palestine and Zionism. In its introductory paragraph the library explains that the Provisional Executive Committee for General Zionist Affairs, of which Louis D. Brandeis, Stephen S. Wise, and Nathan Straus are officials, has had, since the capture of Jerusalem and the British declaration in favor of re-establishing a Jewish state in Palestine, so many hundreds of letters from all parts of the country, asking for a list of books on Palestine, the Zionist Movement, and related subjects, that it has recommended a number of such books.

The list includes "Palestine, the rebirth of an ancient people," by A. M. Hyamson; "Zionism and the Jewish future," by various writers, and edited by H. Sacher; "Zionism: problems and views," by P. Goodman and Arthur D. Lewis; "Zionism," by Richard Gottheil; "Palestine and the Powers," by F. G. Janaway; "The Haskalah movement in Russia," by Jacob S. Raisin; "The story of Jerusalem," by Sir C. M. Watson; "The land that is desolate," by Sir Frederick Treves; "Palestine and its transformation," by Ellsworth Huntington; "Selected essays," by A. Ginzberg; and "A Jewish state," by Theodor Herzl, the father of the modern Zionist movement.

To supplement these officially recommended books, the library also suggests the following: "What is Judaism?" by A. S. Isaacs; "Zionism and anti-Semitism," by Max Nordau; "Judaism and its history," by A. Geiger; "The Jewish question," by Charles Waldstein; and "The Jewish question," by M. Green.

* Herbert Hoover.

HIS LEFT IS ALL RIGHT

HELPING to get men who have been invalidated home to overcome their dark and gloomy view of the future is one of the jobs of the librarians of the American Library Association on returning transports. On the way to Europe the librarian has little time to come into personal touch with the individual because there are too many men aboard demanding books from the ship's library. On the return trip there are fewer men and the librarian therefore has more time to become acquainted.

On a recent returning transport was a man with his right arm missing. He didn't see much of a chance for him, and he wasn't happy. He sat moodily on deck and spent much of his time brooding over his troubles.

"Can't I bring you a story to read?" the librarian inquired soon after the vessel started on its homeward journey.

"No," was the prompt reply. "I'm no good for love stories hereafter."

"How about a book on electricity?" the librarian suggested. "Most men are interested in electricity."

"There's nothing doing for me in that line," the wounded man replied with a glance at the place where his right hand used to be.

"We have a book on "Business letter writing," the librarian persisted.

"Oh, well, bring it along," the patient said with resignation. Apparently he had decided he had to take a book and one was as good as another.

The librarian brought the book, and it interested the wounded man until he thought of that missing right hand.

"What's the use," he said with disgust. "I can't write letters with my right hand gone."

"Let's see about that," said the librarian. "We're going to start a class of two in left hand writing right now. I never tried it, but I think I can learn it."

So the two got busy trying to write with the left hand. They kept it up for a short while each day, and before the boat arrived the wounded man had written several left hand letters to friends.

LIBRARIES IN ALASKA

IN an article in *Alaska* Margaret Duncan Green, librarian of Juneau Public Library, gives some interesting notes on the libraries now existing in that far-off territory, and sketches the possibilities for service which lie before them.

The coming of a library into such a land as Alaska means the salvation of many. The prospector returning from the solitude and isolation of the hills, the toil-worn and weary miner, the new-comer of the North, homesick and lonely and trying to keep abreast of the happenings in Europe and in our own country, the immigrant searching for material to fit himself for examination for citizenship in the United States, and last of all recruits to the ranks of civilization, the Eskimo.

The young Alaskan boys and girls are devotees of the library and it is no uncommon sight to see boys of ten or twelve poring over such books as Nansen's "Farthest north," Amundsen's "Northwest passage," or Stanley's "In darkest Africa." Surrounded by traditions of bravery, hard-ship and courage, they possess the spirit and passion of the pioneer. All that Alaska will be in the future depends upon what is done for her children now and nothing seems too good to give to help develop those who in a few years will "stand at the helm of the Ship of State and guide her safely thru treacherous waters. Many of these children know nothing 'outside of Alaska,' except what they read in books or see in pictures."

Alaska being our last frontier is unique in that it is being developed on lines that are most modern and approved. To Juneau, the center of all Alaskan affairs, the whole territory looks for an example of progress.

Be it said to her everlasting credit that Juneau has risen to the occasion, and her library is in keeping with her usual advanced ideas. It has been a boon to the people of Gastineau Channel, for tho maintained solely by the city of Juneau it has thrown open its doors to all adjacent towns, and aside from this local service has extended its work to the outlying lumber and mining camps and canneries and such

isolated districts as may be reached by a small gas boat.

Many pitiful stories have been told by prospectors, miners and others of their life in the hills where for months and months no reading material could be obtained, and men grew cheerless and morbid for want of it. Small wonder that such a starving soul welcomes the library as a thirsty traveler the oasis in the desert.

What the United States considers so essential to the moral and physical welfare of the Army should also be considered essential to the pioneer on the frontier, for he is a soldier with a pick on his shoulder and a pack on his back, and his enemies are the dangers of an unexplored country.

"There are at present several libraries in Alaska, tho, as far as I am able to ascertain, the one at Juneau is the only free public library in the territory," writes Miss Green.

"The Juneau Public Library is maintained by the city. It contains 2770 books aside from government publications and reference books, and pamphlet collections. During the year 1916, 17,096 books were issued. The present number of borrowers actually using the library is 1156. One thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven have registered since the library was opened two and one-half years ago. This number represents the stranger as well as the permanent resident of the town.

"The library has grown sufficiently to warrant having a library building and it is only a question of time before this will be accomplished. As yet Juneau has not been able to accept the generous offer of a \$20,000 building that was made to it a year ago by the Carnegie Library Foundation Association. As she has had the honor of such an offer at this time, it is to be hoped that she will soon be in a position to accept it.

"Two other libraries are maintained on Gastineau Channel. One is the Whipple Memorial Library at Thane, Alaska. This is supported by the Alaska Gastineau Mining Co. for the benefit of the employes of the Alaska Gastineau Mining Co. only. The other library on the channel is the one

at Treadwell, supported by the Treadwell Mining Co. for its employes exclusively.

"Ketchikan has a progressive library, tho not a free one as all borrowers have to pay twenty-five cents a month for its privileges.

"For a while a reading room was maintained at Sitka by the W. C. T. U. but that is no longer in existence and Sitka suffers thereby. So much for libraries in South-eastern Alaska.

"To the westward an effort is being made to establish libraries. At Anchorage the United States Railroad Commission maintains a library for the railroad employes. I have been told that when the town of Anchorage was planned four city lots were set aside for a library building. This shows the progressive spirit of Anchorage. I am told, also, that there is a movement on foot to establish a library at Seward and that this has the backing of a wealthy woman from the East. Valdez has a small library. It is under the auspices of the Civic League and is opened two days during the week. Since the recent fire it has been discontinued.

"In the interior of Alaska, the town conspicuous for its library work is Fairbanks. It has had a library for some years. Originally, the Thomas Memorial Library, it was later taken over by the Civic Club and has since been under its management. It is not a free library as borrowers pay \$2 a year for library privileges. Tho Alaska is an infant in the library world, her potentiality for future greatness is already manifest. What she needs to-day is a library law and it is hoped that at the next session of the legislature one will be incorporated into the laws of the territory."

THE ASSOCIATED MOUNTAINEERING CLUBS OF NORTH AMERICA

IN May, 1916, nine clubs and societies with common aims associated themselves in a bureau, with headquarters in New York, as described in the LIBRARY JOURNAL for December, 1916 (p. 950). The membership now numbers nineteen, comprising about 16,000 individual members, as follows:

American Alpine Club, Philadelphia and New York.

American Civic Association, Washington.
Appalachian Mountain Club, Boston and New York.

British Columbia Mountaineering Club, Vancouver.

Colorado Mountain Club, Denver.

Explorers Club, New York.

Fresh Air Club, New York.

Geographic Society of Chicago.

Geographical Society of Philadelphia.

Green Mountain Club, Rutland, Vermont.

Hawaiian Trail and Mountain Club, Honolulu.

Klahhane Club, Port Angeles, Wash.

Mazamas, Portland, Oregon.

Mountaineers, Seattle and Tacoma.

National Association of Audubon Societies, New York.

Prairie Club, Chicago.

Rocky Mountain Climbers Club, Boulder, Col.

Sierra Club, San Francisco and Los Angeles.

United States National Parks Service, Washington.

Many of the clubs and societies issue illustrated publications on mountaineering, exploration, and conservation of natural resources.

The bureau publishes an annual *Bulletin*, giving the officers, membership, dues, publications, lantern slide collections, outings, and other matters of interest to each club. Data on mountains and mountaineering activities is supplied in response to inquiries.

Acquaintance with the literature of a subject is essential to efficient work in the field, and the bureau sends many important new books on mountaineering and outdoor life to its members free of charge. A large collection of mountaineering literature has been gathered in the central building of the New York Public Library, and the American Alpine Club has deposited its books therein, providing a permanent fund for additions. A bibliography of this collection has been published by the library. An extensive collection of photographs of mountain scenery is being formed and is available to anyone wishing to supplement the literature of a region with its scenery.

LEROY JEFFERS, *Secretary,*
Librarian American Alpine Club.

BOOKS FOR THE DOUGHBOYS

TAKEN from *The Stars and Stripes*, the official newspaper of the A. E. F., in its issue for June 14, 1918, the following story of the A. L. A. overseas will be of interest to the A. L. A. at home:

**THREE MILLION BOOKS
FOR ARMY'S READERS
HUNDRED THOUSAND ALREADY HERE OR
ON WAY OVERSEAS**

Murder Yards to Milton

American Library Association Plan Now in Successful Operation

Of the 3,000,000 books which the folks back home contributed to the American Library Association for the leisure hours of the A. E. F., more than 100,000 are either here or on their way across.

They range all the way from the most hair-raising murder mystery to the latest and best text-book on aviation. And if any one in charge of a distributing point where you want to draw one of them tries to ensure its safe return by asking you to put up a cash deposit as a hostage, tell him he's out of luck. The A. L. A. is determined that its books shall circulate on the honor system.

"It has been the custom in many places to require the man taking out a book to make a deposit of two or three francs to guarantee its return," the association explained in its bulletin of instructions to all librarians. "The American Library Association is firmly opposed to this practice. It feels that no such barrier should be erected between the men and the books. If such a barrier is necessary it is because the administration is at fault. The honor system will unquestionably succeed with the right sort of helpful supervision and where proper care is taken to make the men understand just what is expected of them."

By way of making the men understand, a poster expounds the system at every bookshelf, with this sentence as a climax:

"These books are loaned on the honor system. If you fail, it fails. America is far away, tonnage scarce and books precious. Play square with the other fellow; he has played square with you."

About one-half of the A. E. F. area already has its first sprinkling of light and

heavy reading matter. This distribution will proceed rapidly, and in the meantime a new project is under way. Unless there is some unforeseen slip-up, the middle of July should see an elaborate library opened in Paris for the use of all of us.

The A. L. A. has had a million to spend and most of this has been devoted to the purchase of the best technical books that could be asked for by the ambitious soldier who is eager to know more about his business.

The Paris Library will have 10,000 volumes. Any officer or man, who desires a certain book and does not find it on the shelves at the hut near which he is stationed, may send in the title thru the secretary in charge there and the book will be sent him free of charge from Paris.

There are to be books everywhere. You could scarcely exaggerate the demand. Before the supply was as large as it is to-day, a single copy of O. Henry's "The four million," which one boy had brought over in his barrack bag, was split up into as many volumes as there were tales between the covers, and these were passed along the line and read and reread till the print was fairly rubbed off the pages.

The demand is for books of every kind. Probably the greatest call is for detective stories and tales of the Rockies. Next is the yearning for poetry, with Robert W. Service and Rudyard Kipling as the dough-boy's favorites.

The dashing adventure of "The three musketeers" and other Dumas heroes are much relished, for you can hardly journey five kilometers in France without running into some reminder of them. Histories of France, and particularly the guide books which tell you something of this chateau or that cathedral, are clamored for till the A. L. A. is at its wit's end to supply them.

Now and again the guardians of the books are moved to suspect that a boy in a rest camp has decided the time has come for him to read a book he has been meaning to read all his life. As when one of them asked, with a perfectly straight face, for Boswell's "Life of Johnson."

Of course, the campaign which yielded 3,000,000 volumes emptied many a dusty

and neglected shelf back home, and of course, many an inappropriate book had found its way over. You can imagine the emotions of one very hard guy who settled down for a quite evening in a "Y" hut, reached for something to read, and found himself staring at an Elsie book!

FEDERAL SHIPPING BOARD PLANS FOR MARITIME EDUCATION

THE *Journal of Commerce* for Sept. 3 devoted a half column to plans for a scheme of maritime education now being developed by the Shipping Board.

"In pursuance of its plan to inaugurate a scheme of maritime education, coupled with a campaign to arouse the interest of the American people in the sea as a profession," says the article, "the Shipping Board, it is reported here, has engaged Dr. A. W. Taylor, director of the Wall Street division of New York University, to visit the principal ports of Great Britain, France, and the United States for the purpose of establishing libraries of marine literature to be utilized by men engaged in operating American ships. A regular course of reading will be prepared, which will be available, thru the use of these libraries, for the men while they are actually employed on the ships.

"The understanding is that Dr. Taylor will start on this work shortly after Jan. 1 next and that he will establish libraries at the following ports, among them: Bordeaux, La Rochelle, St. Nazaire and Brest, in France; Portsmouth, Plymouth, Southampton, Bristol, Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Cork, in the United Kingdom; Halifax, Montreal, Quebec and St. Johns, in Canada; in addition to the larger ports in the United States. The libraries, according to the present plan, will probably be placed in charge of the Y. M. C. A. secretaries, and arrangements will be made so that a man may borrow a book at one port, returning and receiving credit for it at the next, where he will be able to borrow another.

"It is learned further that Dr. Guy Sneider, professor of exports and imports at the College of the City of New York, will prepare the text book for the Shipping

Board's reading course, which will be designed to indicate the books that may be studied to best advantage. Examinations will be held at the various ports under the proctorship of the librarians, who will submit the papers, sealed, to Dr. Sneider for correction. The Shipping Board is expected to present a set of books on maritime subjects to all men making marks of 90% or better in the examinations.

"The aim of the plan is to give the men an opportunity to supplement their sea-going experience with a practical course of training that will acquaint them not only with the actual methods of handling and operating ships but with details of their management ashore. In this way it is hoped to build up a force of selected men, whose interest in the merchant marine has been aroused and who will be equipped after the war to take an active part in developing American shipping."

The Shipping Board, the *Journal of Commerce* also reports, proposes to promulgate propaganda everywhere to stimulate interest in shipping affairs. In this connection the maritime bibliography compiled by W. M. Brittain, secretary of the American Steamship Association, will be republished after careful classification according to specific subject matter.

WAR SUBSTITUTES

- Economy for Waste.
- Co-operation for Criticism.
- Knowledge of Prices for Gossip about Profits.
- Cornmeal and Oatmeal for Wheat Flour.
- Fish for Beef and Bacon.
- Vegetable Oils for Animal Fats.
- The Garden Hoe for the Golf Stick.
- Performance for Argument.
- Service for Sneers.
- Patriotic Push for Peevish Puerilities.
- Perishable for Preservable Foods.
- Greater Production for a German Peace.
- The Beef You Do Not Eat for the Rifle You Can Not Carry.
- Conservation for Conversation.
- Common Sense for Common Gossip.
- Marketing for Telephoning.
- Production for Pessimism.

—*Canadian Food Bulletin.*

BULLETIN BOARD ADVERTISING
IN THE NEW HAVEN PUBLIC
LIBRARY

THE New Haven Public Library has been making a special feature of bulletin advertising since last fall. With such a munificence of posters for Liberty Loans, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Boy Scouts, W. S. S., and all the other drives, it became necessary to find some place for them other than that provided in the original plan of the building. Therefore, the vestibule was chosen, and two large bulletin boards were put in such a conspicuous spot that everyone entering would be attracted by the sudden, vivid splashes of color. The vestibule is white marble; the architecture so austere that masses of color in two distinct places cannot fail to catch the eye. Such a variety of material comes in at times, that a selection is made, and changed from time to time. Harmonizing colors and subjects are sought. In the case of the Third Liberty Loan, there was so much to post that a change was made frequently. Three posters at a time on one board have been found sufficient. The casual massing of such material, which you see on every street corner, only tends to deaden the eye to the individual effect of each poster. Such a magnificent drawing as the red and black "To make the world a decent place to live in" is lost if thrown in with the Christy girl, all pink and blue, on one side, and the splendid Leyendecker Boy Scout group on the other.

"Toeing in!" is another motto. Where the action of a poster is towards the left of the picture, it is placed on the right of the board, and a second with the action converse is opposite it. In the center, a poster whose action is centralized, is always chosen. In this way, the action of the entire board is unified.

Of course, we haven't been satisfied simply to use the material furnished us; but have done some things for ourselves.

For about a month, a most successful exhibit of the countries of our Allies was carried out. Pictures were mounted showing numerous views of the country, customs, architecture, and characteristic art. A large sign at the top of the bulletin board

announced the name of the country illustrated, and a second stated that a special shelf of books on this subject was to be found in the Open Shelf Room.

As it often happened that there were special books to be advertised, and no posters to do it, suitable ones were made for the occasion. Perhaps the most attractive set were the garden posters, running in conjunction with a goodly collection of books. One was headed by a picture of Jack and the Beanstalk, taken from a discarded fairy tale, illustrated by Brock, and made pertinent by:

This is a picture of Jack and the Beanstalk.
Beans brought him luck.
Why don't you try them?
Have a garden!

The following original poem was surrounded by vividly colored vegetables and flowers cut from sundry seed catalogs:

WAR GARDENS

This year, my garden grows apace,
For I have dug up all the place,
And fertilized each foot of space
By rule.

I've read a stack of library books,
And planted all the little nooks,
And now, how fine my garden looks!
Just see!

I've saved to buy a Bond each time,
War Saving Stamps take every dime;
War Gardens constitute this rhyme
By me.

This is by no means all the work done by the New Haven Library. Its branches are also included. The posters, which are in many cases original and hand work, can be borrowed, as well as material made especially for branch use.

The so-called "Literature poster" has been unexpectedly useful in results. An illustration and the front page of some famous novel or worthwhile book are cut out, pasted side by side, and enclosed in lines to show they belong together, and enough of these sets are pasted around the margin of a large sheet of cardboard to give the effect of a border. In the center are "noble sentiments," carefully lettered in.

The following quotation was surrounded with extracts from "The Peterkin papers,"

"Christmas carol," Aldrich's "Story of a bad boy," etc:

"Some books never grow old. We read and re-read them when we are children, and when we grow up, we read them again. If they are old friends of yours, you will know why. Their echoes ring in our newer books, for those who write to-day, read yesterday. Some great spirit of truth, perhaps intangible and elusive, lies in these stories, to be felt to-day and tomorrow with equal honor and enjoyment."

Framed in a colored margin of English history illustrations was the following, entitled "The history of England":

"The story of England is not a dull routine of battles, kings, or dates, in which great deeds were done, not only for England, but for all humanity. A vivid pageant of men, women, and children, in the brilliant costumes of their time, surrounded by the glamor of other customs and ideals is the real history of England. History in the concrete is biography; in the abstract, it is the great purposes of mankind carried nearer fulfillment."

The Third Liberty Loan was celebrated as follows, to the edification of the public:

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

We shook the dust from our bank accounts,
And set them to work anew.

We bought the first with a cheerful grin,
And saved for the second, too.

War Savings Stamps our carfare took;
But walking is healthy work,
And put a part of our wages back,
For the third we couldn't shirk.

Your boy, you know, and mine, you know,
Are fighting across the Pond.
We don't mind walking and working, too,
If we get our Liberty Bond.

The author descended into *vers libre* to herald the drive for Books for Soldiers last spring, in words like these:

BOOKS FOR SOLDIERS

Bud's gone across.
Some boy is Bud!
You wouldn't catch him wasting his valuable
time

Doing nothing.
Not on your life!
Books are the thing for him—
Good books.
He's particular—is Bud.

JENNIE GILBERT JEROME.

SALARY NOTES FROM EITHER COAST

THE Board of Trustees of the Tacoma Public Library voted salary increases beginning July 1, 1918, as follows: \$7.50 per month increase to all members of the permanent staff; \$5 per month to the temporary substitutes; 2½c. per hour to those paid on the hour basis. This will result in an increase of practically \$1200 in all for the balance of the year 1918.

The Public Library of Portland, Ore., is limited in its income to a half mill county tax. Expenses have so increased that it is no longer possible to make two ends meet. Moreover, with twenty-five changes in a staff of eighty-five during the year the necessity of raising salaries was obvious.

At the meeting of the board of directors in August the closing of several of the branches was considered, but a delegation of citizens appeared and urged the directors to make some arrangements to provide funds for the next few months and keep the libraries open. This is to anticipate the action of the legislature which meets in January and which will doubtless amend the library law and increase the half mill limit. This suggestion was favorably entertained. At the same meeting the salaries of the staff were raised on an average of \$10 apiece. A salary schedule was also adopted, approximating the librarians' salaries more closely to those of school teachers, an increase to be given at least once a year until the maximum is reached, the growth and efficiency of the assistant always to be considered.

Both the New York and Brooklyn Public Libraries, in their budgets for 1919, have requested salary increases for their staff averaging ten per cent. In long letters recently printed in the *New York Evening Post* both Tilloah Squires, president of the Library Employees' Union of New York, and Isabella M. Cooper, as a representative of the New York Public Library Staff Association, discussed the need of larger salaries for librarians and of a more equitable adjustment of rank and salaries for both untrained and technically trained librarians, and pointed out the difficulty of attracting and retaining in the

library workers who shall be "adequately educated, physically fit, and essentially courteous" in service which starts with a salary of \$50 a month.

THE RIGHT THING AT THE RIGHT TIME

IN cases of "shell-shock," sometimes a very little thing will accomplish what the psychiatrists with all their skill fail to do. On a transport coming from the other side a few days ago there was a "shell-shock" victim among those invalided home. He sat alone on the deck of the transport, and every effort to rouse in him an interest in life seemed useless. The librarian of the American Library Association tried books, but he wasn't interested in books. One subject after another was suggested, to no avail.

"Let me go down and bring half a dozen books and see if we can't find something that will interest you," the librarian said finally.

"Oh, all right," the patient replied. "I don't care."

When the librarian returned with the half dozen books from his little shelf the man was in the same attitude as when the librarian left him. He hadn't "perked" up in the least. When the first book was handed to him, the patient took it as tho he were doing the librarian a favor. He listlessly opened the book, and the first thing that met his eye was the book plate with the name of the donor of the book on it. He jumped to his feet as tho stung.

"Why, that book comes from my old school teacher down at Danbury, Conn." he explained, and for the first time on the trip his face lit up and he was interested in something. He sat down and read the book thru, then called for others.

"I've written her," he told the librarian just before the transport docked. His face was alight, and he had found a renewed interest in life. Also, he said, he had written letters to all his old friends, and he confided them to the librarian to be posted.

CHARACTER talks when we are silent.—RICHARD C. CABOT.

A CATALOGING SHORT-CUT

A VERY large amount of material (usually pamphlets, often unbound volumes) in the form of sales and exhibition catalogs comes to the art division of a large library. Not to list it at all is as objectionable as to put it thru the stately process of full cataloging. The desire to do away with the expense involved in sending such publications thru the regular cataloging mill has led us at the New York Public Library to devise a simple labor-saving scheme. It's all very uncomplicated and, we think, obvious. Yet description may save some even the slight trouble of concocting a similar plan for themselves.

Reproductions of the printed cards, to be filled in, which we use for auctioneers and dealers:

MAYX

American Art Association—N.Y.—T. E. Kirby, auct.
A collection of catalogues.

1886. Fall exhibition.

1889. Mar. 7-9;
1890. Feb. 10-13;
1891. Nov. 17-21;
1892. "Koopman";
1893. "Weir & Twachtman"; Feb. 21-24;
1894. Apr. 6; 18-21;
1895. Jan. 31; Apr. 25- 26.

Form no. 101-10-10

MAYX

Donor, Mrs. J. J. A. {Collector} {Write on slip and name of dealer, full date, number of catalogue and classmark}

Title, Cat. of a collection of Japanese prints.

Dealer or auctioneer, Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, Lond.

Date, 1913, Jun. 2-4

Number of catalogue

Illustrated,

Priced

Form no. 1111-10-10

and for subjects:

MAYX

Cozens, John. {Write on slip and name of dealer, full date, number of catalogue and classmark}

Owner, collector

Title, Cat. of washed drawings of Swiss scenery by John Cozens, in 1776.

Dealer or auctioneer, Jarvis, J. W., London.

Date, 1890.

Number of catalogue, 68.

Illustrated

Priced,

Form no. 1111-10-10

explain themselves.

So do those used for various institutions and societies, as here, for author:

.....Lotos Club, New York.....	MAWX

A collection of catalogues of exhibitions.	

and for subject:

.....Painting (U.S.) Exhibitions.....	MAWX
<small>{ Write on slip only name of institution, full date and elements }</small>	
.....Institution Lotos Club, New York.....	

.....Title American paintings from the collection.....	
.....of Mr. George A. Heary.....	
.....Date Mar. 30-Apr. 2, 1901.....	
.....Illustrated.....	
<small>Form 48 (10-19-18)</small>	

The saving is apparent, and all necessary information is given. The birds are bagged with bowshot instead of being thundered at with siege-guns.

F. WEITENKAMPF.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY HAS MAMMOTH SCRAPBOOK ON THE WAR

THE most recent acquisition of the library of Princeton University is a set of scrapbooks, designed to be a newspaper history of the war, as complete as it is possible to make it, from the outbreak, July-August, 1914, to the end.

It is the gift of Benjamin Strong, governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York City and chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee.

In order to assure the completeness of the work the original plan was to preserve all matter pertaining to the war that should appear in the *Sun*, the *Times*, the *Evening Post* and the *Evening Mail*. Afterward the *Evening Mail* was dropped from the list for reasons that need no explanation.

When it is considered that everything pertaining to the subject that appears in these three papers is preserved in these scrapbooks the magnitude of the job can be

appreciated. Not only the war despatches, but all cognate matter—editorial comment, local news, even stock quotations when they are directly affected by war news—is kept.

It is small wonder that the work soon outgrew the ability to cope with it of the staff of amateur workers whom Gov. Strong first engaged, so that after a time he placed it in the hands of Charles S. Hemstreet, under whose supervision it is now going on.

Up to Sept. 1, 127 volumes had been finished and forwarded to Princeton, where they are placed in the library of the university, available for daily use.

Each one of these volumes is a royal quarto of 400 pages, plainly but substantially bound in buckram, each volume representing a cost of production approximating \$100 and each page representing an amount of skilled labor only to be understood by those who have undertaken the keeping of newspaper scraps on a large scale.

These pages are 13 by 15 inches in size, neatly bordered with thin red lines. The paper is of superior quality, costing with the printed borders more than \$18 a ream, a ream making five volumes.

Each page has four full columns of clippings, the selection and placing of which requires the work of a dozen operatives. First, the newspapers as they are received go to the readers, who mark each item that is to be preserved. Then they go to the cutters and the clippings to the sorters and finally to the pasters. Paste is bought in fifty pound tins, ten tins at a time.

Each sheet when it is filled is laid aside for at least half a day to dry partially before it is put with a considerable number of similar sheets, nearly finished, in a press, where it remains for three weeks before the inset is considered properly fixed.

It is then finished and goes to the binder, who gets the sheets 200 at a time and turns out the completed volumes at the rate of about one a week.

Two things to remember: When you come to the library, bring a book for some soldier or sailor. Before you leave the library, buy a thrift stamp.—*Detroit Library Service*.

MOTION PICTURES IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

SOME notes on the use of motion pictures in educational institutions and libraries have been gathered together by O. G. Cocks, of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures. In schools and colleges he finds that the most complete use of motion pictures in connection with the Visual Education Department in any state has been worked out thru the University of Wisconsin at Madison. The system can be explained by correspondence with the director of this department.

The Iowa State College at Ames, Iowa, thru J. Will Parry, the secretary, has been interested in the larger use of better motion pictures both in the colleges and schools as well as in the commercial houses thruout the state. They have published a bulletin dealing with the physical equipment and the circulation of films for schools and other organizations.

In Pasadena, Cal., Carl H. Carson, the president of the Visual Education Association of California, has been working for some time on a state-wide organization of educational institutions for co-operation in the use of motion pictures and other visual aids. His organization has representatives in many of the cities and towns thruout central and southern California.

In Los Angeles, the director of visual education, H. S. Upjohn, has developed a system of furnishing films to the schools and has issued a comprehensive pamphlet answering questions repeatedly asked regarding motion picture work in education. The pamphlet contains also a list of entertainment and semi-educational films.

Motion pictures have been used in New York in some of the public schools for several years. The newer schools have been equipped with motion picture booths and machines. In community center work in some of the schools the motion picture has been used regularly. In the spring of 1917 Clara Berg was employed to make a survey and to gather together a comprehensive list of educational pictures which might be used in the grades. An examination has been held for the director of a department having to do with educational films.

The National Community Center Association, of which Edward L. Burchard of Chicago, now with the Committee on Public Information in Washington, is the secretary, advocates the use of motion pictures in the schools and other community centers. They publish monthly a selected list of pictures in their monthly bulletin. The aim of such community groups is to make use of entertainment as well as educational films.

The Cleveland public schools are interested in the educational use of films. Wilson B. Little, the chairman of the school committee of the Cleveland Cinema Club, is interested in supplying the schools, high schools, and especially community centers with desirable films both entertainment and educational.

Mrs. Frederic Michael, chairman of the better films committee of the Illinois Congress of Mothers, in Chicago, is posting a list of selected pictures in every school in Chicago and expects to have the same list exhibited in every branch public library. There are many committees of this association and other groups who are interested in larger use of entertainment and instructional films in the cities and towns of Illinois. The subject is also being intelligently handled by Mr. Hieronymous, the community advisor of the University of Illinois at Urbana. Among other schools interested in the subject are those of Pontiac and Galena.

The Kansas state branch of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations has developed a system of giving information to the local branches and the public schools of Kansas regarding better motion pictures and films for educational purposes. The chairman is Mrs. J. L. Beggs. A similar movement is to be noted in the Texas state branch of this organization.

The headmaster of the Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., has been following the pictures exhibited in his town and has successfully co-operated with the exhibitors in seeing that satisfactory pictures are shown both to the townspeople and to the students of his institution. This is illustrative of the action taken by many superintendents and school officials in smaller

cities and towns where schools, normal schools, academies, and other secondary institutions are located. The educational officials in many cases have developed cooperation with the exhibitors. In the larger towns they have purchased machines and have tried to obtain regular service. In many smaller towns where no exhibitor has located, the use of the public school for family nights and for children's entertainments has been undertaken.

The movement has also reached individual colleges. At the Agricultural College in Mississippi a theater is maintained and operated by the college thru a faculty committee. A similar movement is on foot at the University of Mississippi at Oxford, Miss. At Columbia, Mo., where the Bible College is located, the movement has been in the interests of furnishing better motion pictures thru the exhibitors in the town.

TYPES OF PICTURES

There are a number of commercial organizations furnishing educational or instructional pictures. The field is limited and some of these films have been made from the standpoint of entertainment rather than the intimate processes of education. Some films dealing with science, like physics, chemistry, geology, botany, zoology, and pathology have been made, also many films showing insects, wild and domestic animals, sea life, microscopic life, etc. A vast number of pictures are also in existence—of travel, geography, tribal and national customs, industries, outdoor sports, medicine and surgery, inventions, etc. Films can also be obtained dealing with public life, social agencies, agricultural diseases, safety appliances, trades, etc. No effort has been made to gather together such films in one place by one group. It is necessary to search for the individual film. In many cases also the subjects are presented as a part of a whole film dealing with many subjects in somewhat the same way that a magazine presents many fragments of ideas. The *Moving Picture World* has attempted a codification of such films and parts of films in a booklet published semi-annually. The existence of such films, however, does not guarantee the possibility of obtaining many of the subjects, since they

are made an integral part of the commercial service and are circulated thru business exchanges of the different film companies. The expense involved in the purchase of such films for individual institutions or for state-wide purposes has limited their use. The life of a film also has acted as a deterrent in all attempts at the use of films by various educational institutions. It must be remembered also that few films have been constructed with any one age group in mind. Few also have been made on what may be called strictly scientific or educational principles.

LIBRARIES

Among the many libraries that have been interested in the question of motion pictures for illustration of literary subjects, dramas, stories, etc., besides the list already codified in the questionnaire sent out by the National Board of Review in the summer of 1917, are the following: The Bureau of Libraries of the Department of Education, New York City; the Free Library of Philadelphia, 13th and Locust streets; the Cleveland Public Library, William H. Brett, librarian; the Library of the University of Michigan; the Carleton College Library, Northfield, Minn.; the Public Library of St. Paul, Minn.; the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.; the Library Museum, Newark, N. J.; and many of the state libraries. The interest has been in a variety of subjects ranging from a request for literature dealing with the general question of the review of motion pictures and their regulation, better films for the family and for young people, and films for educational purposes, to definite suggestions of films to be used regularly in library work for young people and adults.

THE frequent appearance of bread, butter and jelly, on, in and outside of library books, as well as in the very hands of small borrowers, gave occasion in one Cleveland branch for this food conservation bulletin:

Are you hungry after school?
Eat an apple!
Save the wheat!

The graphic illustration of a tempting apple completed the suggestion.

LIBRARY EXPANSION IN CHINA BEGUN

"AFTER years of slow growth in circumscribed lines where every plan for wider effort seemed a barred zone, there is now before us a wide opening—the Boone Library has gone afield!" writes Mary Elizabeth Wood in a little booklet on "The Boone Library afield," which tells of the efforts now being made by that institution to carry the library gospel to other parts of China.

Last year Samuel T. Y. Seng, associate librarian at Boone, returned from a two years' course at the Library School of the New York Public Library, and almost im-

Ten Main Divisions.

十類總目

○ 經部及類書	Classics (including Reference Books)
一 哲學	Philosophy
二 宗教	Religion
三 社會學	Sociology
四 政治	Political Science
五 科學	Science
六 醫學	Medicine
七 美術	Fine Arts
八 文學	Literature
九 歷史	History

mediately the opportunity came to him to put his knowledge to direct service. The A. L. A. had given to the Y. M. C. A. in China one-half of its exhibits from the Panama Exposition, and this material, with the special apparatus provided by the Y. M. C. A.'s lecture bureau, enabled Mr. Seng to prepare a very telling lecture on "The need of public libraries in this country [China]." He gave this lecture in Shanghai and Nanking, where it was heard by over 2500 people.

As a result, Mr. Seng has been invited by the Kiangsu Educational Association, a government organization, to return to Shanghai at a later date and hold a library training institute for the purpose of fitting young men for librarianship in school and college libraries. This organization has offered to meet all expenses.

At Wuchang likewise some advances have been made. When Boone Library was

九〇〇 歷史地理 History, Geography

九〇〇	歷史	History
九〇一	西洋史	
九〇一〇	英史	
九〇一〇	德史	
九〇一〇	法史	
九〇一〇	義史	
九〇一〇	俄史	
九〇一〇	奧史	
九〇一〇	西史	
九〇二	東洋史	
九〇二〇	日本	
九〇二〇	印度	
九〇二〇	高麗	
九〇二〇	緬甸	
九〇二〇	安南	
九〇二〇	南洋羣島	
九一〇	中國史	Chinese History
九一一	古史	
九一二	漢史	
九一三	晉史及南北朝	
九一四	唐史及五代	
九一五	宋史	

opened in 1910 its aim was primarily to work with the students in the government schools, sending books to the schools when students were not permitted to go outside. This spring the upper floor of the library was opened to the public, the lower floor being reserved for Boone students. Here the leading Chinese periodicals and translations from Western books were placed, and by means of the catalog the readers have access to the whole Chinese department, amounting to about 9000 volumes.

Public lectures have also been given, with an average attendance larger than last year. Noteworthy in this extension work was a lecture on temperance by Mrs. Ren Yin-mei, the first time a woman had lectured in the library auditorium. A large

number of teachers and students from the various institutions in the city were in attendance.

The average number of Boone University students using the library each week is 460, with 240 outside readers. The books issued during the year to teachers and students of the university and members of the mission numbered 2105.

It will be recalled that in 1916 Mr. Seng contributed to the *JOURNAL* a discussion of the question "Can the American library system be adapted to China?" Apparently he has concluded that it can, for he has worked out and had printed in pamphlet form "A system of classification of Chinese books based on Dewey's classification," in which he uses not only ten main classes but subdivides his groups and makes use of the decimal. We reproduce two pages from his modified Dewey system, showing his ten main divisions and also the beginning of his development of the goos. This classification has been sent to the different libraries in China.

A report of these libraries, 33 in number, has been compiled by Mr. Seng, with as complete information as he was able to secure. But, alas, it is in Chinese!

DIVERSIONS OF A LIBRARIAN

THE LIBRARY AND THE CIRCUS

THE library assistant entered with an air of something unusual about to happen. "Well," she said, "I guess there won't be many children here for a couple of weeks, the circus has come to town!" "What circus, and where is it?" said the librarian. "The Greatest Show, of course. They are on the vacant lots over by the car lines and all the children are there!"

Soon came the janitor, "You won't see many young folks to-day, the circus is coming." But his cheery tone did not brighten the librarian. "Do they have performances all this week?" she asked. "No, they camp here this week, and don't begin performances until next week. It's their first camp out of winter quarters. They come for two weeks every spring." "Does everyone go?" inquired the librarian. "They all go over to look at it, not so many go to the

performances, the prices are too high. People come from all over the city."

"Well," said the librarian, "what are we going to do about it? Are we going to let that circus spoil our business? Let's get to work and make it a help instead of a hindrance."

They began to ask both adults and children whether they had been there and what was interesting. They visited the circus and found that one could peep into the tents in which the horses and ponies were kept, or, if properly chaperoned could go in and feed them sugar and the keepers would tell stories about the acting horses. A buffalo was out in an open cage where it could be seen, and the roars of lions and elephants were occasionally to be heard. Every day the horses were taken out for exercise and on the day of the parade one could see all the animals—elephants, camels, giraffes, bears, lions, tigers, etc. The children had seen these animals in the parks, too, and were interested in them.

The librarians saw that they must work along this line, and began to gather together animal books and circus stories. But one must also have pictures for bulletins. A search was made. Here was just the thing! A glorious picture of a circus parade on a magazine cover, and inside a whole page of animals and actors and wagons to cut out! Fine, just what was wanted! The cover picture was pasted on a large square bulletin board, and below was a list of circus books for children. For the cut-outs, a long, narrow bulletin was made, about a foot wide and four feet long, and they were pasted on to represent a parade. On this bulletin was printed a list of books for adults. Some good animal pictures were also mounted with lists of animal books.

The library is fortunate in having two large display windows on the street, and some of the bulletins and books were there exhibited to good advantage. A frieze of mounted colored pictures of wild animals decorated the children's room and other bulletins directed the children to the books.

The window displays attracted a great many boys to the library, and it seemed to the librarians as if a new spirit of friendliness was established by this interest

in the circus. It seemed that the library took a long step in showing that it is not only a "high brow" institution, but also has interests in the commonest occurrences and in books for all tastes, and that the librarians were as glad to supply a circus story as a history of the Middle Ages.

Except for the perennial "Toby Tyler," books on animal training won the most interest, and long after the circus left, its echo was heard in frequent requests for a "circus animal book."

EDITH H. JOHN, *Branch Librarian,*
Queens Borough Public Library.

INTRODUCING CHILDREN'S BOOKS TO THE BOOK TRADE

A SERIES of eight evenings in the children's room of the New York Public Library at Fifth avenue and 42d street are to be conducted during October and November by Annie Carroll Moore, supervisor of work with children, under the auspices of the New York Public Library in co-operation with the American Booksellers' Association, the Booksellers' League of New York, and the Women's National Book Association.

There will be lectures, discussions, and exhibits of books and pictures, the purpose being to familiarize booksellers and publishers with such aspects of children's literature as seem at the present time most actively to concern parents and teachers who buy books for children.

Part of each evening will be devoted to discussion of the lecture and to the booksellers' problems relating to stock, sales, customers, etc.

The schedule is as follows:

- Oct. 2—Children's Books: How a special literature for children originated, its growth and its expansion by subject.
- Oct. 9—Fairy Tales: Their defenders and objectors.
- Oct. 16—Histories: The readable and the reliable.
- Oct. 23—Books about the War.
- Oct. 30—Boys' Books.
- Nov. 6—Girls' Stories.
- Nov. 13—Illustrated Books, including picture books for little children.
- Nov. 20—The Holiday Books of 1918.

Tickets for the course are free and may be obtained at the children's room or from a number of the leading booksellers.

JUNIOR RED CROSS LINKS UP WITH THE LIBRARIES

THE primary aim of the recent membership campaign of the Junior Red Cross society was not the collection of money but an educational one, in the fostering of national ideals, good citizenship and international good will thru mutual knowledge and appreciation. The Junior organization wants to make its members intelligent, social minded citizens, the enrollment an accomplishment for peace as well as for war, a great volunteer army of American patriots 20,000,000 strong for community service, a patriotic citizenship of "world patriots" to fight ignorance.

To help in this aim a Junior Red Cross library committee was appointed by Dr. H. N. McCracken, president of the Junior Red Cross. The members of this committee are C. C. Certain, Cass Technical High School, Detroit, chairman; Effie L. Power, chief of children's department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh; and Elisabeth Knapp, chief of children's department, Public Library of Detroit.

The purpose of the committee was thus defined: To promote library service as one of the means of properly informing children concerning their national life and preparing them for intelligent participation in the activities of the Junior Red Cross and affiliated organizations.

The methods suggested by the committee are as follows:

- I. Co-ordination of library service with Red Cross activities, by
 - (a) Compilation and distribution of reading lists and leaflets published by the Junior Red Cross to be correlated with patriotic and educational programs.
 - (b) Publication of illustrated bulletins.
 - (c) Establishment of permanent Junior Red Cross shelves or alcoves in libraries to make accessible reports and all literature of Junior Red Cross and allied organizations.
 - (d) Clipping and mounting of material of local interest to branches of the Junior Red Cross Society.

- (e) Junior Red Cross week scheduled in libraries and schools, date to be specified later when exhibits can be prepared, lists distributed, stories told, plays acted and talks made.
- (f) Exhibits of books, pamphlets lent for advertising work of Junior Red Cross. An exhibit of this kind is possible with that of the handiwork of members.
- (g) Reading clubs, study clubs and debating clubs in libraries can do Red Cross knitting without interference with their usual programs. The programs of these clubs also offer unlimited opportunities for information.

II. Definite concerted effort on the part of librarians in helping to save the children of America from the unsettling effects of the war. The stimulation of imagination, refreshment of mind, creation of new interest and the reading for pure enjoyment are immeasurable assets in attaining the purposes of the Junior Red Cross.

At both the A. L. A. and N. E. A. meetings active co-operation with the plans of this committee was promised.

LIBRARY ON AMERICA STARTED IN ROME

CLOSER intercourse between the United States and Italy in the common cause of the war has caused rapid growth of interest in each other's affairs in the last few months, and with increased knowledge of Italy's contribution to the success of the Allies has come increased appreciation.

In a letter to the Librarian of Congress Mr. (Commendatore) H. Nelson Gay, who is associated with the Library for American Studies in Italy, writes of his work:

"We are doing what we can here to make possible future close relations between Italy and the United States, but such relations between the two nations can be established only when existing ignorance has been dispelled on both sides of the Atlantic. As you know, Italy is as ignorant of the United States as America is of modern

Italy, and no library in Italy contains even a decent collection of American books.

"The Library for American Studies in Italy has a plan by which it intends to rectify this situation and rectify it immediately. In a circular sent out recently we call for 5000 volumes and 50,000 lire by Jan. 1, 1919, double that number of volumes and double that amount of money by Jan. 1, 1920, and there is no reason why we should not eventually develop a library on the United States which for educational purposes will rank among the best—a library that will make it possible for university students in Rome to take their Ph.D. degree in American history, literature, economics, etc.; for Italian deputies to speak in parliament with authority upon American questions; for Italian journalists to clearly distinguish between the United States and Guatemala.

"Our purpose is to deposit the library for the present with the Italo-American Union, which has taken quarters facing the new entrance to Parliament.

"We need wide and vigorous support from America and we need it at once. We hope that you will find some way, we know that you will wish, to assist us. Can you not secure for us some official and other publications?

"Books should be sent singly, when possible, by ordinary post, *not* by parcel post when this can be avoided. I have received a hundred or more volumes from America in this way during the year without loss."

Books should be addressed to H. Nelson Gay, The Library for American Studies in Italy, Palazzo Orsini, Rome, Italy.

"THE old adage that there is a reader for every book and a book for every reader has still some truth in it, altho it is not entirely true; and the greatest fault in some otherwise good librarians and committees is a superior super-exclusiveness, which imagines for itself a mission to interest people in a selected circle of subjects. The fully-developed library, however, is the most catholic thing; it ignores nothing, despises nothing, except that which is actually evil."

THE STUDY OF GERMAN IN FRANCE

IN view of the extreme attitude taken in certain American communities against the continued teaching of German in the high schools and colleges, it may be well to consider a report received by the Department of State under date of June 14 from Inspector General Potel of the French government, in reply to inquiry concerning the study of the language in France since the war.

At first there was the same hostility there as is now shown here against instruction in German. Discussions of the question were opened in the newspapers, and attendance at German classes became poor. In September, 1916, an interministerial commission met at the Ministry of War to study the modifications to be made in the examinations for admission to the important military schools as regards foreign languages.

In the competitive examinations for admission to the Polytechnical School and the school of Saint-Cyr, candidates have always been allowed to choose as a required language, either German, English, or Russian. In a letter addressed to the minister of public instruction on Nov. 26, the minister of war, commenting on this regulation, says: "The university must counteract, in so far as it lies within its power, the tendency to which the inspectors general, members of the commission, have called attention, which manifests itself among the pupils to abandon the study of German."

On his side, the minister of public instruction invited the heads of institutions to exert their influence with the families to have their children inscribed for the German course.

During 1916 and 1917 attendance at the German classes increased, the number of pupils varying from one-fourth to one-third of the total number. It is in the public schools that the abandonment of German has been most marked. In the universities and in the commercial schools the German language and German literature are still studied.

"But the studies," writes M. Potel, "from the fact of the war, have undergone pro-

found changes which the programs did not need to prescribe, because they occurred, so to speak, spontaneously. Already the ministerial instructions of 1902 specified that 'apart from the language itself, the foreign country and the people who live in it should furnish more particularly material for instruction.'

"To-day less than ever should there be ignorance of Germany. One must first study her on the spot, follow her economic evolution and the development of her social institutions, the movement of her associations, the instruction given in her universities. One must watch over all the manifestations of her activity, and, in order to be exact, our information must be based on a knowledge of the German language. If we are ignorant of German, we do not know Germany, or, again, what is more serious still, we shall only know and see of her what she wishes to show us. She will appear generous, humanitarian, and pacifist, and will conceal, under the veneer of an innocent good nature, her moral hideousness, which, when she reveals herself, revolts the human conscience.

"When peace is signed the Germans must be watched at home, but they must also be watched here with us. What makes the strength of Germany is above all the manner in which she has known how to establish herself in all countries. . . . Do not let us hope to raise a wall which will protect from attempts at invasion on the part of Germany. She will have abroad her associations, churches, lodges, choral societies, patronal or workingmen's syndicates who will all prepare for the next war. It would be culpable not to speak the language of all these artisans of a powerful country like Germany, for one must understand what they say, read what they write, and endeavor to learn what they think."

A RULING has been made by the War Department that books and periodicals can be sent by individuals to American prisoners of war in Germany only when they are ordered thru the publishers and are dispatched from the offices of publishers.

American Library Association

PUBLISHING BOARD

Arthur E. Bostwick and Matthew S. Dudgeon have been reappointed by President Bishop to the A. L. A. Publishing Board for terms of three years each. At the Saratoga conference the Executive Board appointed Josephine A. Rathbone a member of the Publishing Board to fill the unexpired term of the late Henry E. Legler.

The composition of the A. L. A. Publishing Board is now as follows: Arthur E. Bostwick, acting chairman, Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, M. S. Dudgeon, Carl H. Milam and Josephine A. Rathbone.

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school will open Sept. 18. While the attendance will be considerably smaller than usual, the loss in attendance will probably be a little less than was anticipated earlier in the year.

Several changes will be made in the faculty. Katharine Dame has left, on leave of absence, to do Red Cross work in Italy. Her place will be taken by Sabra W. Vought (1901) who will divide her time between the school and the State Library. Jennie D. Fellows will give up her course in advanced cataloging. The two courses will probably be consolidated in one briefer required course. Edna M. Sanderson, the school's registrar, will go to Washington during October and November to assist Caroline Webster in personnel work for camp and hospital libraries. Her work will be largely assumed by Hazel M. Leach (1919) who has just joined the staff of the school.

Mr. Biscoe has given another rather notable lot of bookplates to the school collection. It includes several rare plates by E. D. French, not previously in the school's possession.

The annual report for 1917, which was much delayed in passing thru the press, is now out. Any one of the alumni who has not received one may have a copy on application to the school.

Since the regular commencement exercises, Rachel A. Harris and T. C. Tai, both of the class of 1918, have been granted the degree Bachelor of Library Science.

Nathan R. Levin, B.L.S. 1918, now on the staff of the Chicago Public Library, was married to Henrietta Zuckerman August 31.

FRANK K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The summer of 1918 was kaleidoscopic in the number of changes it brought in the library staff, among the graduates, and in the ranks of the entering class. Fortunately the faculty of the school has survived untouched, and enough applications came in during the summer to balance the withdrawals and bring the class up to its usual size.

The class of 1919 promises to come up to our usual standards; certainly the members bring to the common store a breadth and variety of experience that augurs well for an interesting school year. There are four from the Pacific Coast, four from Greater New York, three Canadians, three Pennsylvanians, two from Connecticut, two from the District of Columbia, two from Ohio, and one each from New Hampshire, New York state, Florida, and Wyoming. All but four have been in libraries, and experience in the methods of many different kinds of libraries will add interest to the class room discussions. Large systems like New York, Brooklyn, Portland, Oregon, and Washington, D. C., medium-sized libraries as Hartford, Conn., and Harrisburg, Pa., and smaller town and village libraries are all represented, as well as children's work, high school library work, and that of several special libraries. In addition to library work several of the students have had business or secretarial experience, three have taught, and one has been in a bookstore.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Cards have been received announcing the marriage of:

Ida W. Lentillon, 1912, branch librarian, Queens Borough Public Library, to Joseph Ervin Rutledge.
 Florence L. Crosier, 1914, branch librarian, Cleveland Public Library, to Arthur Bennet Loomis, Jr.
 Inger H. Garde, 1915, branch librarian of the Copenhagen Public Library, to Peter Fangel.
 Mary Louise Knox, 1916, to Robert Roland Finster, of the New York Public Library.
 Florence Dewey, 1917, head of the circulation department of the Waterloo Public Library, to Frank Leslie Novak.

The following appointments among the members of the class of 1918 were made too late for inclusion in the July number:

Mrs. Emilie P. Chichester, assistant, office of the Mayor's committee for community councils.
 Anne Cunningham, assistant, circulation department, New York Public Library.
 Marjory L. Hawley, assistant, Bloomingdale branch, New York Public Library.
 Ruth Hoffman, assistant, children's department, New York Public Library.
 Mary Brown Humphrey, reference librarian, State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash.
 Lillian Sabin, assistant librarian, State Normal School, Tempe, Arizona.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE,
Vice-Director.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

The period of preliminary work for students who have had no library experience opened on Monday, Sept. 9. As was the case last year a number of instructional hours are included in this, the purpose being to hasten the process of familiarizing students with library terms and the simpler library methods. The first semester proper began on Monday, Sept. 23. No marked changes in the outlines of the work are contemplated, altho it might be mentioned that except for some incidental discussion of the subject the instruction in technical French and German is to be dropped. The hours thus released will be devoted to increased emphasis on administrative topics and to more careful inspection and study of the varied types of libraries represented in New York City. It is probable also that last year's plan of "lumping" assignments for practical work will in the coming winter be carried still further, and that these will be concentrated in four consecutive weeks of field service, as is the custom in some other library schools.

The advanced courses are scheduled to open on Tuesday, Oct. 1. The work necessary to qualify for the diploma is, in amount, the same as that required last year, but because of war conditions there will be less latitude than formerly as regards electives. For the first semester there will be offered courses in administration, book-selection, advanced reference, and children's work and literature, and for the second semester courses in administration, book-selection, book-making and collecting, and the library and the community. The compilation of bibliographies and the preparation of these will remain as possible substitutes for certain of the instructional courses.

ERNEST J. REECE, *Principal*.

IOWA SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARY
TRAINING

The seventeenth session of the Iowa Summer School for Library Training was held June 17 to July 26 at the State University of Iowa, Iowa City.

Miriam E. Carey, who was to have served as director, was released for work in the camp hospital libraries. The corps of instructors included Julia A. Robinson, instructor in library administration, book selection and trade bibliography; Jane E. Roberts, instructor in classification; Grace Shellenberger, instructor in children's literature; Clara L. Abernathy, reviser and instructor in minor topics. The courses in cataloging and reference were given by the director.

The school was most fortunate in having several special lectures by members of the University faculty and Iowa librarians. Much of the success of the school is due to the inspiration brought by these lecturers. The following were speakers: Mrs. Max Mayer, of Iowa City, a representative of the Food Administration; Dr. Ellsworth Faris, of the university, on child welfare; Maria Brace, librarian of the Waterloo Public Library, on publicity; Ione Armstrong, librarian of the Council Bluffs Public Library, on war books; Mary Marks, reference librarian of the Iowa Library Commission, on traveling libraries; Dr. B. F. Shambaugh, of the university, on the State Historical Society of Iowa; Helen Proudfoot, children's librarian of the Des Moines Public Library, on publicity in children's work; F. B. Spaulding, librarian of the Des Moines Public Library, on modern poetry, and a second lecture on camp library work. Interesting reports from the meeting of the American Library Association were given Johnson Brigham, librarian of the State Library, Julia A. Robinson and Helen Proudfoot.

In addition to the special lectures given before the library school a course of lectures on the present war, given by the departments of history and economics, sociology and commerce, was open to students in the library school and many took advantage of the opportunity to attend these lectures.

Twenty-seven regular students were in attendance, two of whom were from South Dakota, one from Nebraska, one from Wyoming, and the remainder from Iowa. Five special students were registered for the courses in classification, reference and cataloging.

BLANCHE V. WATTS, *Director*.

RIVERSIDE LIBRARY SERVICE SCHOOL

The course for candidates for work in camp libraries ended August 9. Five men completed the course and have been assigned as follows:

Lincoln Doty Brown of New York, to Camp Logan, Houston, Texas.
Robert S. Fullerton of Boston, to Camp Travis, San Antonio, Texas.
Merwyn J. Newburg, San Bernardino, Calif., to Camp Cody, Deming, New Mexico.
William E. Blaikie of Los Angeles, formerly of Boston, to the camps and stations at Los Angeles Harbor.
George E. Chase, of Walnut Creek, Calif., formerly of Boston, will not be available until October 1st when he will be assigned.

Two other Riverside Library service school men are now in camp library service: Alvan W. Clark, formerly of San Jose, at Camp Sevier, South Carolina, and Ralph Beals, for-

merly of Santa Ana, now at Camp Cody, New Mexico.

These men were selected from seventy-five candidates and should make good. Another group will be formed soon.

Margaret Guthrie, Riverside 1918, has been appointed librarian of the Orange Union High School, California.

Betty Mary Smith, Riverside 1918, will begin work at the El Paso Public Library October 1st.

The library at March Aviation Field shows an active use by the thousand men including the ground school and cadét fliers. The shelving has been increased, more books have been added and an excellent selection of technical books has been sent by the A. L. A. The gratitude of all the men in camp for periodicals and technical books sent by the A. L. A. would convince any one that the money is well spent.

JOSEPH F. DANIELS.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON LIBRARY SCHOOL

Lillian Anderson, 1916, has been appointed librarian of the Lincoln High School, Tacoma, Washington.

Dorothy Hayes, 1918, has been appointed to a position in the Circulation department of the Seattle Public Library.

Helen Stone, 1918, comes to the University of Washington Library October 1st, as Circulation assistant.

Nell Unger, 1918, has accepted a position as librarian of the Lincoln High School, Seattle.

Ruth Reynolds, 1916, was married in May, 1918, to Edwin E. Severns of the U. S. Navy. Mrs. Severns will continue her work in the Seattle Public Library for the present.

Harriet Smith, 1916, was married June 1, 1918, to Lieut. Frank S. Buckley.

W. E. HENRY, *Director*.

ST. LOUIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

All of the graduates of the class of 1918 have received appointments, the following serving as assistants in the St. Louis Public Library:

Sofia Assmann, circulation department.

Margaret Donan, children's room.

Norma Klinge, stations department.

Bonnie Moore, open shelf department.

Evalyn Jackson and Janet Hannaford, reference department.

Elizabeth Wagenbreth, Nina English, Annalil Huning, and Lucille Buder, catalog department.

Asenath Barnes of Portland, Oregon, accepted the position of assistant in the Public Library of Mason City, Iowa.

Gertrude Davis of Muskogee, Okla., re-

turned to take a position in the Muskogee Public Library.

Alice Rodgers of Como, Tenn., goes to Columbia, Mo., to take charge of the Agricultural Library, a department of the University Library.

HARRIET P. SAWYER, *Principal*.

Reviews

EDUCATION IN WARTIME

The school and the war: being no. 41 of *Teaching*. Emporia, Kan.: Kansas State Normal School. April, 1918. 56 p.

In this special number of *Teaching* inspiring editorials deal with the broad aspects of the war in relation to the school. Two battle lines must be made to hold, one in France, one in America. War, the leveller, carries within itself the seeds of reconstruction; and the new education will more closely fit the nation's need. In a country where every citizen is to have a vote the responsibility of the teachers is great. The student must be trained to fill his place in the community, state and nation, so that democracy be made safe for the world.

Then follows a review by Dr. P. P. Claxton, Commissioner of Education, of statistics showing decrease in registration at high schools and colleges. He urges the nation's need of men and women of scientific knowledge who shall safeguard the state from weakness and corruption from within, and pleads for the continuance of the training of all students who "cannot render some immediate service of great value."

The result of the war will be determined by the quality of the men who have to carry on the world's work after the war, says Dr. W. D. Ross; it is therefore as patriotic that we be willing to spend money to educate as to spend it to fight. Gov. Arthur Capper urges this also: "No narrow-minded men can sit in the parliament of men and the federation of the world for whose inauguration we are fighting." Charles F. Scott points out the increased opportunity for the trained, when, after the war "our country will be left the commercial, industrial and financial leader of the world."

Members of the faculty of the Kansas State Normal School contribute practical suggestions for war service work in schools and show how the questions raised by the war and recorded in the daily papers may form the subject of class work in weather-study, hygiene, general science, history, geography, English; how the manual arts class can make

furniture for camp use and knitting needles for the Red Cross; how the rural teacher may help by teaching canning without sugar, preservation of waste apples, etc.; how groups of musicians may make themselves welcome in the local camps.

A 3-page Teachers' directory for patriotic service lists official, national, and state organizations; welfare and patriotic organizations; important books and reference sources; and institutions giving further information; and the number concludes with an account, quoting statistics, of war activities in Kansas schools.

A UNION LIST OF SERIALS

Rochester Public Library. Union list of serials in the libraries of Rochester. Rochester, N. Y.: The library, 1917. 147 p. O.

The plan for the list was launched under the auspices of the Rochester District Library Club, and the work undertaken by the Rochester Public Library shortly after its organization in 1912.

"It [the list] is a revelation in one sense at least," says Mr. Yust. "It shows a wealth of periodical literature in our libraries which will be made more useful through this publicity. Its preparation and publication has promoted library co-operation, a thing of value to both libraries and readers."

Thirty-two libraries have contributed, including the six branches of the Public Library, various institutional libraries and the reference collections of factories and business corporations. Information is given with regard to the hours of opening of these libraries; conditions of use; number of volumes contained; number of periodicals taken; name of the librarian, the specialty of the library and any other matter which may be of interest to the public. There are 3065 titles listed, and 1048 references given. The arrangement is alphabetical. The nature and number of the references render the use of the list an easy matter. Notes directly under the title show continuations, changes of title, amalgamations, and, in the case of society publications, the name of the issuing body. Abbreviations and symbols are well chosen and well explained, and a clear statement is given of the scope of the list and of the plan on which entries and references are made.

The list must be a welcome tool alike to layman and librarian; and one looks forward to the day when, inspired by this enterprise, other libraries may prepare similar lists for the centres in which they are situated.

Librarians

ADKINS, Venice A., New York State Library School 1912-13, resigned her position with the circulation department of the New York Public Library to become indexer and cataloger for the Bridgeport district of the Ordnance Office at Bridgeport, Conn.

ANDERSON, Mrs. R. R., Library School of the New York Public Library 1916-17 (Pratt 1911), is now service directory librarian for the Community Clearing House, New York City.

ANDERTON, Dorothy, Library School of the New York Public Library 1914-15, has resigned from the staff of the circulation department of the New York Public Library.

BOSWELL, Harriett, Library School of the New York Public Library 1917-18, (Atlanta 1916) has been appointed assistant secretary of the Kentucky Library Commission, Frankfort.

BROOKE, Evelyn, Pratt 1916, has gone overseas with the Red Cross.

CHARLTON, Ruby, New York State Library School 1911-12, has resigned as assistant librarian of the State Teachers College at Cedar Falls, Ia., and will go to California for the winter.

CLEMENTS, Ruth, first assistant in the Chelsea (Mass.) Public Library, has resigned to take a position in a newly created department of the Bay State Street Railway.

CONDELL, Lucy, Library School of the New York Public Library 1915-16, (Drexel 1904) is now a file clerk for the U. S. Port Supply Office, New York City.

CONKLING, Portia M., Pratt 1915, of the Troy Public Library, returns to the Pratt Institute Free Library as general assistant.

COWING, Agnes, Pratt 1902, has been given a six months' leave of absence from the Pratt Institute Free Library to take charge of the Base Hospital Library at Camp Merritt.

DEVOY, John W., for eighteen years treasurer of the Brooklyn Public Library, died of heart disease on Aug. 18, in Watertown, N. Y.

DEXTER, Elizabeth, has resigned her position as high school assistant in the schools division, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, to enter war service.

ELKIN, Bertha D., who has had experience in the Library of the University of Kentucky and more recently has been a substitute in the Hutchinson, Kansas, Public Library, has been appointed an assistant in cataloging in the Wichita City Library, beginning Sept. 1.

ENCKING, Louise F., Pratt 1907, has resigned from the librarianship of the Oshkosh Normal School to accept that of the Normal School at Tempe, Arizona.

ENDICOTT, Grace, first assistant in the children's department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, has succeeded Miss Lewis as branch librarian at Homewood.

FLEMING, Ruth, Library School of the New York Public Library 1915-16, is now reference librarian at the Oregon State Library, having formerly been an assistant in the Library Association, Portland.

GIBBS, Dorothy D., New York State Library School 1919, has been appointed assistant in the New York State Library.

GROUT, Edith N., B.L.S. New York State Library School 1913, resigned her position with the Minneapolis Public Library to go to the New York Public Library as assistant in the information department.

HALL, Anna G., B.L.S. New York State Library School 1916, resigned the librarianship of the Endicott (N. Y.) Public Library to fill a year's engagement as library organizer for the Educational Extension Division of the New York State Education Department.

HAY, Elsie, Pratt 1912, is organizing the files and records of the National City Bank of New York.

HIRST, Lois F., has resigned from the children's department of the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library to become children's librarian at the Atheneum Library in Westfield, Mass.

HOISHOLT, Lucia, Riverside 1917, was married at Oakdale, Calif., to Captain Nolan West Ferguson.

HOLMES, Florence I., B.L.S. New York State Library School 1912, is engaged in indexing and cataloging for the Bridgeport, Conn., district of the Ordnance Office.

HOWELL, Sarah Lyon, Drexel 1910, who resigned from the Order Department of the Library of the Engineering Societies, New York City in April, 1918, to take charge of the filing department of the Planes and En-

gine Inspection Section, Bureau of Aircraft Production, has also been organizing the library in the Y. M. C. A. hut at Camp Meigs, Washington, D. C.

HULL, Ruth S., Pratt 1915, has been made librarian of the Department of Labor and Industry, Division of Municipal Statistics, Harrisburg, Pa.

JEBSEN, Elisa, New York State Library School 1917-18, who has been engaged on a special piece of cataloging at Harvard University Library during the summer, will remain on the staff for the coming year.

JOHNSON, Cornelia, Library School of the New York Public Library 1917-18, is assisting in the library at Camp Travis, Texas.

JOHNSON, Ethel M., librarian of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union in Boston, has accepted a secretarial position in Boston as the Union has arranged to unite the library with its book shop for children. Miss Johnson organized the special library on women in industry in 1910, and has been in charge eight years. The new arrangement went into effect Sept. 1.

JOHNSON, Mary Augusta, Pratt 1917, has left the New York Public Library to become assistant librarian at Madison, N. J.

JOHNSTON, Alice Haywood, wife of John M. Johnston, assistant librarian of Cooper Union, New York City, died suddenly, August 14, at Loomis Sanatorium, Loomis, N. Y. Mrs. Johnston was a graduate of the training class of the New York Public Library (1907) with which library she was connected until her marriage in 1911. She is survived by her husband, a daughter and a son.

JONES, Caroline L., has resigned her position as branch librarian at the Hazelwood branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh to become hospital librarian at the United States General Hospital No. 1, New York city.

KERR, Julia, Albany 1916, has resigned her position in the catalog department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and has accepted a position as an assistant in the Schenley High School Library, Pittsburgh.

KOSTOMLATSKY, Zulema, New York State Library School 1912-13, has resigned her position as chief of the circulation department of the Seattle Public Library to become assistant librarian of the Portland, Ore., Library Association.

LEACH, Hazel M., New York State Library School 1919, has been appointed assistant in the New York State Library School.

LEWIS, Sarah V., has resigned her position as librarian of the Homewood branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, to become superintendent of circulation, Seattle Public Library.

LINDGREN, Elin, Pratt 1913, resigned from the Pratt Institute Free Library to take charge of the work with convalescent soldiers at the United States General Hospital No. 3, Colonia, N. J.

MCCRIGHT, Edith, cataloger at Riverside Public Library, went to the El Paso Public Library Sept. 1.

MCLAUGHLIN, Ruth, Library School of the New York Public Library 1912-13, is acting as catalog and file clerk for the Production Division of the U. S. Ordnance Department, Chicago.

MAGEE, Anna Mary, a graduate of Wisconsin Library School, joined the staff of the reference department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh on August 1.

MATTHEWS, Evelyn, Pratt 1917, for a year general assistant at the Osterhout Library, Wilkes-Barré, Pa., has been appointed librarian of the State Normal School, Indiana, Pa.

MAY, Anna, Pratt 1911, children's librarian at the Mount Vernon, N. Y., Public Library for several years, has been appointed librarian at the New York General Hospital No. 10, Fox Hills, Staten Island.

MAYES, Olive, Pratt 1913, resigned from the Alabama Girls' Technical Library to go into Library War Service and is now librarian of the hospital at Camp Hancock, Ga.

MONTGOMERY, Ruth, New York State Library School 1917-18, has received an appointment as first assistant in the Legislative Reference Section of the New York State Library.

MORGAN, Helen H., Pratt 1915, joined the staff of Columbia University on the closing of the Hispanic Museum.

MORGAN, Margaret J., was married on July 6, to Edgar P. Bengert, of Columbus, Ohio, who has been for some time connected with the Department of English, in the Ohio State University. The Providence Public Library thus loses another of its well-equipped and efficient workers. Miss Morgan had served

as the head of the foreign department since Miss Reid's retirement (also thru marriage), in 1916.

PULLING, Arthur C., librarian of the University of Minnesota Law School, has gone to Washington to become librarian for the War Department.

QUIGLEY, Margery C., New York State Library School 1916, resigned the headship of the Divoll branch of the St. Louis Public Library to succeed Anna G. Hall as librarian of the Public Library at Endicott, N. Y.

RANKIN, Hilda M., Pratt 1916, leaves the staff of the Pratt Institute Free Library for a position in the circulation department of the New York Public Library.

RAYMOND, Esther, Pratt 1910, since graduation connected with the library of the American Society of Civil Engineers, died at her home in Rochester, Sept. 9.

RAYMOND, Mary, a Simmons graduate, has joined the staff of the catalog department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

REID, Jeannie, Library School of the New York Public Library 1916-18, has been appointed first assistant in the People's Library, Newport, R. I.

REILLY, Genevieve Osborne, Pratt 1916, resigned as assistant librarian at Madison, N. J., to become librarian at Bloomsburg, Pa.

REYNOLDS, Margaret, Wisconsin 1907, who for six years has been the librarian at Milwaukee-Downer College, has resigned to accept the recently created position of librarian at the First National Bank of Milwaukee.

RHODES, Gertrude, Library School of the New York Public Library 1917-18, has taken a position as assistant in the library of the American Social Hygiene Association, New York City.

ROBBINS, Mary E., has finished her work with the Library School, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, Ga., and is at her home in Lakeville, Conn.

ROBIE, Amelia H., Pratt 1914, formerly of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, has accepted a position on the Pratt Institute Free Library staff.

ROOT, Harriet, first assistant at the Wylie Avenue branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, has become librarian of the Hazelwood branch.

SANFORD, Mrs. Winifred Mahon, Library School of the New York Public Library 1916-17, is chief file clerk for the Vulcan Steel Products Company, New York City.

SANTES, Marie M., New York State Library School 1918, has gone to the University of Minnesota as assistant cataloger.

SCHOWALTER, Elma C., Riverside 1916, has been appointed librarian at McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill.

SINGLEY, Louise, first assistant in the Schools Division, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, has been granted a year's leave of absence to accept the position of hospital librarian at Camp Beauregard. Miss Singley's position has been filled by the appointment of Muriel Crooks, of the New York Public Library School.

SLOAT, Minnie F., Library School of the New York Public Library 1917-18, has accepted a place as index and catalog clerk for the U. S. Ordnance Department, Bridgeport, Conn.

SMITH, Ruth E., New York State Library School 1919, has been appointed assistant in the book selection section of the New York State Library.

SPOFFORD, Walter R., librarian of the University Club in Chicago, was married July 2 to Miriam M. Larck of that city.

STETSON, Oberum Orrin, for more than twenty years document clerk in the Maine State Library, resigned his post on July 1.

TIEMANN, Edith, Library School of the New York Public Library 1911-13, has left the circulation department of the New York Public Library, and became on Sept. 1 registrar of the Library School of the New York Public Library.

TODD, Nancy, H., B.L.S. New York State Library School 1918, has joined the staff of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh as first assistant in the Homewood branch.

TURNER, Elizabeth T., Library School of the New York Public Library 1916-17, has resigned her place in the Kansas City (Mo.) Public Library to become an assistant in the circulation department of the New York Public Library.

UNGER, Nell, who recently went from Seattle to Hood River, Ore., as county librarian, has tendered her resignation, and will return to her home city to engage in library work.

VAN EMAN, Edith K., Pratt 1913, has been appointed librarian of the Public Library at Oshkosh, Wis.

VONHOLD, Mrs. Gladys Schummers, Pratt 1915, resigned as librarian of the Fair Haven branch, New Haven Public Library, and has joined the staff of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

VROOMAN, Janet, Library School of the New York Public Library 1916-17, has left her place in the Library for the Blind at the New York Public Library, and is now at her home in Kingston, N. Y.

WALLACE, Edith, University of Washington Library School 1918, has been appointed an assistant in the circulation department of the Seattle Public Library.

WALLER, Florence M., B.L.S. New York State Library School 1918, began her work in June as technology librarian in the Seattle Public Library.

WARRICK, Ruth E., Simmons 1917, and an assistant in the New York Public Library the past year, has accepted the position of cataloger in the Wichita City Library and will begin work Sept. 1.

WENNERBLAD, Sonja, University of Wisconsin Library School 1917 and Cleveland Training Class for Children's Librarians 1917-18, will begin work in September as children's librarian in the branch department of the Seattle Public Library.

WEST, Eva, Riverside 1914, has been appointed cataloger at the Lane Medical Library, San Francisco, to begin Oct. 1.

WHITCOMB, Alice J., for three years library cataloger in the U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C., resigned on April 30 to accept the position of assistant cataloger at Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, N. H.

WIGGIN, Mary P., New York State Library School 1917, has been engaged as librarian of the Public Library at Danbury, Conn.

WINSLOW, Mary E., Library School of the New York Public Library 1913-15, has been compelled by ill health to give up her position in the circulation department of the New York Public Library.

WRIGHT, Ruth, Pratt 1903, librarian since 1911 of the Normal School at Temple, Arizona, has been made librarian of the Van Wert County Library, Ohio.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

VERMONT

Bennington. Helen B. Shattuck, librarian at the Billings Library, has received some war documents from the "Asile des Soldats Invalides Belges." Among them are envelopes which contained letters smuggled from Belgian soldiers to their relatives, posters having to do with the soldiers and refugees, fac-similes of German notices published in Belgium, and copies of the Belgian paper, which no matter how many times it has been suppressed, is still appearing. Miss Shattuck has placed all of these articles on sale at the library and the proceeds will go to the Society for Belgian Relief Work.

MASSACHUSETTS

Athol. The new Carnegie Library, built for almost three years and never occupied, was opened Sept. 9. The hours are to be from 2 p. m. to 9 p. m., with an additional two hours Saturday, from 10 to 12 a. m. The children's rooms will not be open in the evening. The library has practically no new books, as was hoped for at the time of its opening. The money which would ordinarily go for that purpose has been used to defray the moving expenses, no money for which was provided by the town. The sum of \$2000 will be used by the town for the upkeep of the building.

Boston. An excellent résumé of the Public Library situation, including both the attempted unionizing of employes and the recent investigation of the entire library system by a committee of library experts, was contributed to the *Springfield Republican* of Sept. 4 by its Boston correspondent.

Lynn. The training class for library assistants opens Oct. 1, graduates of the city high schools as well as members of the senior classes being eligible.

Lynn. The Wyoma Carnegie branch of the Lynn Public Library was formally dedicated and opened to the public Thursday evening, Sept. 19. The mayor of the city, the municipal council and the board of trustees of the library were present and took part in the exercises.

CONNECTICUT

South Manchester. When the new Free Library building is constructed it will occupy

the site at the junction of Forest and Main streets, where the old Keating homestead formerly stood, tho it was the original intention to have the new library building grouped with the school buildings on Recreation square. After the big school fire of October 23, 1913, in which the South Manchester Free Library building was also burned, temporary quarters were established for the library in the Eldridge home on Main street. This location has been found very convenient and the circulation of the library has greatly increased there. This matter of convenience no doubt has led Cheney Brothers, who are to pay for the cost of the building, to alter their former plans. Some months ago they purchased the Keating property and the old homestead, which was damaged by fire, has been razed. It is hardly possible that anything will be done in the matter of constructing the new library building until after the war.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Claverack. At the fair held in Memorial chapel in August for the benefit of the Free Library and Reading Room about \$275 was realized.

Endicott. The Endicott Free Library has moved to new quarters in a community house recently given the village by Mr. and Mrs. George F. Johnson. The library (about 7000 volumes) occupies the lower floor. The upper floors contain four club rooms, a kitchen and an assembly room seating 150. These rooms are under the supervision and control of the library and are to be used by the people of the community and surrounding rural districts under the usual conditions.

New York City. For the first time since its foundation, shortly after the American Revolutionary War, the Mechanics' Institute Free Circulating Library, on West Forty-fourth street, closed for a period of two weeks in September. This was done to enable the librarian and his assistants to take their annual vacations. Owing to the shortage of help, it was found impossible to obtain substitutes to relieve them in their work.

New York City. At the request of Dr. John R. Mott, the library of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., including the "Bowne Historical Library," has become a

division of the association's bureau of records. This library contains the best of the expressions, convictions, actions and experiences of association leaders for the past seventy years. It has sections for general reference works; for association publications; for official reports of conventions and conferences; for kindred organizations; also for the student, railroad, boys, physical, educational, religious and other departments of Association work. An effort is being made to secure and preserve here duplicate copies not only of books, but of all material, both past and present, that records the life and activity of the association. This includes reports of all conventions and conferences, printed and written matter, resolutions, programs, photos of men, of buildings and of activities, posters, bulletins, films, statistics, charts, and so on.

NEW JERSEY

Newark. The former president of Colombia, Dr. Carlon E. Restrepo, was an unexpected visitor at the Colombian exhibit in the Public Library recently. The visitors were greatly pleased with the exhibit and in-dorsed the proposed plan to take it on tour after it closes in this city.

PENNSYLVANIA

Corry. The new library on North Center street is finished and the work of removing the books from the former library room in the High School to the new location began Sept. 7. When the furniture and certain fixtures are in place the library will be opened to the public. It is thought that eventually a lecture room will be arranged in the basement of the new building. Such a lecture room has been badly needed in this city for some time.

Pittsburgh. The library of classical works which belonged to the late William S. Pelletreau, brother of Helen E. Pelletreau, for many years president of Pennsylvania College for Women, has just come into the possession of the college, the gift of Mr. Pelletreau's niece, Mrs. John Biddle Clark of the class of '84. The announcement of this gift was made at commencement exercises of the college in June. The collection has 300 volumes, embracing texts, translations, grammars of individual authors, indices, and critical works. Another gift to the college library has been announced. Dr. E. J. Bailey, recently elected to fill the place left vacant by the retirement of George W. Putnam as head of the English department, has given to the college a library of English literature of 500 volumes, many of which are first editions.

Dr. Bailey was professor of English literature at Cornell.

South Atlantic

NORTH CAROLINA

Durham. The Durham Colored Library has secured a charter from the state and has purchased the present site from John Merrick. In the purchase of the site Mr. Merrick donated \$1000 to the library fund. After two years of struggle the colored library has now become one of the most valuable assets of the community. During the two year period 2000 volumes of good literature and reference books have been accumulated. As the colored library does not participate in the Carnegie appropriation, an appeal has been issued to white and colored friends of the library to give assistance in raising the \$825 borrowed, on personal security, in order to pay the full price of the much needed building. The library is the headquarters of the colored branch of the Red Cross, the club room of the embroidery, sewing and social clubs composed chiefly of girls who work in the tobacco factories and hosiery mills, and it is a rendezvous for the small children's classes in story-telling and instruction in expression of sympathy, friendship and helpfulness.

GEORGIA

The bill to enlarge the duties of the State Library Commission and to appropriate \$5000 for the development of traveling libraries for the rural districts, has been killed in the legislature.

East North Central

OHIO

Cleveland. The books in foreign languages in the main library have been transferred to the sociology division, and an additional assistant assigned to help in the work with foreigners. Under this arrangement it is hoped to be able to continue this important work with as much emphasis on Americanization as in the past and with the same helpfulness to those whose only reading can be in foreign languages.

Fremont. Birchard Library has completed its forty-third year of service, and at the recent annual meeting of the board of trustees reported a fund of \$25,000 invested in Liberty Loan Bonds; a raise in the tax levy for library purposes to .18 mill; and cost of maintenance the past year \$4,332. In compliance with the recommendation of the Association of Library Schools, the salaries of both li-

brarian and her first assistant were increased. A bequest of \$2,000 for building purposes was received from the late Dr. M. Stamm, a former trustee. A fresh inventory, after considerable weeding out of books, shows 13,000 volumes on the shelves. Additions of the year number 1,752. Circulation has doubled, 42,436 books circulating, of which 20,700 were juvenile. Posters for the alcoves were designed and made by pupils in the schools. The drive for soldiers' books brought in several thousand volumes, and \$600 for the soldiers' book fund. A Red Cross station was maintained at the library, the librarians acting as receivers. Even during the extremely cold weather of the winter, the library did not close for a single hour of its regular ten-hour a day schedule. The work of publicity included two large exhibits—a flower show, visited by over 600 citizens the first day; and an exhibit of rare bookplates. The museum, lodged in the open balcony, is one of the library's greatest assets and its displays are more and more co-ordinated with the work of the library below.

INDIANA

Indianapolis. The six months' training class for service in the Indianapolis Public Library begins the first week in October. Half the work (236 lecture hours) is devoted to lectures and the preparation of assigned work, and the other half to required practice work in the various departments and branches of the library.

MICHIGAN

Evansville. "In spite of the limitations imposed upon us by the purchasing power of the shrinking dollar we opened two new branches: at Howell, February 17, and in the Coliseum building, April 8," writes Ethel F. McCollough in a summary of the fifth annual report of the Public Library. "The office was moved from the West Side library to the Coliseum branch, which has also been made the information center for all business and technical questions. The circulation gain of 64,248 volumes over the previous year brought our total book issue up to 301,032 volumes. Ninety-six thousand, two hundred forty-five volumes were issued thru the schools, an increase of 18,450 volumes over 1916. This does not include 13,709 volumes circulated in Perry Township. The total number of card holders using the library is 22,001. One of the most satisfactory achievements of the year was the organization upon a definite working basis of the extension department. Fundamental questions of policy

have been formulated, report blanks, estimates of time and cost and a fairly adequate system of book exchanges between the stations worked out." The total number of books in all branches at the close of the year was 41,724. Total receipts were \$42,244.17, and expenditures \$38,642.55. Staff salaries took \$15,506.93, books \$10,526.25, periodicals \$1390.69, and binding \$1887.13. The library has no central building but has six branches, three in separate buildings.

East South Central

TENNESSEE

Knoxville. The Lawson McGhee Library has received permission to establish a branch in the Moses School building, which will be open to the public every afternoon.

Memphis. By arrangement with Cossitt Library a branch has been opened in Rozelle school. The branch is for the use of all the people who live in that section of the city, and is not confined to families of school pupils. The salary of the permanent librarian will be paid, half from the school funds and half by Cossitt Library. Similar libraries are already established at Central High and Riverside schools. Later, other such libraries will be established in other schools, with the intention of thoroly covering the city with them.

West North Central

MINNESOTA

St. Paul. The office of the J. J. Hill Reference Library was moved July 29 from the Great Northern building to the new Public Library.

IOWA

Des Moines. A short course covering the elementary principles of library work will be given in the Public Library from Oct. 1 to Dec. 20. Instruction will be given by the heads of departments in the library, and others qualified, and supervised practice work will be given in all departments. Supplementing this will be a course of lectures, not only on library topics but on literary, civic, and other subjects of general interest. Those completing the course will be eligible January 1, 1919, for appointment to the staff of the Des Moines Public Library, tho no guarantee of appointment is given. Instruction and practice will entail the student's presence at the library every week day, or a total of forty-two hours each week, the equivalent of the full working time of the staff.

MISSOURI

Poplar Bluff. The Public Library suffered the loss of some of its 1918 funds when the city collector absconded last spring. Since the latter part of March the building has been open afternoons and evenings only.

St. Joseph. The board of directors has decided to conduct a library apprentice class during the coming year beginning in October. Applicants for admission to the class must be between the ages of twenty and thirty-five years of age and must have completed a high school course or its equivalent. The entrance examination was held in June and covered the following subjects: history, literature, current events and one foreign language.

St. Joseph. The Public Library has been suffering from the vandals who mutilate magazines and books. The mutilation of magazines is the more common offense. Not long ago two girls were caught clipping a bound volume of *Theater* on the balcony at the central library, and were found to have clipped all the best pages, leaving the volume worthless. The girls are now denied library privileges and are even denied the right of coming into the library buildings. High school students tear pages from reference books to save spending time at the library to read them or the inconvenience of carrying the books home. It is practically impossible to keep a translation of the Latin texts used in the high schools. Students have been known to rip out whole chapters. Books are still stolen once in a while, but this offense is less frequent than in former years.

Shelbina. The Carnegie Public Library, completed last spring, is built of red brick and granite, and is centrally located in the railroad station park.

KANSAS

Wichita. The tax levy of the City Library has been raised from \$15,000 in 1918 to \$17,500 in 1919. Wichita is fast trying to make up for lost time as the following figures will show. In 1914, with rooms in the City Hall, the levy was only \$3500. In 1915 and 1916 the Carnegie minimum of \$7500 was voted. In 1917 this was increased to \$10,000, and in 1918 to \$15,000. It was in 1915 that the present librarian, Julius Lucht, took charge of the library, and its rapid development since that year is largely due to his energy and suc-

cess in building up a service that is reaching every element in the community.

West South Central

TEXAS

Houston. A branch of the Public Library has been established in the Lubbock school and will be open one afternoon a week.

Pacific

OREGON

Klamath Falls. With a view to the co-ordination of the work of the five different library systems of Klamath county, State Librarian Cornelia Marvin met with local city and county officials in August and worked out a plan by which it is believed that a unification of systems may be effected. The County Library, in the Hot Springs addition, the City Library, the High School Library, public school and rural school libraries are all operated under different managements at present, with a duplication of work, and in many cases a duplication of books. As a result of the meeting, petitions have been prepared and are being circulated asking the county court to appoint a commission of five members in which will be vested the complete powers of management of the entire library work here.

OREGON

Portland. Mr. S. Benson, who gave to the city a very fine Polytechnic school, has decided to endow the school with a library. He has given the Library Association of Portland \$1000 for an initial purchase of books, and this will probably be added to from time to time as the necessity arises. It is hoped to make this as fine a technical library as may be found on the Coast.

Foreign

SWITZERLAND

Geneva. The library of the city and University of Geneva having decided last year to form a collection of war archives, addressed a circular letter to the accredited diplomatic representatives resident in Geneva. This met with a prompt response and material began at once to accumulate. The collection is to consist of official documents, political and diplomatic, of belligerent and neutral governments, and of such non-official material as has a distinct historical value. Following the example of the libraries of Zurich, the library has also undertaken a union card catalog of the various Genevese libraries.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of development in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature. Material printed in this department is cumulated each year in the "American Library Annual."

CHILDREN, WORK WITH

Says the *Christian Science Monitor*, in its library column:

"Among the things which have been done for the children here and there, and of the nature of seed corn for other librarians, are these: One librarian has discovered for herself, apparently, that the Bible stories always have a compelling interest for children, and writes of the 'spellbound' boys and girls about the story-teller's chair as she talks about Joseph and his brothers, Elijah and the prophets of Baal, and Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego in the burning fiery furnace.

"Another has had a guessing contest of famous sayings in war time. One can imagine the enthusiasm. 'Who said—?' 'Who said—?' down thru the year, until 'Who said—"We are here, Lafayette!"' is reached with no end in sight. And trust the children not to leave the matter there, but to prepare themselves for future contests by keeping a sharp lookout for great sayings in this their own day when grand words are being uttered and splendid deeds done; and so all unconsciously benefiting from the opportunity to decide for themselves as to the qualities that go to make a saying great.

"Still another, mindful of the right of the children to an understanding of other lands and peoples than their own, bethought herself of the 'Little cousin' series, and organized a friendly competition of memory, as to the surroundings and ways of other children all over the world, a sure aid to the enlargement of brotherly ideals in the minds of the children participating."

Library work with children. Memoranda received by the library development committee [of the Library Association of the United Kingdom], as bases for discussion. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, March, 1918. p. 64-76.

In Memorandum I, L. Stanley Jast emphasizes the child's need of a library as a place in which to become a reader as distinguished from a place which is merely a shelter or play-room. He offers the following outline of conditions of effective work: (a) The open shelf is the only sound basis of work with children. (b) The room must have comfortable chairs and tables, book shelves within easy reach, a few pictures.

In short, a tasteful, "intimate" restful room. (c) The person in charge must be one who understands books and children, one who will establish pleasant personal relationship with the children, and make them feel the room to be their own. (d) The use of the room must be so planned that the discipline question resolves itself; e. g., there shall be no more children in the room than can use it comfortably; the librarian shall not be expected to issue books for home-reading at the same time that she is seeking to introduce the book to the future reader.

The selection of books and editions for children is discussed in Memorandum II by H. G. T. Cannons, who quotes largely from the Manual of Library Economy of the American Library Association and gives lists of helps to the selection of books for children. Miss Kate E. Jones contributes in Memorandum III an account of the work with picture collections of the Cardiff Libraries.

Collections of mounted pictures are circulated largely among teachers and students; and special picture-talks are given by the teacher or librarian on, for example, history and travel, the children afterwards writing compositions on what they have seen.

CLASSIFICATION. See SUBJECT HEADINGS.

ROOF READING-ROOMS

The roof reading-rooms of certain of the New York Public Library branches are described in *Branch Library News* for June.

In the plans of the Rivington Street branch (a Carnegie building opened to the public June 10, 1905) was incorporated a new feature in library construction,—an open air reading-room, or "library roof garden," as it was then called. It is believed that this roof reading-room was the first of its kind in the United States, or at least the first to be included in the plans of a new building. It is not unlikely, however, that out-of-door reading-rooms of some sort had been tried previously by other libraries.

This experiment proved so successful that similar use of the roof was provided for in the new buildings of the Columbus, St. Gabriel's Park, Hamilton (Fish Park), and Seward Park branches, which were opened during 1908 and 1909. The open air reading-

rooms on the roofs of the Rivington Street, Hamilton Fish Park, and Seward Park branches have been popular and have seemed to meet a real need of the neighborhoods. However, those located on the St. Gabriel's Park branch, at 303 East 36th street, and on the Columbus branch, Tenth Avenue near 51st street, were not used sufficiently to warrant the expense of their maintenance and so have not been opened for the past five or six years.

The three roof reading-rooms now in active use are all located on the lower East Side, and are open from about the middle of June until the middle or latter part of September, the exact limits of this period depending largely upon weather conditions. The space on the roof devoted to this purpose varies from 700 to 1300 square feet, and the rooms are open on three sides and protected from sun and rain by heavy awnings. High iron railings at the edges provide ample safety, but do not cut off the striking views over wide stretches of roofs with tall buildings in the distance and an occasional glimpse of the East River and its bridges. Flowering plants in long boxes lend color to the brick walls and iron barriers.

These reading-rooms are connected by broad stairways with the top floor of the building, and while no permanent stock of reading matter is kept on the roof, books and periodicals may be brought up from other parts of the building. At the tables on each roof from fifty to seventy-five persons may be accommodated at a time. During the season, the three open air rooms are used by approximately 30,000 persons. In addition to their ordinary use as reading-rooms, meetings of neighborhood organizations are held there, and story hours for the children.

Both grown-ups and children, who live in the vicinity of the three branches named, have already learned that on these breezy roof-tops they find welcome places of refuge from sweltering streets and houses and are able during the most sultry hours of day or evening to read in comparative comfort and quiet.

SCHOOLS—CO-OPERATION WITH

Library and high school—democratic agencies. Bessie Sargeant Smith. *Pub. Libs.*, Feb., 1918. p. 64-66.

Co-operation and co-ordination as a saving power is the order of the day. This is increasingly true in the schools where teachers of English and teachers of history are relating their subjects by means of debates and the requirements of English composition. The

public library, too, is working toward co-ordination.

Thus we have two great forces working toward the same end, the attainment of social usefulness thru the book. But much loss of effort could be prevented, and a considerable economy effected, if school and library would work together.

This is most true in relation to the use of reference material. For example, almost all schools must have one encyclopedia available, but distances from the school to the library are usually so slight that all can go to the library for such a purpose; biographies and current magazines, which usually have the best material on debate themes, are much better found in the reading room of a library than in a corner of a school, and the money saved can be devoted to work distinctly belonging to the school.

Then for introducing the student to the writers of the best current fiction, much money could be saved if the school would use the town library, which can supply more than a school needs to have and moreover can borrow from libraries in large cities nearby.

The economies would not all be on the side of the school, for if the librarian knew better the requirements and equipment of the schools nearby, many a title would be left off the library shelves.

Furtherance of the aims of democracy would be the next result of this ideal co-operation, for both the public school and public library have always aimed to meet the needs of a democratic community.

The experiences of a city library and a city high school are easily adapted to a town where there has been no understanding or effort toward co-ordination of these institutions. The librarian must first of all be willing to go more than two-thirds of the way to extend the hand of understanding toward the teacher and pupil, and in some way should cement the bond, for if not, the library will some day be in the rear of the guard of the forward moving agencies for education.

One librarian in the Far West has set aside a spot in the library where are gathered together books suitable to the high school pupil, books for recreational reading as well as books assigned by the teacher to be read. This spot the librarian wishes the high school pupils to feel is their special property and it may be the birthplace of a flourishing high school library.

Even in cases where a school library has

been established and no connection made with the public library there are many ways for the librarian to find out the needs and desires of the school. The public librarian should never lose sight of the goal, the establishment of a mutual understanding with the teacher. When the school library has been established in the school building the public librarian should keep herself in close touch with the teacher and pupils by mutual help and service.

SHAKESPEARE. See SUBJECT HEADINGS.

SUBJECT HEADINGS

A model set of subject headings and cross references, to be used under names of countries and Australian states in the catalogs of the Public Library of New South Wales, also one for use under the heading "Shakespeare," has been printed and issued by the library.

The principles under which subject entries are placed under names of countries rather than under subjects subdivided geographically are as follows:—

1. When the name of a country is used as a subject heading the subject is that country as a social entity and not a geographical division, *e. g.*, Fine Arts is a subdivision under the country, because it refers to the fine arts of the people of the country, whereas Botany is not a subdivision under the country, because it refers to the country as a geographical division.

2. The subdivision under the name of the country will deal only with *general* subjects as applied to that country. The subdivisions of these subjects must go under the specific heading in the general alphabet, *e. g.*, England.—*Fine Arts* will cover general works on fine arts in England, but a work on Gothic Architecture in England will go under both Gothic Architecture and English Architecture, but not under England.—*Fine Arts*.

The phrase used in references to a subject heading in the general alphabet divided *By Country and State* means that apart from other subdivisions of that subject in the general alphabet it is also subdivided by the names of countries and *Australian* states.

The headings therefore used under country are: Antiquities; Architecture; Archives; Army and military defences; Bibliography; Biography and genealogy; Boundaries; Civil service; Colonies and dependencies; Commerce, industries and resources; Constitution and government; Courts; Directories; Early voyages and coastal explorations; Elections; Emigration and immigration; Exploration;

Finance; Fine arts; Foreign relations; History and colonization; Maps and surveys; Navy; Public lands; Public works; Religion and religious history; Social life, manners, customs, national characteristics; Statistics (general and vital).

The cross-references are well illustrated and annotated.

Works under the heading "Shakespeare, William," are to be arranged as follows: Collected works, arranged chronologically, with translation in alphabetical order of language; groups of plays with works about these groups put with the works on Shakespeare in the subject arrangement that takes up the larger part of the outline; separate plays, arranged alphabetically, with editions arranged chronologically; Poems, arranged chronologically without separating the sonnets; separate poems, arranged alphabetically with editions arranged chronologically. Attributed works, collections arranged alphabetically, then each work alphabetically and chronologically; Selections, quotations, etc. The headings for the subject arrangement are, first, General, then Acting and representation, Authorship, Bibliography, Biography, Characters, Chronology, Costume and illustrations, Criticism, Environment, Folklore and mythology, Language, pronunciation and versification, Learning, Miscellanea, Music, Natural history, Periodicals, Plots and sources, Portraits and autographs, Religion and ethics, Study and appreciation, Supernatural, Tales, Technique, Textual criticism and forgeries, Translators and editors, Wit and humour. Many cross references are also supplied for use with these headings.

Bibliographical Notes

The New York *Tribune* prints each day on its editorial page a short list of "war names in the news," with pronunciation indicated.

In "Fuel facts," issued Aug. 1, the U. S. Fuel Administration reviews the whole fuel problem and gives much interesting and valuable data on the subject.

The *Library Messenger* of the Missouri Library Commission is not so very new, but it is new to us. The two copies sent us (March-April, May-July) are full of interesting items and suggestions and we recommend that all commissions and others interested in bulletin-making subscribe regularly.

The Atlas Portland Cement Co., 30 Broad street, New York City, will be glad to send to any camp or hospital library its excellent pamphlet publications on concrete and its uses.

The Metropolitan Trust Co. (60 Wall Street, New York City) has just issued a very useful booklet which will be sent gratis on request as long as the edition holds out. It is written by Irwin G. Jennings and is called "Government financing."

The war map of Western Europe, mounted on cloth and published by Nelson Doubleday (Oyster Bay, N. Y. Price \$2) is recommended by the Missouri Library Commission. A 21-page index locates some 7000 cities and towns frequently referred to in the papers.

The *Maine Library Bulletin* for July has some twenty pages of material on the history of the American flag, including the stories of the flag of the *Bon Homme Richard*, the flag which inspired the writing of the "Star spangled banner," and "Old Glory," the treasured possession of Captain William Driver.

The Lake View Woman's Club of Chicago has recently published a book called "Balanced meals, with recipes." The entire proceeds are used for the benefit of the club's Friendly Fund for Aid of the Blind, which lends money without interest to the deserving blind, trained for self-support, but prevented by lack of money. The book is now being done into Braille.

A "Report of preliminary tests in reading" by Samuel P. Hayes, director of psychological research of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, has been published by the institution. The paper is the report of a first attempt to adopt a standard reading test to blind pupils, and will be followed by reports on other reading tests and the results obtained from them.

In a leaflet "The Pan-American Union" the union describes its origin and purposes, the facilities and working of its library, and other points of its equipment at the headquarters in Washington. This leaflet and a list of other publications issued by the union will be sent upon request. The more recent are, "Foreign commerce of Argentina for 1916," "Argentine Republic," "Commerce of Brazil for 1916," and "Brazil, the extraordinary."

The public health section of the Council of Organizations for War Service located in New York City, has just issued a public health manual which is designed to meet the needs of women who are doing patriotic

work. The manual explains the facilities for care of the sick which are open to the public in New York City and the laws governing health matters. It is distributed at cost, and may be had by application to the office of the council, 4 East 39th street.

In "Americanization as a war measure" the Federal Bureau of Education has published (Bulletin, 1918, No. 18) the report of the conference called by the Secretary of the Interior in Washington last May. There were in attendance governors of a number of states, members of the national and state Councils of Defense, representatives of chambers of commerce, trade and other associations, and various industries, and notable educators, and the pamphlet prints in full the addresses made.

The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh issued several publications for the N. E. A. meeting in Pittsburgh last July. These consisted of selected lists for each of the first eight grades, two high school lists—"Interesting people" and "At the front with our allies"—a reprint of Miss Elisa May Willard's "What a public library finds to do," and a preliminary edition of a handbook entitled "The Carnegie Institute and the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh" which will be published in complete form some time in the near future.

The Council of the Royal Irish Academy of Dublin acquired from the publisher some years ago the *Archiv für Celtische Lexicographic*, edited by Whitley Stokes and Kuno Meyer, for use in the compilation of their Irish Dictionary. The Council now offers the complete set of subscribers to the Academy's "Dictionary of the Irish language" and to others interested in Celtic studies, at the greatly reduced price of one guinea. It contains many original documents published nowhere else, which are indispensable to students both of Irish and of Welsh.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

CHILDREN
Books for boys and girls. *Bull. of the Lib. of Hawaii*, Sept., 1918. 16 p.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

BIOGRAPHY
Biographies, correspondances, mémoires. IIe partie: Charles de Bourbon—Louis XI de France. The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff. p. 81-160. (Catalogue no. 436.)

CHILD WELFARE
Child welfare in war time: a selected bibliography. *Bull. Russell Sage Found. L.*, Aug., 1918. 3 p. (No. 30.)

CHURCHES—WAR WORK
Literature on the war-time work of the churches. *Fed Council Bull.*, Mar., 1918. p. 18.

DIRECTORIES

Library of Congress. List of special directories [purely business or trade directories omitted]. Feb. 20, 1918. 3 typew. p. 15 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

EUROPEAN WAR

Smith, Robert L., *comp.* Some bibliographies of the European War and its causes. *Bull. of Bibl.*, July-Sept., 1918. p. 49-52.

FOOD

Food control. (In U. S.—Supt. of Docs. Labor. Mar., 1918. p. 8-12. Price list 33. 5. ed.)

GASES—IN WARFARE

Haferkorn, Henry E., and Neumann, Felix, *comps.* Poisonous gas in warfare: application, prevention, defense, and medical treatment; a short, annotated bibliography of gases and kindred devices applied in the present war. Part 2. Washington Barracks, D. C.: Engineer School, U. S. Army. 14 p. 25 c.

GEOGRAPHY, LITERARY

Hawley, Edith J. Roswell. Bibliography of literary geography. Part II. *Bull. of Bibl.*, July-Sept., 1918. p. 58-60.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP

Library of Congress. List of references on government ownership and control in relation to their influence on business, politics, and social life. 6 typew. p. 30 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

HOGS

Hogs. (In U. S.—Supt. of Docs. Animal industry. Apr., 1918. p. 12-13. Price list 38. 10. ed.)

HOUSING

Gawne, B. Y., *comp.* Selective list of articles on the housing problem in the United States in the California State Library. 1917. 33 typew. p. \$1.65. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

Library of Congress. List of references on German industrial organization. Mar. 15, 1918. 3 typew. p. 15 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

INSURANCE

Insurance. (In U. S.—Supt. of Docs. Labor. Mar., 1918. p. 16-17. Price list 33. 5. ed.)

LABOR

United States.—Supt. of Docs. Labor: child labor, cost of living, food control, employers' liability, insurance, wages, women wage earners, strikes. Mar., 1918. 27 p. (Price list 33. 5. ed.)

MILK

Milk. (In U. S.—Supt. of Docs. Animal industry. Apr., 1918. p. 15-17. Price list 38. 10. ed.)

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP

Johnsen, Julia E. Selected articles on municipal ownership. H. W. Wilson Co. 18 p. bibl. \$1.50. (Debaters' handbook series.)

Stevens, D. L. Bibliography of municipal utility regulation and municipal ownership. Harvard Univ. Press. 410 p. \$4. (Harvard business studies. vol. 4.)

PAPER

Stockbridge, H. E. Government paper bibliography: United States government publications pertaining to pulp and paper. *Paper*, May 22, 1918. p. 38, 40.

likely to be a boomerang? If sent by express to be paid by receiver (about the only way of making him pay), receiver has the right to refuse to accept, and in that case, the parcel is returned to shipper, who must pay both ways. I know, for I once tried sending back a book without waiting to write about it, and I had to pay as described. It may be that you can serve advance notice, in some way, but that should be made clear, or others may be caught as I was.

S. M. JACOBUS, *Librarian.*

Pomona, California.

A "NEW" BOOK THAT WAS FIRST "MADE IN GERMANY"

Editor Library Journal:

A circular received recently from the Architectural Book Publishing Company, New York City, advertises "Lessons on form," by A. Blunck as a "just published" book.

I find that the library has already an earlier edition, purchased in 1905, with this added information on the title-page: "Written and drawn at special request of the Prussian Ministry of Commerce and Industry, translated from the German by David O'Connor."

As I have written the publishers to find out in what ways this new edition differs from the old, and have received no response to the inquiry, it will be of interest for librarians to know what may be gleaned from the circular. The pagination of the two inside pages agrees exactly with the earlier edition, but there is one change which surely brings the book right up-to-date. Page 66 contains five lines of "artificial forms." The first two are identical with the earlier edition, while the third, fourth and fifth are now made to read as follows:

<i>Old version:</i>	<i>New version:</i>
(3) Fürst König	Red Cross
(4) Kaiser	Wilson
(5) Berlin . 99	Pershing

That fifth line looks as tho the book might have been first published in 1899. Why not put the date after Pershing? "Pershing in Berlin 1919"!!!

HAROLD T. DOUGHERTY, *Librarian.*

*Newton Free Library,
Newton, Mass.*

The Open Round Table

THE NUISANCE OF UNSOLICITED BOOKS ON APPROVAL

Editor Library Journal:

The JOURNAL for July 1918 contains an editorial about sending books on approval without request. I am very glad you have given utterance to the feeling of so many of us about this troublesome custom. But will you pardon me if I suggest that to send back parcels at sender's expense, as you suggest, is

Library Calendar

- Oct. 9-11. Wisconsin Library Association, Annual meeting, Milwaukee.
- Oct. 17-18. Joint meeting, Indiana Library Association and Indiana Library Trustees Association, Indianapolis.
- Oct. 23-25. Missouri Library Association. Annual meeting, Kansas City, Mo.



FROM WEEK TO WEEK NEW FEATURES OF INTEREST APPEAR IN FRONT OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY. EVER SINCE THIS GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED THE NEW CZECHO-SLOVAK NATION, AND A SPECIAL MAP WAS SET UP SHOWING ITS LOCATION, THERE HAS BEEN AN INTERESTED GROUP STUDYING ITS RELATION TO THE OTHER COUNTRIES OF EUROPE

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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No. 11

THE great drive for the United War Work Campaign will be made during the week beginning Nov. 11, and will need a "long pull, a strong pull and a pull all together," to get the \$170,500,000 to be raised, which Chairman Rockefeller, of New York City, now says needs to be raised to \$250,000,000 at least, to serve fully our largely increased forces abroad! Out of this the American Library Association is to receive the \$3,500,000 asked for, or that proportion, about two per cent of the total realized. Coming after the strenuous campaign for the Liberty Loan this achievement will not be easy, but the generosity of the American public knows no bounds, and with the triumphant end of the war in nearer perspective, there is additional stimulus to raise the required amount. If it is said that the end of the war is so near that so much money will not be needed, the reply should promptly be made that much of the service, not least the service of books, will be even more needed during the season of the peace negotiations and pending the return home, when our soldier boys will have more leisure than they want and should have their minds and hearts filled with the best that can be given them. The A. L. A. is not as big as the Y. M. C. A., but its work is proportionately not less important. It should, moreover, be recognized that the librarian is peculiarly at the center of affairs and has a point of vantage in the local community, for in many places, from the great metropolis down to the country village, the library building focuses attention and is a natural center for the combined efforts. If a local librarian is not asked to participate in a joint local organization in which he or she may take full part, this may be because no such organization has been started, and it is then up to the li-

brarian to see that it is started at once. No false modesty should stand in the way, and the members of the other organizations, especially in the central organization, cordially welcome and appreciate library co-operation. The local library should also be the useful center for the distribution of preliminary documents and information during the campaign, and library trustees will not criticize the librarian who gives most of the library time during that week to the patriotic service of the drive. How much the work abroad heartens our boys is shown by Mr. Stevenson's inspiring letter, printed on another page.

THE Y. M. C. A. is the chief servitor among the Seven Sisters of Service, second only to the Red Cross in its splendid work. It will surprise many to learn, from the facts given elsewhere as to the work in France, how much the Y. M. C. A. has done in the direct distribution of books and in providing editions of text-books needed by the boys in France. These figures are phenomenal and astonishing and creditable in the highest degree to this international organization. But each one of the seven has done its own splendid work, the Salvation Army doing wonderful outpost service with the men at the front, as perhaps no other organization has done. So we may hope that the A. L. A. and each and every one of the other organizations may work in perfect accord toward the great end which they have in common of making the boys who represent us at the front as safe and comfortable as war conditions permit and giving them the opportunities of development, thru education and recreation, which will make them better men and better citizens in the happy days when they return home.

RARELY has any death called forth such

affectionate expressions of personal esteem as has the passing of William Howard Brett. It seems a pity indeed that such expressions as constitute the symposium of appreciation which is a feature of this month's LIBRARY JOURNAL, should not have been made known to Mr. Brett himself during his lifetime. He won the respect of all by his effective work, and the love of all by his lovable character. No man could have a better monument than these loving words of praise. Yet a monument of another kind his memory should also have, and it is a happy suggestion that some library in France, which can be of service during the war and which can be made of permanent usefulness to our French brethren after the war, should be his physical memorial. Nothing would have pleased him more, for his ardent desire to be of personal service looked forward beyond the great and perhaps larger service he was actually doing at Newport News, to come into personal touch with the war and its needs thru work on the actual soil of France. It is proposed, therefore, that a library at one of the furlough and rest places, as Aix-les-Bains, should be made the Brett Memorial Library, first, as a library of books in English for our soldiers, and thereafter as a library of French literature and American books for a French local constituency. This would be the more fitting because it would help to give stimulus to the movement for popular libraries already under way in France by providing a public library on the American plan with the distinguished American name of an ex-president of the A. L. A.

"A LITTLE nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest men"—such as librarians. In fact, more than one "learned society" has its inner circle of fun-makers who introduce an element of light-hearted gaiety. The British Society of Antiquaries once appointed a committee to find the site of the ancient Roman city of Novio-

magus and the learned gentlemen and their feminine folk had so good a time in seeking it that they resolved always to seek and never to find, and thus the order of Noviomagians had its start. Similarly, within the American Library Association there has been that noteworthy body, the Congress of Librarians, whose seven members associated under that august name at the Atlanta Exposition, kept up their organization for a considerable time, disporting themselves on the first Saguenay expedition under the shadow of *habitant* hats, with the assistant of the official photographer and the Rabble. During the second expedition to England, the Holie Alliance, etc., etc., was formed by four stretches of the truth with intent to deceive their fellow-members, which has remained the most select and exclusive of all library associations. From the Lake Placid meeting of the New York State Library Association there emerged a body, less select to be sure but more impressive in quantity, the Nondescript Alumni Association, which, at its initial dinner, quite eclipsed in dignity of bearing and hilarity of joy the outdistanced and overwhelmed contingents of the several library schools. Long life to the Nondescript Alumni Association and may its shadow and its fun never grow less!

A PICTURE postcard is a publicity medium of great value and yet in a large proportion of towns, even where the Carnegie library is one of the notable features of the town, one looks in vain at hotels and postcard shops for the library picture. Some of the larger libraries have made a specialty, as has the new Harvard Library, of sets of postcards showing exterior and interior views, which can be purchased at the library. But even in this case such postcards are not to be found at the shops. To assure the publication of a postcard sometimes means the ordering of a specific number of copies, but these may well be utilized by having them on sale at the library counter.

THE DREAM OF TOMUS*

BY WILLIAM F. YUST, *Librarian, Rochester Public Library, and President, New York Library Association, 1917-18*

THIS so-called President's Address is like a dream in at least two respects. It is short and somewhat fantastic. The introduction is a biographical sketch of the House of Tomus.

Coincident with the first record of human history there originated in Assyria or thereabouts a remarkable tribe. For many years they were few in number owing to great travail in reproduction. Only on rare occasions and in the presence of strong guards did they expose themselves to human gaze. They moved in exclusive circles, especially among the literati, the prophets and seers. But wherever they went they began to build an aristocracy of the mind.

About the middle of the fifteenth century a specialist discovered a method whereby their reproduction, hitherto long and laborious, was made short and simple and painless. This discovery produced radical and far-reaching changes in the history of the tribe and of the world. Immediately there began a widening of the thoughts of men and a new birth of literature.

The tribe now increased rapidly, and with the increase came a development of numerous characteristics. Among these were: First, Specialization. Most of them had a hobby. Each informed himself thoroly on one subject, thought and talked of nothing else, and commanded respect accordingly. A few prided themselves on the many subjects of which they had a very limited knowledge, but had it so well ordered that it could be instantly produced, which gave them also a good standing in society.

Another trait was silence and self control. Tho ever ready, they never spoke unless spoken to. But when approached they had a happy faculty for adapting themselves to the moods of man, bringing "for his gayer hours a voice of gladness and a smile and an eloquence of beauty and gliding into his darker musings with

a mild and healing sympathy that steals away their sharpness ere he is aware."

Long life was one of their cherished hopes. They soon discovered among their patrons also a deep seated longing for immortality. By fostering this hope and buoying this belief they extended their power over men. Indeed by devoting themselves to the treatment of immortal themes they themselves become immortal.

Early in their evolution they showed the usual tendency to divide into groups. A few words regarding the chief divisions will serve to identify them.

First came those who devoted themselves to language, on which the very existence of the whole tribe depended. They dealt with the medium employed by all the others. A numerous body of them divided the whole world into sections large and small, and furnished information about each part. A small group whose watchword was the love of wisdom concerned itself with the fundamentals of thought and belief.

Another dealt with the relations of human beings toward one another. A neighboring group emphasized the dependence of human beings upon a higher power, which gave them unusual influence over whole nations.

An inquisitive and active group was constantly prying into the mysteries and secrets of nature, exposing her ways and formulating her laws. The application of these laws for the service of man and the resulting activities consumed the entire attention of a sixth group.

Many indeed were they which devoted themselves to the cultivation of the beautiful in all its forms in nature and in the works of man's hand and his mind and his spirit.

A final group spent all its time in making careful record of the achievements of men.

Thus while they essayed every subject in the universe, they did everything with an eye single to its effect upon man. A

* President's address, read before the New York Library Association at Lake Placid, Sept. 23, 1918.

human atmosphere was essential to their life and purpose and they were vigorous and virile in proportion to the intellectual progress of mankind.

But the farther man advanced the faster this tribe increased. Millions were still born or perished for want of nourishment. Other millions lived but a day, a month, or a year. And yet not a leaf fluttered to the ground without making its contribution to the evolution of the tribe. The very death of these countless millions made possible those giant figures among them which stand as beacon lights of the world for all time.

Among these giants was Tomus, in the prime of life, stately and strong, a real super-son of his tribe. He was a dreamer of dreams as well as a worker. It was in one of these visions that his consciousness of power led him to declare, "I will organize for world dominion. I will draft into my service the learned professions.

"I will begin with the minister because of the reverence and respect in which he is held. I will furnish him treatises, models, texts, illustrations, anecdotes, thought, yea even sermons. By spending long hours with him in seclusion and meditation I will lead him to link me with the plan of divine sovereignty and place upon me the stamp, 'Thus saith the Lord.' This will ally me with Providence and bring me close to men while they are in the attitude of devotion. This will promote the cause of religion in philosophy, literature, art, and science, it will exalt the ministry and magnify me.

"I will be a friend to the teacher. I will call him and instruct him how to bend the twig and incline the tree. I will give him a broad outlook, a deep insight, and a strong uplift. He will pay me homage, and this will lead his pupil to love me and adore the printed page.

"He will develop the habit of reliance on me. He will lay the foundation for my forts. He will build the highway for my future triumphant march.

"I will go with the pupil when he leaves the teacher, go with him to his home, to his business, wherever he goes I will go and stick closer than a brother. Thus by

taking possession of the youthful mind and heart I will become forever fortified in the citadel of the soul.

"I will form a league with the lawyer to promote the formulation and preservation of rules of conduct. Together we will circumscribe the actions of men and safeguard life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Thru magna chartas, declarations of independence, constitutions, and legislative acts we will protect the people against tyrants and against one another. The analysis, interpretation, and application of this vast body of laws will form a profound system of jurisprudence which only a few can fathom. Our position as containers and keepers of the law will be impregnable.

"I will be a partner to the physician. Together we will serve as guardians of the public health. Our motto will be 'Health and strength in all its fullness and joy.' We will acquaint the people with the constitution, development and care of their bodies. For tactical purposes we will divide into various camps, which may bewilder our friends, but it will do the same for our enemies.

"In health people will be indifferent to us and we shall need to go to them; in sickness they will come to us. Suffering will drive them to us and the promise and prospect of relief will make them our willing servants.

"So far I have spoken only of my non-commissioned officers. My commissioned officers shall be the librarians, a group selected for their allegiance to the House of Tomus, their knowledge of its inherent superiority and innate right to rule, its long and honorable history, its present wide-spread power, and its future plans for world dominion.

"I will establish schools where these commissioned officers shall be trained in strategy and tactics as well as in the art of peaceful penetration. For in my campaign every legitimate method known to civilized nations is to be employed.

"I will establish a fort in every city and town in the land and put one of these officers in charge, who will proclaim me as the Head of the spiritual and intellectual forces at work in human society. This fort

is to be the dominating influence in its territory. The officer in command as my official representative will be responsible for the attitude of citizens toward the rule of the fort. That attitude is to be one of enthusiastic allegiance in return for services rendered.

"The officer will co-operate with every agency which makes for progress. He will so marshal my forces that they will grow stronger from generation to generation until I am absolutely supreme in the affairs of men."

At this point Tomus was suddenly challenged by an enemy emerging from the darkness, saying, "Who art thou, with this bold plan to place the world under the rule of a Bibliocracy?" Tomus replied:

"I am the recorder of the ages.

"I speak every language under the sun and enter every corner of the earth.

"I bring information, inspiration and recreation to all mankind.

"I am the enemy of ignorance and slavery, the ally of enlightenment and liberty.

"I am always ready to commune with man, to quicken his being, to spur him on, to show him the way.

"I treat all persons alike, regardless of race, color, creed or condition.

"I have power to stretch man's vision, to deepen his feeling, to better his business and to enrich his life.

"I am a true friend, a wise counsellor and a faithful guide.

"I am silent as gravitation, pliant and powerful as the electric current and enduring as the everlasting hills.

"I am the Book."

BOOKS FOR THE POILUS—AN INFORMAL CIRCULATING LIBRARY

LIBRARIANS and all other book lovers will be interested in the account given by Mildred Aldrich in "On the edge of the war zone" of the way she came to supply books to the *poilus* in her vicinity. The affection she felt for these boys—they were little more—shows thru the lines, and it is easy to understand how the home of the "American lady who would lend the soldiers books" became a Mecca for them.

"Amélie called up that there was 'un *petit soldat*' at the door," she writes. "I went downstairs and found a mere youngster, with a sergeant's stripe. . . .

"This boy looked prosperous, and in no need of anything but kind words in English. He did not even need cigarettes. But I saw him turn his eyes frequently towards the library, and it occurred to me that he might want something to read. I asked him if he did, and you should have seen his eyes shine—and he wanted English at that, and beamed all over his face at a heap of illustrated magazines.

"The result was, early the next morning two more of them arrived—a tall six-footer, and a smaller chap. It was Sunday morning, and they had real, smiling Sunday faces on. The smaller one addressed me in very good English, and told me that the sergeant had said that there was an American lady who is willing to lend the soldiers books. So I let them loose in the library, and they bubbled, one in English and the other in French, while they revelled in the books. . . .

"In the meantime they had decided what they wanted for books. The English-speaking French lad wanted either Shakespeare or Milton, and as I laid the books on the table for him, he told his comrade who the two authors were, and promised to explain it all to him, and there wasn't a sign of show-off in it either. As for the Child of the Regiment, he wanted a Balzac, and when I showed him where they were, he picked out 'Eugénie Grandet,' and they both went away happy.

"I don't need to tell you that when the news spread that there were books in the house on the hilltop, that could be borrowed for the asking, I had a stream of visitors. . . .

"It was exactly four in the afternoon, March 18, 1917, that the news came that the French had pierced the line at Soissons—just in front of us—and only a quarter of an hour later that the assemblage general was sounded and the 118th ordered '*sac au dos*' at half-past six.

"For half an hour there was a rush up the hill—boys bringing me back my books, coming to shake hands and present me with little souvenirs."

THE BOOK—IN WORLD-WIDE USE AND INTERNATIONAL CO-ORDINATION AFTER THE WAR

BY PAUL OTLET*

FOR twenty years great efforts have been made in several countries to obtain international co-operation in the field of Publication, Information, Bibliography and Documentation. The International Congress of Librarians and Bibliographers belongs to this movement. The International Institute of Bibliography founded in Brussels in 1895 was constituted especially to elaborate and propagate schemes of information and methods adopted by the second of these Congresses, and to furnish a center for the works made in co-operation.

It had large results in this way. The work has been described often. It is sufficient to remember here these facts: (a) A concrete program of organization was drawn up and extended to all the branches and functions of Books and Bibliography. (b) A comprehensive international code was elaborated for the work, containing principles and rules, and fixing the first elements for standardization. (c) A universal classification was adopted and adapted for indexing the several kinds of collections and indexes (the Decimal classification expanded). (d) A universal bibliographical Repertorium was elaborated as manuscript, containing eleven million cards in 1914, classified by authors and subjects. (e) An international encyclopædic library, with scientific and technical archives, was founded and comprises already the collections of about forty international associations. (f) A large co-operative movement was organized for the adoption of these methods and the centralization and exchange of books, and governmental help began to be required.

The war suddenly interrupted this big

movement. The International Institute, in a country actually occupied in a criminal way by the Germans, is in Brussels, chosen as the international center for a great many institutions, founded co-operatively by several nations, just because of Belgium's safeguarded neutrality! Delusion! But in the last months new efforts have been made abroad by the directors of the Institute, to enlarge the previous organization and adapt it to the new conditions of the world.

It appears clearly now that after the war the nations who actually constitute the Allies, will give an organic structure to their relations. League of Nations, League of Peace, or Society of Nations, whatever may be the name or the form of this organization, one fact remains certain: more co-operation, more co-ordination, more centralization will exist between America, England, France, Italy, Belgium and Russia in all the fields of private and public life, intellectual as well as political and economical. The book, in all its forms (volumes, serials, magazines, books, newspapers, official and public documents, commercial literature, etc.), will become more and more the necessary medium of such intercourse. This demands an interallied organization for the book. This means: common collections of printed matter, common catalogs, bibliographies and indexes, common books for reference, digests and encyclopedias, common rules for publication and classification, common services for exchange, loans and reproductions.

Therefore propaganda has been started anew to the end that the organizations and services created during the war may adopt the recommendations of the previous international conferences. The following are new developments in this respect:

(1) In France the bibliographical problem was put recently before the Engineering Congress (Congrès Général du Génie Civil, Paris, March, 1918) which, considering all the questions arising from the war, including those of technical information

*M. Otlet has been the general secretary of the *Institut International de Bibliographie* at Brussels since its establishment in 1895 during a first International congress of organizations and individuals interested in the production, preservation, and utilization of the Book. He has labored unceasingly for the advancement of this end, and even during the past four years, when exiled from his native land by the German occupation of Belgium, he has continued to work and plan for the further development and perfection of international co-operation in the field of the Book.

and documentation, adopted conclusions in accordance with the international movement.¹

(2) In England, the Library Association has again considered the matter. During the war the Association has been publishing in the London *Athenaeum* a subject index to periodicals, classed by the universal system. Good work has been done also by the committee appointed by the English Library Association to extend the use of technical literature.

(3) Recently after general meetings, the decimal expanded classification was adopted by the technical Department of Air Craft Production, the most progressive organization of the war in England. It is to be hoped that the adoption by other services, will soon be obtained thru the British Government.

(4) At the same time the reorganization of the International Catalogue of Scientific Literature has come under consideration, discussion being now in progress in London, Paris, and Washington. Tendencies exist toward such improvement in the catalog as will make it in the future a part of universal bibliography instead of remaining a separate work alone amongst all others. Changes of classification are desirable² precedent to the issue of a second edition of cards.

(5) It is also proposed in leading associations that technical, social, political, and military literature having an interest for the allied nations equal to that of pure science, shall have also their own international catalogs.

(6) In Rome the International Institute of Agriculture continues to publish its splendid work, the survey of agronomic publications. Its catalog is issued on the basis of the decimal classification. Its library is managed as an international exchange receiving more than 2000 interesting agricultural periodicals. What Rome does, may be extended to other international associations, which must be interested in bibliographical work.

(7) Recently the question has been raised of giving a consolidated organization to the work of analysis and reviewing. Before the war Germany monopolized this work in large measure in the *Centralblätter* and *Jahresberichte*. It is desirable that in the future this work should be done completely, impartially and also in co-ordination with the general bibliographic work. What an immense waste of effort, money and time, for what a pitiful result, lies in duplication!

(8) The Interallied Parliamentary Conference of Commerce, held in Paris in 1916, Rome 1917 and London 1918, discussed the important question of international patents, which raised the cognate questions of the classification and cataloging of the immense mass of Patent Literature. The questions of exchange, classification and indexing of the legal literature and of the public documents are now much discussed in several circles which watch the problems of reconstruction. Comparative materials are needed for this work.

(9) The importance of photographic documents has grown thruout this war. Every army has created a photographic service in connection with the press and by mutual exchange. The care of photographs and films becomes of great importance. The French service has more than 100,000 pieces.

(10) On the other hand, each government has created three important new services: a censorship for the control of all literature published in the country, a bureau for the survey of all literature published abroad, and another for the issue of propaganda literature at home and abroad.

These services need and produce an immense number of documents and it is safe to assume that after the war the governments will find some way to adapt these powerful organizations for the works of reconstruction and of peace. The question of their interchange in connection with the other branches of the book and documentation ought also to be considered. It is now evident that it is possible for all works as published to be read systematically in special offices and their most valuable data to be spread thruout any country thru the press and thru official publications.

¹ See "Rapport du Général Sibert au Congrès du génie civil," and article on the same, in *Génie civil*, Paris, 1918.

² Paul Otlet. La réorganisation du Catalogue international de la littérature scientifique. *Revue générale des Sciences*, Paris, April, 1918.

(11) The governments have also created and supported war museums which contain large collections of printed matter (London, Paris, Rome). What shall be their relations in the future? All these museums have the same field—The World War. It is to be presumed that under arrangements between the allied governments for an international history of this great war, these museums and collections will become a basis for such work. We must remember that the greatest medical library of the world, the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office in Washington, was created in connection with the medical history of the American Civil War.

(12) Unity in military control and in the production of munitions; common handling of economic resources (food and other) and of their distribution; unity of diplomatic front, and a more and more concerted action between the Allies, have made necessary a free exchange of laws, regulations, public and administrative documents. This kind of work was initiated years ago by the Smithsonian Institution. It now needs further extension and regulation on a larger and broader base. The more advanced views expressed on the exchange question are now up to date.³

(13) The war connections have brought great changes in the old bureaucratic system. Office efficiency is required and this means work accomplished in inverse ratio to expenditure of time, effort, material. The principles of efficiency existing in industry are now extended to public services. But administration is only possible with written paper. Thus methods of dealing with written paper (editing, distribution, indexing, filing, digesting) have become of vital importance. On the other hand, administration can not be kept apart from knowledge; more and more scientific information must be utilized by every branch of the public service. Therefore, the need exists of a unified method applicable alike to manuscripts and books.

The facts being as stated, the present aim must be to co-ordinate all these movements immediately. The Allies have brought together all their resources of

men, money and material, and they declare that they will co-operate in the same spirit after the war. Why may it not be the same with the intellectual resources, the resources which are contained in the books, periodicals, newspapers, official documents, information sources of all kinds? For such a work of progress and civilization, all the fundamental elements are ready. We have programs, a preliminary organization, rules for work, and in all our countries big collections and men of good will. But if we have the players, the instruments and the arrangement of parts necessary to form an orchestra, we also need a leader.

Private and co-operative initiatives are not sufficient. We want a governmental initiative. What will America propose? How will its government act in this direction? Who can press it to act? The American Library Association, the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution, the Information Branches of the military and civil services?

The ideal unity of collecting, indexing and diffusing human knowledge becomes necessary to maintain economy of thought and action, both in peace and war. All that has been done, or rightly proposed, must now culminate in a great and happy achievement.

This is the hour of co-operation to win the war. But tomorrow in every country there will dawn the day of co-operation to reconstruct life and society. President Wilson has given the support of America to the old aspirations for world organization. He formally proposes, as the final object of the war, to establish a Society of Nations. How can this be formed if a political society and even an economic one is not based on an intellectual society? And how can intellectual relation exist if scientific management and international co-operation do not direct the production, conservation, circulation and utilization of the Book?⁴

³ See Paul Otlet. *Les problèmes internationaux et la guerre*. Paris: Rousseau, 1916.—*La constitution mondiale de la Société des Nations*. Paris: Crès, 1917.—*Transformations dans l'appareil bibliographique des sciences*. *Revue scientifique*, Paris, [?], 1918.—*L'information et la documentation au service de l'industrie*. *Bulletin de la Société d'encouragement à l'industrie nationale*, Paris, juin, 1918.—*Le traitement de la littérature scientifique*, *Revue generale de Science*, Paris [in press].—*La Société intellectuelle de Nations*, *Scientia*, Milan [in press].

⁴ See "Actes du Congrès mondial des Associations internationales."

WILLIAM HOWARD BRETT: IN MEMORIAM

BOYHOOD DAYS

THE little village of Braceville, Ohio, was the scene of the brief experiment of one of the Fourierist societies, the Trumbull Phalanx, which was formed in 1844 with one hundred and fifty members and was closed in 1848 because of the admission of unsuitable persons, and of sickness in the community.

It was here that William Howard Brett was born in 1846,—the eldest child of Morgan Lewis and Jane Brokaw Brett. Morgan Lewis Brett was reared in New York state, but was of an old New England family, John Alden being one of his ancestors; his wife was born in Ohio, of Virginian parentage. He, from all accounts, appears to have been a quiet, high-minded, gentle-mannered idealist. Mrs. Brett, I knew as a bird-like little old lady who seemed to radiate happiness; as a young woman she must have been a bundle of cheerful, practical energy.

The young couple were disappointed in, perhaps disillusioned by, the Phalanx, and soon withdrew from its membership and moved to the larger town of Warren, nearby, which was to be the family home for about twenty-six years; and here William Howard Brett grew up in the simple, wholesome, small-town environment and school life of that period.

Mr. Brett's younger and only living sister remembers him first as a merry, teasing brother. She recalls her mother's statement that William learned to read early, without any instruction, and "before she knew it."

Mr. W. C. Cochran of Cincinnati, a school-mate and life-long friend, one of the speakers at the memorial session of the Ohio Library Association on Oct. 2, gave some most interesting reminiscences of Mr. Brett's boyhood and school life which it is hoped will soon be available in print. He told of the ease with which Will Brett got his lessons, of his retentive memory, of his youthful pastimes and active interests.

Undoubtedly among the most important

formative influences in the young boy's life were Mr. W. N. Porter and his book store. This little shop was around the corner from the Brett home, and the small boy soon found a short cut thru the back way. Mr. Porter was himself a man of fine character, and of student tastes, who evidently became interested in the little lad and discerned at least some of his unusual qualities. William early became Mr. Porter's errand boy after school hours, and when at fourteen or fifteen he left school to try various kinds of work it was not long before he became a clerk for Mr. Porter; thereafter for the next twelve or thirteen years he spent long periods in this book store, and it became a family pleasantry that "whenever Will had nothing else to do, Mr. Porter would always take him back." Work there was not too strenuous to allow of much poring over the contents of the shelves, and many a lengthy discussion of books with his employer friend, and with the bookish frequenters of the place, all of whom were attracted to him.

Shortly before leaving school he made his first essay at librarianship. Mr. Cochran writes: "In my recent historical studies, my attention has been called to a movement in the Ohio Legislature to legalize and establish school libraries, in which movement Prof. James Monroe, then a Representative in the Legislature from Lorain County, afterwards a Member of Congress for some fourteen years, took the lead. This was in 1858-9. A library was installed in the Warren High School in 1859 or 1860. In the latter year, Mr. Brett, then fourteen years old, was installed as librarian, and remained as such until he left school to work for a living. At the age of 14 I was installed as his successor. How many 14-year-old boys are employed as librarians at the present day? He knew every book in the library, its place on the shelves, and what it contained between its covers. He knew also, just who had a particular volume when it was not in its place on the shelves. There was no such thing as a card catalog,

or a charging system, and each librarian devised his own methods for keeping track of the books. The salary was the fines and hence the librarian drew no salary."

One of Miss Brett's vivid recollections of her brother is of his sitting up reading aloud to her mother night after night as she sat at her sewing, after the rest of the family had retired, and he has himself spoken also of reading aloud much to his father in the latter's last years.

Despite his mother's Southern allegiance, the opening of Civil War hostilities stirred all of his Northern fighting blood, and he repeatedly endeavored to get into the army before he was old enough to be accepted. One can imagine the wrathful impatience of the slender blonde youngster at the repeated admonition of the local recruiting agent, "Willy, you go right back home to your mother, where you belong." He ran away from home to enlist at the Columbus Barracks, but was not accepted, and it was not until the last year of the war that he finally succeeded in getting into the army as a bugler or a drummer with the "hundred day men," but in his first engagement he exchanged his instrument for a musket and engaged in the fight. He was captured by Morgan's raiders and taken thru Kentucky. Later he guarded prisoners at Johnson's Island,—and served in the Shenandoah Valley attached to headquarters as orderly and dispatch rider. The official records list him in the 196th Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His interest in war history was so keen that it seemed inevitable that two of his sons should train for the army in the peaceful years when few Americans were thinking of war and that they should now be making records in France as Lieutenant Colonel and Major, while his son-in-law ranks as Captain and his youngest son is a First Lieutenant. Mr. Brett's fighting spirit was always a surprise to those who knew him as the gentlest and most tender-hearted of men.

After the war he went back to work but began thinking about a career, and by the fall of 1868 he had saved enough money to enter the University of Michigan as a medical student; he soon decided, however, to change his course to the regu-

lar academic studies, which he pursued there that year. He spent another year at Western Reserve, then located at Hudson, Ohio, but lack of funds prevented his completing his college course. In 1894 Hiram College conferred on him an honorary Master's Degree.

Along in the seventies, Clevelanders began to notice an unusually well-informed, unusually obliging and helpful young man in the Cobb and Andrews Book Store, for it was there that Mr. Brett settled down to definite regular work in the book business. Miss Mary Frances Isom of Portland, is one of the many people who have recently told me how they used to wait around in that old store, ostensibly browsing until Mr. Brett was free to wait on them, as no one else ever gave them such service as he did.

In 1879 he married Miss Alice L. Allen of Cleveland, and founded his own home. Mrs. Brett and five children, all now married, and six grand-children, survive him. Several of us who have worked with Mr. Brett so long in the library have watched the growth and development of that fine family with the greatest interest, and when, at our staff memorial service at which the President and Vice-President of the Library Board, and Allen Brett were the speakers, the latter told of many little intimate experiences with his father, it seemed quite the most fitting and the most comforting service possible.

My own acquaintance with Mr. Brett dates from the time when I was a small girl in his sister Mary's Sunday School class at the Franklin Circle Christian Church. At that time my brother had Mrs. Brett's mother for his teacher, and Mr. Brett himself was for a brief period the superintendent. His winning personality even then attracted us children, and we felt that his kinship with our teachers was somehow reflected to us.

In 1884 Mr. John G. White, the present honored president of the Cleveland Public Library Board, then on the Board and president for the first time, saw possibilities of improving what some one has described as "about the worst library in the world," and when a change of librarians was to be made the young man whose

knowledge of books and untiring service in the principal book store of the city had been so noteworthy was asked to take the appointment.

The story of Mr. Brett's life from that time on is to be read mostly in the history of the Cleveland Public Library, for he bent all of his energies toward its development. Readers of the JOURNAL have at least partial knowledge of what that system has become under his guidance; the forthcoming memorial number of the *Open Shelf* will contain a brief summary of his thirty-four years' work for it. Some selections from the hundreds of spontaneous appreciations of his remarkable qualities and of his contributions to the library world at large will also appear there.

Probably no librarian ever had more friends, but no one not on his own staff can quite realize what his going means to them, nor perhaps understand how impossible it is for them as yet to express their regard for Mr. Brett except thru the determined effort to perpetuate the wonderful spirit of his work.

LINDA A. EASTMAN,
*Vice-Librarian, Cleveland
Public Library.*

HIS RELATIONS TO HIS TRUSTEES

SOON after I became a member of the Board of Trustees of the Cleveland Public Library, in the early 80's, a vacancy occurred in the position of librarian. At that time the chief employe of the largest book store in the city—indeed, the largest west of Philadelphia—was a slight, alert, courteous and obliging gentleman who had made friends among all the book lovers in the city. He was elected to the position of librarian. It was Mr. William H. Brett.

The Board was entirely ignorant as to the qualifications necessary for that office. He had as little idea, but told me that he meant to make it a life work and give to it all his knowledge and powers and ability. For several years afterwards we studied together the various problems of library management and economy, he rapidly acquiring grasp of the work and a clear vision of its possibilities. Shortly afterwards I ceased to be a member of the

Board and only returned thereto a few years ago.

In the interval I supposed I had kept in touch with the library, being frequently consulted by Mr. Brett, and supposed I was thoroly acquainted with its details. When I came again on the Board, however, I found everything revolutionized. From one library it had grown to twenty-three branches and sub-branches, aside from the main library, and over a hundred stations and instrumentalities by which books were brought almost to the door of every citizen of this large and rapidly growing municipality. Not only this, but the field of library activities had immensely expanded into many allied fields of civic usefulness.

Work among the children had been taken up and had grown so that it had become a most important factor in the education and Americanization of our foreign population and in the redemption of the poorer parts of the city. It was once truly said to one of our branch librarians, by a woman of the neighborhood, that the branch library was worth half a dozen policemen in taking the half grown boys off the streets and restoring peace and quietude. It was pleasant in the poorer parts of the city to see one little tot bringing in another, leading him or her up to the wash basin, and instructing them that with clean hands and clean face, all the resources, all the pleasant and beautiful things of that house might be freely used.

Going thence clean to their squalid homes, bringing books which they were told must be kept clean, they brought to their parents, fresh from the oppression of Poland and Russia, filled with suspicion of all constituted authorities, the belief that here was liberty, here was a public institution which was desirous only of their good.

This work was done by assistants who had got this spirit of love and helpfulness from the example of Mr. Brett. It has gotten to be a saying in the city when any question arises, when any information is needed, "Go to the Public Library and there you will get the help and the information you want." He has changed the library from a thing only known to exist to a great institution in which the whole city takes pride.

Greatest of all of Mr. Brett's achievements is the improvement in the staff. When I left the Board few of our assistants had as much as a high school education. When I came back upon the Board, all of the assistants had at least a high school education, and most of them were college or library school graduates. In the interval he had established here a library school. Indeed, he had made the library itself, and the library service here, a training school for librarians. But above all, he had infused in the whole body of the staff a spirit of comradeship and *esprit de corps*, a desire to do all possible for the people, pride in the library and its power for good, a consequent placing of the interests of the library above personal advantage and the knowledge that they might expect from the librarian not merely equal and exact justice, but sympathy, advice and a kindly consideration of all their needs. This was coupled with no want of efficiency, no lack of discipline.

When I left the Board we were longing for some method of learning and utilizing the capabilities of each assistant, of getting from them their willing best, something more than eye service. When I came back upon the Board, becoming acquainted, in such small part as falls within the purview of a trustee, with the daily business of the library, I found that Mr. Brett had an exact knowledge of the attainments, capabilities and disposition of each member of the staff; that he shifted them from place to place until he found the one which best suited, so that many times those who had been so incapable in one place as to make them seemingly impossible of retainment, when shifted to a position more congenial, had not only made good, but shown surprising power of continued improvement in service.

Others can speak better than I of his attainments and skill as a librarian, but we members of the Board know better than can be known elsewhere, what he has done for the library, what he has done for the city, what he has done for the citizens.

JOHN G. WHITE,
President, Board of Trustees,
Cleveland Public Library.

MR. BRETT AS A UNIVERSITY OFFICER

In the year 1903 Mr. Carnegie gave \$100,000 to found a Library School in Western Reserve University. At once, on the acceptance of the gift, a conference was had with Mr. Brett regarding the elements that should enter into the proposed school. In the counsel he gave, were included the great qualities of his character, and of his professional training, experience and skill. Presently he was made Dean (an office which has been for fifteen years coordinate with the office of director, now filled most effectively by Miss Tyler), and thru his acceptance of this office the school was brought into intimate personal association and working relations with the Public Library system of Cleveland, and the School itself became a training field for workers in the great system.

In the counsel which Mr. Brett gave then and afterward, and in all the direction of the succeeding years, he showed the great qualities of character and of administration which we have come to respect and to admire. Vigilance and intellectual alertness united with caution; sanity of judgment joined to warmth of heart; kindness and appreciation of duty linked with a mighty sense of righteousness; a proper conception of the justice due himself co-operating with a warm desire to help his associates, simplicity of character, rich and fine itself, flashing out like powder in moral indignations at wrongs or any injustice; a young man's progressiveness associated with a proper conservatism;—all these contrasted elements, and more, were among the great qualities he brought to the office of the University administrator. He was worthily proud of his profession. Proud of it because of its power to bless and to elevate and to instruct, and to work in and for and thru the School in the promotion of his profession and of its human relations was his supreme aim.

Tho Mr. Brett desired to make a close and hearty co-operation between the Public Library and the Library School, he did not forget that the School was a part of the University. He recognized that the University was primary and fundamental, and that without the University the School

would lack a certain connection with the past and fail in a certain recognition of its larger scholarly relations. The co-operative connection gave breadth, dignity, atmosphere.

May I be suffered to add a personal word? For I respected, admired, and loved Mr. Brett. Our fellowship was intimate, and to me it was very dear. His death is one of the great and lasting sorrows.

CHARLES F. THWING,

President, Western Reserve University.

AS DEAN OF THE LIBRARY SCHOOL

To the man of vision, with a heart in touch with humanity, many vocations might provide a satisfactory field of service and self-expression, and doubtless our dear friend who has gone from us might have expressed himself in some other field with equal distinction and effectiveness. It was, however, as a librarian that he found the absorbing, satisfying and enlarging field of service to which he gave himself so joyously and to which he made such rich contribution. His far-seeing vision and love of his fellows, his engaging personality, and his wide reading and knowledge of books, gave to him the elements of leadership in the profession which he loved and adorned for so many years.

The buoyancy of his nature made all things seem possible and the spirit of eternal youth was his in unusual measure. His rebound from conditions that were sometimes discouraging was a constant surprise and stimulus to those associated with him, and this was not the superficial "let us be happy" type of cheerfulness, but the deep and convincing belief in the ultimate triumph of right and the faith and courage of true optimism. With such a nature and such an influence it was inevitable that the Cleveland Public Library system which now stands as a great monument to William H. Brett should be pervaded by this spirit of helpful service; and that all who were associated with him keenly feel his loss, as a personal sorrow in the passing of a true friend.

Intimately associated with his development of the Cleveland library system was his belief in library training and his con-

viction "that trained service in library work must raise the standard of the work required in our libraries and increase their efficiency and value"; this was doubtless his own statement in the plans for the establishment of a Library School at Western Reserve University which he and others formulated in 1903. With devotion to his ideals and with this conception of trained library service he gave unsparingly of time and effort thru the fourteen years since the Western Reserve Library School was established, serving as Dean without compensation—giving time and thought and inspiring the students with his own sincere and winning personality as he came from time to time to lecture to them.

In this, as well as in his great work in the Cleveland Public Library, he always generously expressed his recognition and appreciation of the services of his co-workers, and this was probably one of the most distinctive marks of his greatness. He gathered about him those in whom he believed, he trusted them and generously acknowledged the contribution that each made to the work he had in hand.

Not alone in the Cleveland Public Library, but in the whole library world his constructive mind was active. He loved his profession and his fellow workers, and was more than willing to share with them all that had come to him and to his library in advancing the cause of librarianship. The service of books in a democracy and in the making of good citizens was to him a very vital and fundamental creed of librarianship; and his patriotic devotion to war service was a part of this creed.

His inspiring life work will go on, and American librarianship and trained library service is richer and stronger, with larger ideals because of his simple, kindly, personal life which made his large visions and plans so truly human and helpful.

ALICE S. TYLER,

Director, Western Reserve Library School.

HIS SERVICE TO THE A. L. A.

THERE are a few men in each profession whose places no one can take. I am sure Mr. Brett was one of these men. The

American Library Association will miss him sorely. To the work of that association he gave unstintedly of his time and thought. Its president in 1896-97, and chairman or member of committees without number before and since his presidency, he was always to be counted on for constructive service. His was an ironic temperament, and he held together for creative work many a group of divergent minds. He served well his fellows and the cause in which they are united. No one else will give us exactly his ripe judgment, his gracious guidance, his friendly help.

A few men show transparently in their faces a noble soul. Brett, from the time I first saw him in 1896 until my last meeting with him in July, grew steadily upon me. The evident simplicity, keenness, directness, loftiness of character which shone in his face one learned to love and to revere.

I remember him as one illuminated when he spoke to the library school students at Western Reserve in June of 1917, accepting their gift of a flag to the school. His evident emotion, springing from sturdy patriotism, the thought of his three sons in the service, his sense of the great tide of humanity rising to meet the country's foe, almost overcame him. The clear eye, the steady tho slight frame, the eager gesture, quick but restrained, the quiet, earnest words were one with his earnest and glowing face. How others felt, I know not—but I seemed to rest under a veritable benediction.

And yet the man was no visionary or emotional dreamer. That evening we sat until late at night over the plans for the new building of the Cleveland Public Library, discussing with unflinching energy on his part the pros and cons of various solutions of the practical problems of housing a great working force. For that was what he made of his library. It touched many sides of the city life—the children, the schools, the business men, the mothers and fathers in their homes. He saw its work grow and grow, meeting more surely year by year the great need of people for books. Buildings to him mattered little. For decades his library was inadequately, even

meanly housed—as some would have felt and said. But always there were the space and the facilities for effective work—work that grew apace under skillful hands that he brought to it from far and near. And now he is snatched away before the new and beautiful home is even well begun.

We have lost many able and fine men of late years. I may not here call the roll. But we have lost none whose going leaves quite the same void in our ranks. When others failed or drew back, there was always Brett to be counted on for wise advice, for earnest effort, for sincere sympathy. In him librarianship surely was justified in its claim of earnest and efficient service well rendered.

WILLIAM WARNER BISHOP,
*Librarian, University of Michigan;
President, American Library Association.*

IN LIBRARY WAR SERVICE

THE many appreciations of Mr. Brett which are reaching you will in common testify to the general respect, regard, and affection in which he was held; and some of them will, of course, testify to his ability, his devotion, and his achievement as a librarian, and as a veteran member of our Association. We shall all be glad to adopt as our own all such testimony.

Let me add a note from another record—that of our Library War Service.

Mr. Brett was intensely for the war. He was particularly earnest as to the part that our libraries and librarians should play in it. He thought the libraries had a duty to it far more affirmative than might generally be conceived; and before the Louisville conference consulted me as to the expediency of some statement there defining his duty in the respects in which it might be obscure: especially as to the suppression from their circulation of literature antagonistic to, or calculated to weaken, the cause for which we were fighting,—and the active promotion of literature in aid of it. Himself a veteran of our war of '61, these duties were to him also personal. Two of his sons already in the military service, he promptly encouraged a third to enter it; and exulted in the dedication of them to it.

He was enthusiastic for the service to the forces proposed by the A. L. A., and so ardent in the campaigns for money and books, that he caused Cleveland to rank among the first of our cities in its contributions; and when the library at Camp Sherman was inaugurated, and thru the entire period succeeding, he provided from his own staff at least one highly competent assistant for it.

So, thru the winter, in unremitting interest, effort, and contribution.

In the spring I suggested to him a contribution more personal still: it was of himself, for some feature of our Camp Service. His modesty characteristically hesitated; but yielded to his intense desire to omit nothing within his abilities. And when our Library and Dispatch Office at Newport News was projected it was he whom we asked to organize it. He did so: instituted the relations with the military and welfare agencies, secured a site, arranged for and supervised the construction of the building, and pending its erection, organized a service, and from rented rooms initiated it. The building completed (in May, 1918) he continued the active administration of the entire establishment until the day of his death.

He was enabled to do this because of the loyalty of his staff at Cleveland, and the extraordinary confidence and affection of his Trustees; but as his home post required attention at intervals it meant for him a journey between Cleveland and Newport News twice every month thruout even the heat of mid-summer. He bore this not merely uncomplainingly, but with a sort of exultation—declaring that he was “having the time of his life” and “never better” physically. For a man past seventy the demonstration was an enviable one.

For a librarian of his rank it was the most unselfish and useful contribution made to our direct service in the camps; and in my Annual Report at Saratoga I referred to it as the unique such service by any veteran librarian of the first rank.

For us too, at Headquarters, it had qualities almost uniquely grateful: the extraordinary modesty and subordination of spirit and of attitude that it indicated thruout.

Not a military service, ours must have some of the incidents of one: including the necessity of summary decisions by a central authority and a “truce to argument.” Many—too many—of our camp librarians overlook this; Mr. Brett never did. Every recommendation of his was presented temperately, was urged moderately, and, if negated, was waived with the best of humor and of spirit. Never, from him, the impatience and the peevishness which we have had to endure from lesser men. From a librarian of his standing and experience the contrast was a matter of wonderment—or would have been, had not Mr. Brett’s characteristics of mind and heart and breeding been so familiar.

The importance of his service cannot easily be estimated. Entitled a Dispatch Office—for Overseas Shipments—the establishment at Newport News is also a Camp Library, with a service, not to a single camp, but to a congeries of camps totaling not 20,000, but over 100,000, men: men under training for all three branches of the service—Army, Navy and Marine—and for almost every characteristic subdivision of it.

This diversity meant a multiplicity of relations, and a great variety of activity. Mr. Brett’s success in instituting the relations—especially with the military authorities,—was due in part to his own military experience; but his success in the accomplishment as a whole required the application of his long experience as librarian and administrator, and was due to the notable energy, industry, good sense, good temper, and devotion which were characteristic of him thruout his professional career.

HERBERT PUTNAM,
*Librarian of Congress,
General Director A. L. A. Library
War Service.*

THE INDEFATIGABLE WORKER

SOME men—most men—are old and are thought of as old at seventy-two. Not so Mr. Brett. His youthfulness of body and of spirit were the wonder of his friends. This energy, sprightliness and at times almost boyish joy of life were so inseparably a part of him that there is a measure of

consolation in the thought that our good friend and genial companion was spared the declining period—that period of inactivity which would have been as exasperating to him as it would have been to Mr. Legler, the first anniversary of whose passing has just occurred. The last committee service of Mr. Brett to the A. L. A., outside of the war work, was, I may note, to serve as member of a committee to draft a memorial minute for Mr. Legler, for between these two men there had been for years a warm bond of affection and admiration.

A member of the A. L. A. since 1885, present at no less than 26 of its annual conferences, its president 1896-97, presiding at its conference in Philadelphia in 1897, Mr. Brett gave himself unstintedly to the Association's demands, serving on many committees, preparing papers for its meetings, and giving wise counsel when sought, but always with that modesty and deference to the opinions of others that characterized his whole bearing. Scarcely an annual conference or mid-winter Council meeting for many years on which Mr. Brett did not stamp with his light but firm touch the imprint of his thirty years' library experience and rare good judgment and love of justice and tolerance of the minority, in which he never hesitated to stand if he were convinced the side of the minority was the side of right.

Every member of the Association looked forward with pleasure to a visit or stop-over at Cleveland, however short. Mr. Brett was never too busy to plan a luncheon, arrange a staff meeting, and take his guest for a tour of Cleveland's wonderful library system, itself an abiding monument to the man who created it and was for thirty years its head.

Mr. Brett's crowning Association service was in its Library War Service. His clear direct optimistic report at Saratoga of his service in this field proved to be his last public word to the Association, but the stimulating example of his many services, covering many years, many parts of our country, the professional exchange of thought and feeling with many of his

colleagues, is his large and permanent legacy to the American Library Association.

GEORGE B. UTLEY,
*Secretary, American Library
Association*

HIS SPIRIT INFUSED INTO HIS LIBRARY

MY first visit to the Cleveland Library was made nearly a quarter of a century ago. From it I learned anew, what I had already gained from Mr. Brett himself and from his reports, that a public library which is interfused with the desire to be cheering and helpful to every citizen of every kind and age,—quite regardless of all conventions and all rules,—is the only library that deserves its title of "public," and then as now the Cleveland Library seemed to be in all good things a little in advance of all others and even of the times.

Now that Mr. Brett has been taken from us in this shocking and overwhelming way, I can not be too proud of the fact that four years ago, in a paper I prepared for a Conference in England, I took his library as a text, and made in effect the statement that we librarians of America looked upon the Cleveland Library as a model which we all put before us as an ideal. What a loss is ours!

J. C. DANA,
*Librarian, Free Public Library of
Newark, N. J.*

THE VISION OF THE PIONEER

THERE are two kinds of pioneers. One was at the forefront years ago; we read of him in the history books. Another is at the front now, leading the way from the present to better things in the future. It is given to few to play both rôles. William Howard Brett took a foremost part in that development of the modern library which has now become historical. And in the development which is still going on he was at the front when he was struck down. To Mr. Brett's library one went to see the modern phases of those things which he helped years ago to take their place in that assemblage which we call a modern, as distinct from an old-fashioned library system—the open shelf, for instance, the children's room, the branch

library. In all these and their kind he was a pioneer, and no one would have thought ill of him had he long ago turned his back on the future and resigned himself to the contemplation of that good old library day when he and others were building the structure that we now administer and use.

But William Howard Brett was not that kind of a man. He lived vitally in the present and looked out on the future, keeping abreast of the problems of both and busying himself with their solutions. And so to his library one also went to find what was doing in the library world—to see the latest devices and the most recent methods—nay; to ascertain the trend of things and to discover what good libraries are likely to be a score of years from now.

Mr. Brett was an opportunist in the best sense. What would have been a misfortune to some men was a chance for him. Obligated, for instance, to locate his library temporarily in a commercial building of unusual dimensions and shape, he did not attempt to force into it his old library arrangement; he evolved a new one to fit it, and in so doing he may, so some of us think, have taken a step toward the library of the future. The next step—the application of his idea to Cleveland's new library building, he was not permitted to take, except on paper. That his fertile brain and his guiding hand are removed from the work at just this critical time is a tragedy past our understanding.

But with all Mr. Brett's unusual capacity for leadership and for hard work in the library field, many of us are thinking most of all just now of the personal loss caused by his death. Those who knew him loved him—there was no other feeling possible. Genial companionship, good company, loyal friendship—he embodied them all. These things must go—it is the world's way; but to have them all crushed down in a moment, uselessly, in a peaceful spot and with no hint of danger—this is almost more than we can bear.

Every place, house, spot or institution, is haunted—some by good spirits and some by bad. I love to think of those that hover around the library. Hard workers,

men of wisdom, scholars, builders, lovers of their kind; their ranks grow stronger year by year. And of them all, there is no spirit that will add to those guardian ranks more of what we love to think is characteristic of the greatest and best among our library pioneers, past and present, than that of him whom we lately loved and now lament, William Howard Brett.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK,
Librarian, St. Louis Public Library.

HIS PATRIOTIC ZEAL

MR. BRETT united in himself two characteristics which do not always go together, the most charming amiability and great personal force. He was very lovable and decidedly vertebrate. In my opinion he was one of the biggest men in the profession, and certainly the one with the finest spirit. About two years ago I was surprised to find that he was then seventy years old. Certainly he was the youngest man of his age I ever knew. Altho he was seventy-two at the time of his death, I should say he died in his prime; for I knew nobody with a more flexible mind or with a mind more open to new ideas. At the Saratoga conference he told me one night for the first time that he was a veteran of the Civil War, that he was under age at the time, and volunteered as a musician, and then exchanged the musical instrument, which he could not play, for a rifle—all with the connivance of the captain. Young as he was, he was under fire in two or three skirmishes. He was justly proud and happy that he had three sons and a son-in-law in the service of his country in the present war. He never said anything about it, but the pride and the happiness shone in his countenance. As every librarian knows, he was deeply interested in our library war work; and since his death I have learned that he had set his heart upon going to France to supervise personally the book service to our soldiers in the furlough zone. This is no place to list Mr. Brett's services to the library profession in this country. There is no reason, however, why one should not mention a few of the high spots in that service. He was one of the champions of the open

shelf. In the selection of associates and assistants in his work in Cleveland, his judgment was remarkable. The spirit he infused into his staff was never excelled in any library that I know of. The library world has lost one of its most important representatives, and Cleveland one of its most useful citizens.

E. H. ANDERSON,
Director, New York Public Library.

HIS SYMPATHETIC AND LOVABLE QUALITIES

IN the mass of people about us, struggling for the daily needs of life, or ruminating with bovine complacency over having attained them, we occasionally glimpse a vivid personality whose connection with stolid mankind seems somewhat incongruous.

This was my first impression of Mr. Brett a dozen years ago, and our too infrequent meetings since then have only strengthened it. Of all our library friends, no one's work had more intimate or forceful connection with the work-a-day world about, but personally no other library worker ever impressed me as so unlike that very same world.

Of Mr. Brett's work in Cleveland, little need be said since it always spoke for itself. His quick and responsive sympathies, his indefatigable zeal to make books the zest of life to all, as they were to him, his abilities as an organizer and executive, are of common knowledge. These and his services to American library work in general are a matter of professional pride and of library history. But to us who knew him, if only thru occasional meetings, what Mr. Brett had done was always quite unimportant as compared to what he was.

Nature usually seems chary in the distribution of her gifts, but to Mr. Brett she showed a singular prodigality, and he continually gave of his riches with no diminution to himself. One of his charms to me was his unreserved and naive pleasure in those nearest him,—his personal and professional families in particular. At the Saratoga conference, he appeared in the dining room one morning and with an aversion to solitude characteristic of him, sought our table. With unaffected pride he spoke of his son in France who accompanied

Secretary of War Baker on his recent inspection, of his other sons and son-in-law in the service, and then with particular enthusiasm, of his small grandsons he had just seen in Washington. Then, as always, Mr. Brett was not the librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, dean of the Western Reserve Library School, or anything else in particular so much as a lovable man who, thru his boyish charms, his bubbling merriment and joy in life, had in some place discovered the fountain of eternal youth.

CHALMERS HADLEY,
Librarian, Denver Public Library.

AN INSPIRATION TO HIS STAFF

THE spirit of William Howard Brett lives and will continue to live for many years to come in the spirit of service which he has inspired in every member of the staff of the Cleveland Public Library and every librarian or library assistant who has gone out to other work from the Cleveland Public Library. His conception of public service was democratic and impartial. The only unforgivable error on the part of one of his staff was failure to serve any member of the public to the utmost limit of his ability and to the limit of the ability of the library to produce the desired material. Shortcomings in library technique or errors of method were as nothing to him if the real purpose of the library—getting the book to the reader—was accomplished. Not that he despised technique. He had a wholesome respect for it, but with him it has always been secondary to the real accomplishment of library service. When other libraries were puttering about and emphasizing method above all things else, Mr. Brett never ceased his effort for extension and betterment of service. Always did he keep in mind the ideal of the public library for the whole public of the whole city and in no other city in the world has this ideal of complete library service been so nearly approached as in Cleveland.

In selecting his associates to carry out and carry on his broad and far-seeing policies Mr. Brett had a method peculiarly his own. Given the necessary qualifications of training and experience, the all-important

qualification was personality to fit into the ideals and purposes of the institution of which the candidate might form a part. Written testimonials had little weight unless backed up by personal acquaintance. He spared no time and no effort to weigh completely any possible associate. His most characteristic way of getting acquainted with a candidate was to spend a precious day of his own time in a whirlwind trip to the widely scattered and numerous Cleveland branches, punctuated midway by a quiet and pleasant luncheon in some unassuming restaurant. From such a jaunt Mr. Brett always came bounding back to his office full of energy for his neglected day's work, while his guest, much his junior in years, went footsore and weary to his train or hotel.

The spirit of youth never died in William Howard Brett. Optimistic, open-minded, enthusiastic, and with unbounded energy for every new task and problem, he was always young to the day of his death. Never pedantic or hidebound, he was always approachable by his associates. This quality, coupled with the respect and love and friendliness with which every member of his staff regarded him, was perhaps one of the greatest factors in his success as an administrator. Always willing and anxious to give his subordinates credit for new ideas for the development of the service, none of them spared effort to do his utmost best. The humblest book boy thought of Mr. Brett not as his boss but as his very good friend and that feeling permeated the entire ever-increasing staff. As one who was fortunate in serving for six years with him and in having his friendship for a good ten years, I shall always bless the day that brought us together and deplore the cruel sadness of his death.

HERBERT S. HIRSHBERG,
Camp Perry, Great Lakes, Ill.

RELATIONS WITH THE CARNEGIE CORPORATION

It must be over fifteen years ago that I first met Mr. Brett. He often recalled the circumstances of his calling at Mr. Carnegie's house on 51st street, New York, referring appreciatingly to the considerate

treatment he, a stranger, received. But who could meet such a gentle, kindly man without warming to him? As I recollect his reminiscing, he quite worked himself up to impress Mr. Carnegie with an enthusiastic appeal for a library building for Cleveland, but he didn't feel he was getting anywhere. Of course he was mistaken. He was only being put to the test by a kindly but intensely shrewd judge of men. After exhausting his efforts without eliciting any sympathetic response to his arguments for a large library building for Cleveland, and feeling very much discouraged, Mr. Carnegie made the casual observation that if it had been a matter of branch libraries, bringing books close to the homes of the people, instead of this grand project of a monumental building— They spent a long time together talking about Mr. Carnegie's old friends in Cleveland, and Mr. Brett finally left the library a very happy man, as much on account of the good time he had had, as because of the concrete reason for satisfaction he took away with him.

My regard for Mr. Brett grew with the years and he rarely came East but we spent an hour or two together, and whenever the many calls on his time permitted, he went home with me to be a guest more welcome on each succeeding visit. I regret keenly now that I never found the opportunity for what would have been a mutual pleasure, a visit to his home in Cleveland.

No one who had not occasion, as I had, to consult him continually on library matters, can imagine the loss Mr. Brett is to the profession he loved. His long experience in library work, always in the van of progress, his knowledge of everything and everybody in the library world, and the trust and affection with which the whole library world regarded him, made Mr. Brett an invaluable counselor. His knowledge and ability were always freely at the service of those needing help, notably myself, and it may be said that he spent of both freely and without stint.

I never think of Mr. Brett without a feeling of admiration for his noble family of sons. It is difficult to realize that Brett of the laughing, boyish face has four big sons, Lieut. Col. Morgan, Major George,

Lieut. William, his daughter's husband, Captain Ralph, in the United States Army,* and his civilian son, Allen Brett. If Mr. Brett had done nothing else but rear these boys so that they would be at his country's call for such distinguished service, he would deserve the fullest meed of praise from his fellowmen.

Our friend led a beautiful, happy, busy life. He was one of the rare characters who stand out unique among one's acquaintances, for to few is it given to know more than one such man. For me at least his memory will be always green.

As to his thirty-four years of service to the City of Cleveland, it is not for me to speak. That great city has not "entertained an angel unawares," and may be trusted to show its appreciation not only for thirty-four years of devoted work, but for the honor reflected on it by having the Dean of the library profession in its service.

JAMES BERTRAM,
*Secretary, Carnegie Corporation of
New York.*

TRIBUTE FROM THE SECRETARY OF WAR

I KNEW Mr. Brett intimately, and was closely associated with his work for Cleveland and for the public library idea throughout the country. He ought to be ranked as one of America's great educators as well as one of Cleveland's most useful citizens. His death will not stop the great work with which he was associated, either at home or abroad.

As Secretary of War, I am glad to be able to express my appreciation of the splendid contribution which Mr. Brett made to the soldiers in France and at home. His work is a part of theirs, and altogether it represents the best that America has yet done for the world.

NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

MEMORIAL ADOPTED BY THE WAR SERVICE
COMMITTEE

This memorial minute was adopted by the War Service Committee of the Amer-

ican Library Association at Lake Placid Sept. 25, 1918:

In the death of William Howard Brett, the library profession has lost a great leader and the War Service Committee of the American Library Association an ardent and untiring member. He was a pioneer of the social and democratic spirit in a new field of educational and community service—the Public Library—and his contributions in almost every line of endeavor within this institution's scope have been significant and epoch-making. He introduced cumulative indexing, proved it practicable, and triumphantly justified his early faith in the open shelf system; conceived upon the broadest scope, library and school co-operation; developed the branch library system, fostered library instruction, built into library architecture the principle of response to both community and administrative needs; in library legislation he was a recognized authority. Thru the Cleveland Public Library's work, thru state and national library associations, for a generation he spread the spirit and ideals of a new force in education and society. But to the city whose life he has enlarged and adorned thru its Public Library, and to others of his colleagues, belongs the memorializing of these manifold and generous labors.

To the War Service Committee there remains the distinction of recording the noble and self-sacrificing service which he rendered to his latest hour in the newest and, to him, the most deeply significant development of that profession to which he had already devoted a lifetime.

From the beginning of the war, and long before our entrance into the world conflict, he was vitally concerned as to its issues. He entertained no hesitations and no doubts as to the course which we should pursue as a nation. His fighting spirit as expressed in his own field, whether by good generalship, by fine sense of relationships, or in generous rivalry of service, was thruout his life, always clear and definite in its objective. And action—direct, personal, and constructive action—was, saving his considerate and democratic spirit, his foremost characteristic. When but a lad he ran away from home to enlist in the Civil War.

*Lieut. Col. Morgan Lewis Brett, Office of the Chief of Ordnance, Amer. E. F.; Major George H. Brett, American Air Service, France; First Lieut. William H. Brett, Jr., Inspection Division of Ordnance Department; Capt. Ralph Spengler, Ordnance Department.

Too young to fight, he could only be a bugler boy, but there he was on the spot, to be and to do whatever he could. Before the close of the war however he was privileged to serve in the ranks.

When the time came to put libraries into winning this war he was at hand, with all the resources of his varied and rich experience; himself, his library board, and his library staff attuned to the task of mobilizing the service of books to the needs of civilians and soldiers for winning the war, whether at home or abroad. From the very first hour that such service was conceived, he began his work. A member of the Library War Finance Committee upon whose success depended the whole camp library project, he was active personally and officially in formulating plans, in shaping policies and in raising funds. These larger functions did not prevent his personal attention to the immediate and definite work of initiating the Library War Service in his own state and directing the work of collecting funds, of supplementing the library at Camp Sherman, hastening the realization of an adequate building, the first in the country to be dedicated, and later in sustaining the stream of efficient camp library service by supplying workers from his own staff. Subsequently, at the request of the General Director, he organized and directed the work of one of the two largest dispatch offices for forwarding books over seas, that at Newport News, and extended its work as a book distributing station to over thirty camps in the vicinity. A cherished dream of his, unfulfilled because of the tragic accident of his death, was to work in France among the soldiers in the furlough region of the American Expeditionary Forces.

His candor, his utter absence of pose, his magnanimity, his kindly, buoyant, tempered spirit, thinking no evil, hoping all things, placed each man at his best and acted as a solvent upon every problem and in any crisis; but underlying these qualities was the tenacious will, which halted at no obstacle until the goal was compassed. A vital, constructive personality, royally democratic, has passed from among us. In the fullness of years yet with vigor undimin-

ished and vision undimmed, he went out in the full tide of action.

Be it therefore resolved, That the sense of our irreparable loss in counsel and in action be recorded in the minutes of this Committee, and that, as a fitting memorial of the life purposes and last work of our late colleague, we co-operate to the fullest extent with the library board and library staff of Cleveland in furthering in France the work which he so ardently desired to undertake.

Be it further resolved, That a copy of this memorial be sent to the members of his family, to the Cleveland Public Library Board, to the vice-librarian, Miss Eastman, and the library staff.

TRIBUTE READ BEFORE THE OHIO LIBRARY
ASSOCIATION

OUR friend and co-worker has passed from our midst. The founder of the Ohio Library Association, twice its president, always its cordial host and wise counselor; for thirty-four years a leader in library administration, in legislation and the larger relations of library work in this state; yet above all, thru his personality, he has left indelible impress upon our own and the succeeding generation of librarians. We shall see his face no more but his shining personality remains a light upon our path. What he has been to this our association, in spirit, in act, in continuing interest, one and all—younger as well as older—each knows for himself. There was nothing that we thought good in our work that we were not keen to know what he would think of it; there was nothing untoward in our library circumstances that we did not feel we could seek his counsel and help to put it right. So much was he one of us that his own successes have even seemed to be our success.

Death has done for him what it does for all. It has strained out time and circumstance and left the essence. All the works of a lifetime, great and small, for the moment of memory, become but the background against which stands out in clearer relief that which transcends "works"—the significant, urgent, striving spirit of the man.

The splendid library system of Cleveland is not only a monument to his genius as a librarian, but thru it he gave a compelling interpretation of the place and power of books as a force in education and society. And it is just this vision for his own community as he knew its needs and sought to meet them, that he wrought into tangible forms and wrought also into the thought and will of his library staff: a vision so inspired that its realization stands as a beacon to other library communities here and abroad. But the library, its buildings and its books alone, was not all that he accomplished for his city. He attracted into its library service able, highly endowed men and women, provided definite training and opportunities of experience for developing them in their special lines and welded into one great harmonious whole a capable staff of librarians, themselves leaders. Now that his visible presence is withdrawn, this great institution moves forward in its appointed course with its progress assured, still guided by that spirit which he impressed and drew forth.

To pause to enumerate or to enlarge upon the many individual contributions of Mr. Brett to professional library training, to library science, to bibliography, to library administration and architecture, original and epoch-making, as these have been in the course of the development of a new profession, would at this point be to obscure by details the larger scope and significance of his career. It was his character quite as much as his attainments that made his career what it was. While it seems impossible for us to think of him in any other sphere than the Public Library, his chosen one, nevertheless it is clear that Mr. Brett's keen perceptions, strong sense of reality, high purpose, sagacity, powers of persuasion, persistent will, and unflagging industry must have won for him distinction in any calling that he might have entered. That he did choose the library field at a time when it was rather an adjunct or side line to education than a main current in civic and community life, was doubtless due to his faith in good books and his love for people. There was also the strain of ardent

idealism which, like a fire, ran thru and fused all the elements of his whole nature, making him the dynamic force that he was. It was this idealism which placed his friendships, his standards of action, his goals. High enterprises drew him as a magnet. He was not changeable in his attachment to them, for once espoused, he kept them always in view; but "not disobedient to the heavenly vision," he could never refuse the challenge of opportunity to extend and develop. Thus, he often became overloaded with important projects, yet by what he dared to undertake, he attracted those forces and persons sufficient to carry them thru.

He was quick and childlike in his feelings. Each day the world was a new creation to him and he was ready for fresh beginnings; he could never be blasé; likewise, his sympathies remained vital. He would enter into another's burden of weakness or confusion, and with true understanding lift the burden and try to clear up the difficulty. For a mean spirited or cowardly attitude, he had only hot scorn and indignation. He was not too forgiving, but he struggled for fair-mindedness and he not only achieved justice but he was magnanimous. An overcomer, he was: his sanity and balance, his wholesome reassuring presence, like all spiritual support, were not without cost, but the cost he paid, not others.

His modesty was proverbial. References to himself, he was an adept in parrying. Once during a winter filled with emergency demands and important official engagements, someone ventured to remind him that he must be weary. With a puzzled gaze he listened respectfully and uncomprehendingly to the well-meant but for him ill-placed solicitude. Then, his face lighting up, probably with escape in sight, he said in the most engaging manner, "I've been reading Thoreau this winter, am re-reading 'Walden' just now, and do you know it just makes you over new."

He was approachable; he was never too busy to see a visitor, especially a library visitor. As we all know, whenever possible he personally escorted him on the tour of the libraries, a liberal opportunity indeed

for the student. The admiration and praise drawn forth on such occasions he would evade—"Do you know all this makes me feel very humble—for I didn't do this, it is the people who are with me that really do things." The simplicity and directness of his manner; his real deference for the viewpoint of others and consideration of their comfort and welfare, while placing each at his best, supplying the genial medium for their own self-expansion, was an atmosphere so diffused that it concealed its source and we forgot his greatness in his kindness. Such a one we love to remember him, "the most widely beloved of librarians" as a recent president of the A. L. A. has said of him.

His last days were his busiest; his field widened; his horizons moved on. During the seven crowded months at Newport News, where he was in charge of one of the two largest dispatch offices forwarding books overseas and also serving over 30 camps in the vicinity, he still kept his hand on the home work, making frequent journeys back to Cleveland. In the work for the soldiers which he furthered so actively on the Library War Service Committee he saw to the boundaries a new field of extension. He was full of the will to win this war and shyly cherished for himself the great desire and hope for personal work with the American Expeditionary Forces in the furlough region of France. Just as ardent, just as personal and as intimate was his thought of service for the men over there, as when thirty years before he daily read aloud for the aged father in his home.

It was this homelikeness about him—this impression that he gave that it's easy to be happy and natural to accomplish big things and that, all contradictions in it admitted, yet this is a world somehow good: it was this attitude that was so invigorating to all who came in contact with him. He did not talk poetry or religion but we who knew him confess with joy that he loved them both.

At the Saratoga meeting he was in fine form, buoyant, genial, active, planning work for Cleveland, planning work for the Dispatch Office, planning work for "over

there";—full of high hopes for the future of his splendid sons,—on the last Sunday taking communion in the old historic church of Saratoga, as it were dedicatory of the sons in the Service. Then a few weeks later at home, in front of his own library, the sudden transition:

O strong soul, by what shore
Tariest thou now? for that force,
Surely, has not been left vain!
Somewhere, surely, afar,
In the sounding labor-house vast
Of being, is practised that strength,
Zealous, beneficent, firm!

ELECTRA C. DOREN.

ON CLASSIFICATION

IN the introduction to his supplementary list of references on colonial architecture in the *Architectural Record* for August, 1918, Richard F. Bach, curator of the School of Architecture at Columbia University, makes some interesting remarks on the subject of classification in general.

"Classifications that aim to arrange kinds of human interest—and art is one of the chief of human interests—can never be made satisfactory for all concerned," he says, "because too many things are known by more than one name, or are felt in more than one way. To be finally good and workable a classification must be distinctly and rigidly arbitrary, else it can never be detailed. But to be humanly interesting a classification must be elastic and allow for the eternal relativity of things, and the degree of allowance it makes is also the degree in which it ceases to be an ideal classification. All of which means that our own colonial literature classifications are only as good as necessary to be as useful as possible, but not by any means ideal, for then they would have no place in these pages. The ease with which we may be able to classify screws and nails does not apply to books on a formative type of art expressing vividly what may be vaguely termed the 'growing pains' of a nation."

W. S. S.

OUR fighting boys say: "You lick 'em on the back; we lick 'em on the front."

THE UNIVERSITY, THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, AND THE RETURNED SOLDIER*

BY JOHN RIDINGTON, *Acting Librarian, University of British Columbia, Vancouver;*
President, Pacific Northwest Library Association.

THROUGHOUT the course of my career as a librarian, I have observed that those responsible for the preparation of programs at library association meetings appear to function on two principles, both of them definite and easy to discern. The first is, to secure for addresses and papers those of acknowledged authority, or admittedly successful accomplishment, in some phase of professional or related activity. Their contributions, together with the interesting routine reports, constitute the major portion of most conference programs. But every program committee desires to add to this total of anticipated items some element of the novel and unexpected. They then begin to function under their second operating principle. They elect a topic—almost always one bristling with difficulty (I sometimes think that the greater the difficulty, the better are they pleased)—and assign it, with or without consent, to some meek member for discussion. He may protest his inability to do the assignment anything like justice, but his objections are seldom sustained. He may suggest the name of another member, of greater experience and wider knowledge, as the victim. That artifice is too transparent—he is always overruled. Under combined duress and flattery he is disarmed, tho desperate, and in the end resigns himself with whatever of grace he can to the inevitable.

Ever since the distribution of the printed program it will have been obvious to most of you that the item on the conference agenda we have now reached is the outcome of the second principle of program construction. But why select the librarian of the youngest Provincial University in Canada—the youngest, probably, in North America—to shed light on “New opportunities for home service for the University Library?” Pondering this matter, I have

alternated between two opinions. The first is far from flattering to myself: the executive, with sound strategy, directed its attack at a point that promised easy victory; the second is a tribute to the wary wisdom of other university librarians, better versed in the wily ways of conference program builders.

The University of British Columbia is but four years old. The province it serves, though rich in varied natural resources, has a total population of but four hundred thousand people—not as great as the combined populations of Seattle and Tacoma. As yet the University Library has scarce thirty thousand volumes. Its staff is manifestly unable to do much that bigger institutions undertake as part of their ordinary routine. Years of development, organization, wise expenditure, will be required to put it on any sort of parity, in point of service, with sister institutions on the Pacific Coast. We have far to travel, on roads already built, before we need to strike into the trackless unknown, and blaze new trails of university library service.

But while this is undeniably true, so far as recognized and ordinary services performed by university and college libraries are concerned, there are other aspects of academic responsibility that every university, and every university library, be it ever so small or so young, shares in common with the oldest and greatest institutions of learning. These responsibilities are new—new to all alike. Of guiding precedent and experience for the efficient and honorable discharge of these obligations there is a little to help the men of the great as of the small university. Yet to the solution of these problems every educator, every librarian, every patriotic citizen, stands squarely committed. To these problems all must address themselves, for on their rightful solution depend not alone the place that higher education will in days to come hold

* Read before the Pacific Northwest Library Association at Seattle, Sept. 3, 1918.

in the esteem of democracy, but also much of the capability and character, the very fabric and fibre, of democracy itself.

For more than four years Canada, for nigh two years the United States, have been at war. All national effort in both countries has been subordinated to one great and grim, one holy and impassioned determination—the survival, the unimpaired maintenance, the triumphant extension of those principles of freedom embedded in the very foundations of democratic civilizations. The Dominion has five hundred and fifty thousand men under arms,—has sent four hundred thousand of its sons overseas! The Republic has nigh on two million men now in France, and plans to have double that number there by next summer. It is these men, the living bulwark of human freedom, that constitute our new and high responsibilities. It is they who afford us new opportunities for service that are honorable privileges as well as plain, patriotic duties. These men have been taken from peaceful occupations, and trained and disciplined in the bloody business of war. In a few months, or years, the war will be over and these men will return. Then, and before, many will be incapacitated for the occupations in which they were engaged before they went overseas: others, with new outlooks, will desire wider and better vocational training.

It is hardly necessary to state that both our nations will do everything possible to mitigate the suffering of the disabled: patriotism and humanity alike demand this, and national gratitude will manifest itself, as of old, in pensions and soldiers' homes. This is in itself a notable advance on the treatment given returned veterans in other days. The broken soldier of the Marlborough and Napoleonic wars, as shown us in Goldsmith's "Deserted village," who wept o'er his wounds, and talked the night away with tales of sorrow, was little better than a beggar, an object of pity and charity. We live in days where no nation will content itself with merely physical care for its disabled veterans. Since the Crimean and Civil wars there has been an enormous expansion of the conception of public responsibility to a nation's representatives on its

battle lines. Side by side with the wonderful developments in finance, commerce and industry, that have marked the past half century, has been a corresponding enlargement of the sense of public indebtedness to those who serve the state by the sacrifice of personal ease, and at hazard of their lives. The contrast between the sanitary, medical or commissariat departments of the armies of to-day and those of, say, the American Civil War, is not more startling or impressive than that existing between the ideas held by the ordinary citizen of the twentieth century, and those of his grandfather, as to the range, extent and nature of a state's indebtedness to its fighting men. Significant as is this fact, it is matched by another, equally vital and hopeful,—the general, almost universal, desire, the eager disposition, to acknowledge this obligation, and to meet it in the fullest and most generous way. The really superb undertaking of American libraries, in supplying reading material for soldiers in home training camps and overseas, is but one illustration of the many ways in which this general, eager desire to do war service is manifesting itself.

The United States has not yet been confronted with the problem of the returned soldier, tho American casualties already exceed 42,000. The bulk of its overseas troops have but recently crossed the Atlantic. Hundreds of thousands of them are yet in training camps in France, completing their military training under conditions of actual war. Such few disabled men as have already returned are easily cared for by existing organizations. Upon them is lavished every possible attention that a proud and patriotic people can give its brave defenders. But "if blood be the price of admiralty," as Kipling asserts, then Americans, Frenchmen, Britishers, and Canadians will have to pay that price in full. Every time the front page headlines flare with the news that your boys have been fighting, you will turn the paper quickly over to where the casualty lists are printed, and draw a quick breath of thankfulness that therein is not included some beloved and familiar name. There will be days with you, as there have been, and will be, with

us, when you will see whole columns of such names, and then will come national realization of the need for adequate national organization for the mental and social, as well as physical, care of these men. There is therefore facing you, in the very near future, the problem of the soldier who, disabled by wounds or disease in battles for your liberties, has the right to demand whatever help it is in our power to give. What can the university, what can the university library, do for these men?

Then, in the glad, good days to come, "when the war drum throbs no longer, and the battleflags are furled," when we address ourselves, with gratitude, humility and courage, to an even greater task than that of winning the war—the rebuilding of our social and economic structures on bases not only of liberty but of righteousness—we shall be confronted with another phase of the problem of the returned soldier. There will then be millions of men coming home to this continent, the great majority of them in the prime of their physical powers, all with ideas enlarged, and standards modified, by contact with other civilizations, men of courage, character, determination. These men will be the most potent element in our national lives for the next decade. Long revered political shibboleths will become mere mouthing mumbo-jumbos at their stern laughter: long worshipped idols of many sorts will fall from their pedestals at merest touch of soldier hands. I think we are all agreed that the permanent future character of our democracies will largely be shaped and fashioned in the years next following the declaration of peace. "It shall never happen again!"; "There will be no more wars!"; "Social and economic justice!"; "Reconstruction!"—these are among the ideas in the minds of thoughtful men, looming up behind personal interests and national undertakings. The returned soldier is cast for a major role in the drama to be played out in the first years of peace. That he may play his part worthily, he will demand of the state whatever education is necessary to equip him for the work he has to do, whatever training is required to enable him to take a self respecting and self supporting place

in the civil life into which he must be re-absorbed. The state will recognize the justice of this demand, and will do its utmost to meet it. It will turn to the universities, as existing public institutions entrusted with the responsibilities of higher technical, agricultural, professional and cultural education, and commission them as agents of the state to carry out this work. For much of what will have to be done the universities are today but partially and imperfectly equipped. Perhaps important modifications must be made in their organizations, in their systems of instruction, in their type of teachers, to enable them to do this new work successfully. Some things that many of us prize may have to be discarded when these new responsibilities are assumed: but at whatever cost the need must be met. How shall it be done?

One part of the problem can be met by the organization of special university courses for returned soldiers. We Canadians have already undertaken this, and are dealing with it with some courage, and more and more of certainty. Walk along the street of any Canadian city, and you will see dozens of men in khaki, with the blue armet betokening that they are patients in a military hospital. With bandaged bodies and splinted limbs, they limp along on sticks or crutches, or are wheeled in invalid chairs by friend or comrade. Always they have a ready smile or friendly greeting, even for strangers. Some are painfully relearning to walk, some trying to make one arm serve in place of two, some are emerging slowly from the strange and disturbing mental conditions caused by shell shock. Above the cuff of the left sleeve, you will see a narrow reversed chevron of gold braid, the military sign for "wounded on active service."

Canada has organized an Invalided Soldiers Commission to look after these men, and is utilizing the universities to provide courses of instruction to meet their educational, re-educational and vocational needs. What is being undertaken may be gathered from a summary of what the University of British Columbia is now doing or contemplating.

Many of the returned soldiers desire to

go on the land. For such, three-month courses are given in agriculture. Agronomy, animal husbandry, horticulture, poultry, apiculture, tractors, carpentry, blacksmithing, and bookkeeping have places in the course, thruout which special emphasis is laid on laboratory and field work, and practice work in a wide range of farm operations, from land clearing to harvesting crops.

The university has also inaugurated six-month training courses for returned soldiers in its mechanical engineering and allied departments. There are courses for chauffeurs, for auto mechanics, for stationary and marine engineers (both gas and steam), for general electricians, moving picture operators and general machinists. Buildings are now being erected, and courses will commence immediately on their completion, for naval and mechanical draughtsmen, boot makers and repairers, stenographers and telegraphers. Further, plans are being formulated to give courses to returned men of a less intelligent or poorly educated type as apartment house or office building janitors. They will be made competent to do general repair work, operate a heating plant, and give general care and attendance. Foundry moulding, oxy-acetylene welding, and blacksmithing courses are in process of arrangement, and will almost certainly be given during the coming winter, while courses in forestry, assaying and other subjects are being discussed.

At the present time, more than a hundred returned soldiers are students at the University of British Columbia. Before Christmas that number will be doubled. The attendance is limited only by the facilities the university can offer. Every course at present in operation has had more applications than can be accepted.

By these intensely practical vocational training courses, of three or six months, one young Canadian university is making its contribution to the solution of the returned soldier problem. Tho but a beginning has as yet been made, the demand for what is offered exceeds the ability of the institution, as now staffed and organized, to supply. Without exception the soldier

students are enthusiastic concerning the work. They are clamorous for lengthening existing, and establishing new, courses. The enterprise is being watched by the Canadian people, and meets with warm approval by whomsoever investigated. It is being watched, too, by the Great War Veterans, by the Comrades of the Great War, and other societies organized by the returned men,—societies that already are electing members to our legislatures over candidates of the old political parties, and that promise to have a dominating influence in Canadian public affairs as more and more of our fighting men come home. It has established new bonds of brotherhood between the men of the sword and the men of the lecture room—bonds of mutual service. It has given to Canadian universities a broader, deeper, higher, more general public respect, the result of fuller recognition and appreciation of the truly national work thus undertaken, and its obvious initial success.

As more and more men return, these courses must be extended, and others established. Dangers of the most serious sort have in the past sometimes attended the disbanding of armies. The later Roman consuls kept their legions at the Empire's frontiers—their return to the capital too frequently foreboded revolution—and history repeated itself under the French Directorate. Nothing of the kind will occur when peace is next proclaimed, but it is well to remember that there never were such vast armies to be reabsorbed into civil life, that many momentous questions must at that same time be dealt with, and that therefore we should so arrange matters that the process of reabsorption should be as free as possible from pain or peril. The knowledge that the state, thru its higher education system, has already done much, and will do all that can be done, to equip our returned men for honorable and self supporting positions in civil life, will go far, very far, to remove any dangers that might otherwise be feared.

It may well be that what is being done among the Canadian troops in England will be done here in America. Dr. Torrey, president of the University of Alberta, con-

ceived the idea of a "Khaki University," where the men went to school as they went to bomb throwing or bayonet drill, under discipline. Major Brock, dean of applied science in the University of British Columbia, was appointed director of Seaford College, of the "Khaki University," and three others of our fighting professors were on its teaching staff. Education was originally perhaps not the sole aim—the university was as much a device for the profitable employment of the men's leisure, when picture shows palled and worse indulgences threatened, as a serious and avowed educational effort. But ere long the movement abundantly justified itself on its intrinsic educational merits: the "Khaki University" is today a recognized and valuable department of Canadian military organizations. We might do something of the sort for our returned men: instead of mustering them out, giving them their discharge, they might be kept under military discipline, and given military pay, while such of them as desired or required it are given the vocational or other training that will best equip them for the honorable places they have earned in civil life.

These are merely suggestions of what the state, thru the university faculties, might do, and an outline of what is already being done in Canada, for the returned soldier. University organizations must be made sufficiently flexible to meet the conditions as they arise; courses must be adapted to the men, not the men to the courses. Their interest must be secured and maintained, their co-operation achieved, whatever the sacrifice to rigid and accepted academic theories. If such adjustments as events show to be required are made from time to time, and the work kept vital, efficient, progressive, the universities undertaking it will deserve, and receive, all needed public support, and general public gratitude.

Before I close, I want you now for a few moments to consider the part that the university library—the part that we, as university librarians—have to play in this big general scheme.

The first and most obvious suggestion that occurs to me is that the university library

should organize some system that will enable returned soldier students to continue their education by means of reading courses. These courses should be laid out by the returned soldiers' teaching staff. They should be closely adjusted, not to any purely academic scheme (that does not presuppose that they should be educationally defective) but to the things in which the soldier-student is interested. This feature I regard as essential, vital. Some books may have to be written with this special purpose in view: all included in the list should be most carefully selected by those in closest touch and sympathy with the men it is sought to serve. A handbook explaining its scope, and serving as far as possible in place of tutorial guidance concerning the significant things to be looked for, should accompany each course.

Next as to distribution. Could we not adopt or modify the travelling library system, and apply it to the scheme? Could not all the books in these reading courses be kept in boxes, labelled Economics 2, History 5, Agronomy 3, Marine Gas Engines 1, Naval Draughting 4, and so forth, and could not these boxes be sent to soldier-readers as part of the work of university library circulation? I am confident that this can be done, and that this extension of university library activities will more than repay, in appreciated public service, the cost and trouble involved.

So far the new library service outlined is a logical outgrowth of the soldier-student courses already adopted in Canada, and only in the matters of faculty selection and guidance, and in the adoption of the travelling library idea, differs from what most universities are today willing to do for all students continuing their work. No provision has as yet been made for the returned soldier who for physical, financial or domestic reasons cannot take advantage of the special university courses offered. Can the university library do anything for him?

I think it can. If we can give facilities for supplementary reading and study courses to soldier students, we can give reading courses adapted to men equally anxious for knowledge, equally or less intelligent, but for various reasons debarred

from university attendance. I have pointed out that great judgment and care are necessary in the selection of books for the supplementary courses: these qualities are absolutely imperative in reading courses undertaken without tutorial guidance. The books should be designed to lead the reader, by way of things in which he is already interested, to others in which interest can be aroused. These reading courses should not only be progressive, but graded. There should be elementary and intermediate, as well as the more advanced supplementary courses, and cultural, as well as vocational courses should be included.

It is of course true that in some studies books cannot take the place of practical work as a means of education. No amount of reading of texts alone will make a man a practical chemist, farmer, or mechanic. I heard once of an earnest-minded youth in the East who was moving out to Montana. As a preparation for residence in a cattle-riding country he took a correspondence school course in broncho-busting! He may have been complete master of the theory of equitation, but the sad and simple fact is that his stay astride the back of the first cayuse he mounted was but momentary! Practical work in the field, the shop, the laboratory is essential in many lines of education, but side by side with this must be much that can be learned from books, particularly when intelligent guidance governs the reading. In agriculture, for example, it is safe to say that much more general instruction is given by the printed than the spoken word. How otherwise can we explain the enormous circulation of our farm journals, or the demand for Farm Bulletins or Agricultural Station Reports? Do not these supplement and reinforce the work of our agricultural colleges, and bring to hundreds of thousands professional training of which they would otherwise be deprived? What these do for the farmer, the plan I have outlined will do for men learning other vocations, and, in the case of reading courses not designed for vocational benefit, will broaden the sympathies, quicken the intelligence, expand the capacities—make those thus educating themselves better and more desirable citizens of Canada, of America, of the world.

In Canada, where by the British North America Act (corresponding to the Constitution of the United States) all education is controlled by the Provinces, arrangements have been made by the Dominion Militia Department, or the Invalided Soldiers Commission, with the provincial Departments of Education for the carrying out of this returned soldier work. But in the United States there would appear to be a ready-made, efficient, centralized authority—the Bureau of Education at Washington, which for years has done splendid work both in initiating new and co-ordinating existing educational efforts—that needs only enlargement or adaptation to undertake with success the direction of this forward new national enterprise. And tho today I am supposed to hold a brief for the universities only, extensions of my suggestions will be obvious. Public libraries in cities, and county libraries, might have a place in the scheme; high school libraries certainly should. Perhaps the distribution of the books in the elementary and intermediate reading courses might be wholly taken over by these branches of the national library system.

To enable us to personalize and visualize the suggestions I have been making, let us take the case of a young American soldier who has served in France. He is perhaps hardly an average specimen of your fighting men so far as mental training is concerned, for he has had but three or four years at the public school, and then, if he came from a rural community, went to work on the farm, or, if from a city, at a trade. In either case the probabilities are strong that the only life he knew was that which all his years had been his environment. He has little knowledge of, and perhaps less sympathy with, the language, history, institutions, ideals of peoples of other lands. He is "just plain American"—shrewd, industrious, observant, confident, provincial. His number is up when the draft lists are printed. He reports at training camp, and in learning his drill begins to learn to subordinate his independent individualism to discipline and co-operation. After a few weeks he starts in a troop train for the Atlantic Coast. He crosses great mountain ranges, swings over limitless prairies, gets

new impressions of America's size, resources. He gets glimpses of great cities, of busy industrial regions, of corn or cotton lands, of sweeping stretches of wheat fields. He reaches the eastern seaboard, and finds himself a human unit in a vast military organization for which a tremendous transportation system has been organized. He voyages over the Atlantic, conveyed by mighty cruisers, guarded by swift destroyers. He escapes the menace of Hun submarines, and lands at a French port rebuilt almost overnight by the magic of American industrial genius and energy. He hears strange speech from men who are to be his comrades in arms, from women grateful beyond expression to his native country, and testifying to that national gratitude by personal kindness to him as an American soldier. He goes to his French training camp, sees picturesque old cities, wonderful cathedrals, tiny fields tilled like gardens. He goes on to the fighting front, fraternizes with the poilus, "borrows the makin's" from a dark skinned, grinning Ghurka or Algerian, learns that most Englishmen are human, likeable, reliable, cheerful sort of chaps, chums with Canadians, Australians, South Africans, and at the picture show behind the lines often sees Portuguese, Punjaubees, Cingalese. He swaps yarns with an Irish comrade,—maybe some dour Hielander will even offer him a drink! All around him is a new world: far overhead great mechanical birds swing and dart at heights and speeds far beyond challenge by any of their feathered prototypes. In a neighboring field he sees ungainly, misshapen, mechanical monsters lurch and waddle over every obstacle like gigantic prehistoric beasts. He stands his share of lonely midnight vigils: explores in silence and darkness that narrow strip of death, "no man's land": and one misty morning "goes over the top" behind a lifting, creeping barrage devastating as a tornado, yet controlled like a machine and timed like a chronometer. He sees with what gaiety and coolness men dare death while doing unbelievable feats of heroism: unconscious of it, he is himself the peer of the bravest: he sees agony conquered by fortitude, courage and con-

stancy displayed under every conceivable personal discomfort. Above all, he realizes to his innermost spirit that he is part of a mighty force co-operating with diviner powers that liberty shall not perish from the earth.

At length the cause for which he is fighting triumphs, and our soldier boy comes home. Is he the same man that went away? Can he possibly be, after his mind has received such a multitude of new and wonderful sensations and impressions, after all he has seen, and dared, and done? Will he not be wanting to develop, and expand the new knowledge gained? He may have picked up enough French to be misunderstood in an estaminet. No matter! he will probably want to learn more, if only to read the newspapers some French girl sends him. So we will provide for him a teaching and reading course in French. The books must be simple: they must tell of the cities he saw, the men who fought in the armies of victory, more about the curious and interesting customs he himself observed when in France. When he knows somewhat of the language, he perhaps will want to know somewhat of the history of France. Very well: let us provide him with books to that end—books setting forth opposing views, together with such suggestions and help as will enable him to arrive at just, intelligent, unprejudiced judgments. Very likely, having got thus far, he will be making comparisons between the systems of life in his own country and those of France—and not necessarily in every particular to the advantage of his native land. He will be reading some books on economics—he can get them, if the service I am advocating be adopted—and some day you will hear him comparing British and American labor ideals, discussing syndicalism, pointing out the economic fallacies of the I. W. W. program of sabotage, or the madness of the Bolsheviks.

Our returned man has travelled far, mentally as well as physically, since he went for a soldier! Is he not in every way a better man, a more desirable citizen, a greater national asset, because of his awakened, responsive mind? It was the war that started his mental development, but it was

books—the kind of books I would like libraries to be responsible for supplying these men—that continued it, broadening and training his sympathies and faculties thru his curiosities and interests, and, at the same time, thru vocational studies, making him a more productive individual factor in national wealth and power.

"What will all this cost?" I hear some cautious citizen enquire, and I hear the question repeated by shrewd politicians, who have long since realized that library votes mend but few political fences. I cannot say. The cost will depend on the magnitude of the work (which today none know) and the efficiency and thoroughness with which it is done. Truth to tell, I am not now greatly concerned with the financial aspects of the question. If my suggestions point a way to meet an imminent, inevitable national need, I feel sure that, whatever the cost, the money will be found. In the past four years all theories of national finance have been upset. We were told that the war would be over in six months or a year, because the treasuries of the belligerents would be empty long before that time. But the fact is, that even the poorest of the nations at war—Turkey, Austria—have somehow found money to go on fighting. When I think of how Britain for three years bore the heavy end of the Allies' money burden, of the titanic load she today carries, and apparently hardly stoops under,—when I recall the vast sums poured into our national exchequers from Canadian Victory Loans and American Liberty Bond issues, of the money raised for the Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A., and A. L. A.—the cost does not dismay me. Nations that can find money for war can be educated to find money for peace. If necessary, let us issue Peace Bonds, for it is in peace that the liberties defended in righteous wars must be extended and democratized. Men and women can be kindled to as fine and high a passion for construction and reconstruction as today we all feel for sacrifice. This may call for a more abiding faith, an even more enduring courage. But, as I see it, it is to this direction that the new patriotism leads, and every true son and daughter of

democracy should set their feet in these paths, to which the finger of Opportunity is already beckoning, and, with all who believe and hope, march steadily and valiantly to larger fields of social service and higher planes of human happiness.

REMINISCENCES OF LIBRARY PIONEERS WANTED

THE following communication has been received from Dr. Bostwick relative to the proposed series of library biographies which the A. L. A. Publishing Board is planning to issue:

Regarding the biographical series of American library pioneers, Dr. Melvil Dewey has made a suggestion which I am here adopting, that persons who have known these pioneers in the flesh be requested to contribute reminiscences of them, or give estimates of their work, in such shape that they can be placed on file and used by the writers of the sketches.

I am sending enclosed a list of names that have been suggested for inclusion in the series, together with the number of persons from whom the suggestion has come. I have made no attempt to indicate which of the names should be included, and doubtless a large proportion will be omitted, while others not mentioned here may be added. Your opinion on this point will be of value.

If you have had personal acquaintance with any of the persons named, will you not kindly write out your recollections of their personality and work, and send them at your convenience to Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian, St. Louis Public Library:

Justin Winsor	11	S. F. Haven	1
William F. Poole	11	J. H. Trumbull	1
Chas. A. Cutter	9	William S. Shaw	1
C. C. Jewett	7	John Thomson	1
J. S. Billings	7	Weston Flint	1
A. R. Spofford	7	F. B. Perkins	1
W. H. Brett	6	John Eaton	1
W. L. Fletcher	5	C. C. Soule	1
F. M. Crunden	5	Frederic Vinton	1
R. A. Guild	3	Ellen Coe	1
W. T. Harris	3	Nina Browne	1
Lloyd P. Smith	3	Laura H. Cope	1
J. N. Larned	3	Mary Miller	1
Frederick Leypoldt	2	Jessie Allen	1
Ezra Abbott	2	Sarah C. Hagar	1
J. G. Cogswell	2	Frances D. Jermain	1
J. L. Sibley	2	Arthur Tyler	1
H. A. Homes	2	F. A. Hutchins	1
John Edmands	2	J. F. Sargent	1
J. L. Whitney	2	Chas. Evans	1
Reuben Thwaites	2	Mary Sargent	1
H. E. Legler	2	Andrews Norton	1
Mary W. Plummer	2	George Ticknor	1
Hannah P. James	2		

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE

Progress in the Work Overseas

We are printing just as it was received a personal letter from Burton E. Stevenson, in charge of the A. L. A. headquarters in Paris, that everybody may be thrilled as we were by the vivid picture he gives.

I know how anxious library people in America must be to have all possible news about our service over here, and I have been intending for a long time to sit down and write something for you; but I have really not had time to do any writing either for myself or anybody else since I have been in France. And since I have been sending publicity material and reports regularly to our headquarters in Washington, I have felt that all required information could be sent out from there—as it doubtless has been. But there are so many interesting things about this work, so many things coming up every day, so many opportunities of service, that—well, I only wish that all the library men and women in the United States who have labored so faithfully and so unselfishly to make this War Service the big thing it has grown to be, could come over here for a few days and see for themselves what a great thing that work is for our men.

Just yesterday a librarian was in from Butte, Montana, and it did us all good to see how she was thrilled by the sight of the boxes which she had helped to pack with books being opened in our basement. We are so used to opening boxes over here, and have grown so accustomed to the most extraordinary incidents, that it was refreshing to have someone with us who was new and fresh and receptive.

It is that way with everyone who comes into our headquarters. They are so thrilled and excited—the tears come into their eyes—as they do into mine even yet!—at the pathetic eagerness of our men for the sort of service we are giving them, at their gratitude, at their delighted astonishment that this service is really for them. I wish you could see our reading-room right now, crowded with men eager to read. It is cold and damp this afternoon, so we started a wood fire in the reading room for the first time, and I wish—

Well, I could go on like that for hours. But what I am trying to say is that I want all those thousands of men and women back home who have given themselves to this service to know what a godsend it is proving; and I want them to realize that every book they label and pocket and prepare is like a messenger from heaven to our men over here! Only we need more and more of them—our dispatch stations write me that already they are running short, that they are

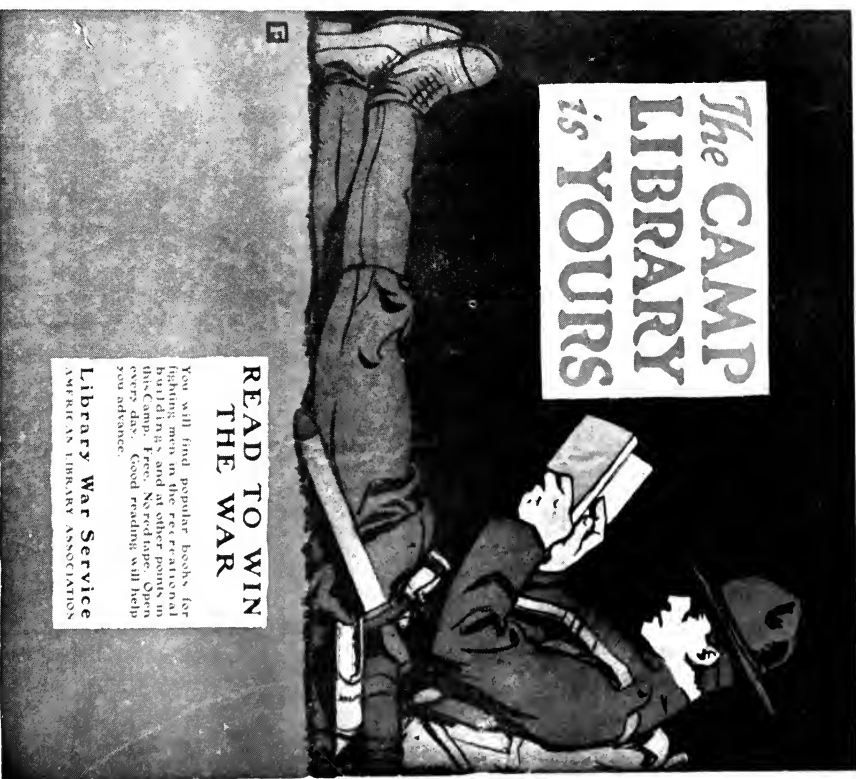
not getting all the books they could handle. That must not be—there must not be an instant's slackening of the flood until our men are home again.

I wish our men and women—our women especially—could realize fully what it means to our men to have a place like this open every night till ten o'clock—a place that is warm and bright, full of good books, and of the heartiest welcome we know how to give. And not in Paris alone—in Tours, Dijon, in a dozen other places, such centres are being planned. They will serve as book centres for their districts—another step toward that ordered library service which I have been trying to build up ever since I have been in France.

This is no place for statistics, but you will be interested to know that we now have book installations in over six hundred Y. M. C. A. huts, in more than a hundred hospitals, in every Salvation Army cabin, in every Y. W. C. A. hostess house and nurses' club, in half the K. C. centres (and the others are waiting only till we can obtain transportation); as well as in dozens of other recreation places of various sorts. We are rapidly equipping military units with their own libraries; we have placed collections on every hospital train, in every cement section, in many forestry camps (and in all of them very soon); we have made a special effort to reach the small detached units detailed for some special duty miles from anywhere; and the cap-sheaf of the structure is the mail service which started two weeks ago and which has already almost outgrown our ability to handle it.

Library service, you know, consists not in giving a man a book, but in giving him the book he wants. Frequently our men can find the books they want in the hut or hospital collections; more frequently they cannot. So I took the question up with General Pershing; I told him if we could have the franking privilege, we would send the men the books they wanted thru the army post-office—and the privilege was given us instantly. It was a unique recognition of the value of our service—a service which General Pershing, and, indeed, all the army heads, have done everything they could to promote. So we started in with a little announcement in the *Herald*, followed by others elsewhere. Next week the *Stars and Stripes* gives us a special write-up; the *Temps* paid us the compliment of a delightful editorial the other day. . . .

And I wish you could see our mail. The most exciting time of the day is when we open it. Such requests—such incredulous amazement. I am attaching copies of some of the letters; and the great thing about it



TWO NEW A. L. A. POSTERS—THE FIRST, IN BRILLIANT ORANGE AND BLACK, FOR USE IN THE CAMPAIGN FOR FUNDS; THE SECOND, IN MORE RESTFUL TINTS, INVITING THE SOLDIER IN THE CAMPS TO USE HIS LIBRARY FREELY

is that we are able at once to fill about seventy-five per cent of the requests. But it keeps us jumping. And what a shout of joy there is when we find the exact book the man asks for—the more unusual it is, of course, the more pleased we all are! There are books which I once despaired of ever using which have become the head of the corner. Do you remember Mr. Funk's book, "The widow's mite"? Well, somebody actually asked for that!

We are now getting a couple of hundred letters a day; pretty soon we will be getting a thousand. One of my assistants laughingly remarked the other day that this was the first library she had ever worked in which was run like Sears-Roebuck!

Of course this special service will always remain a comparatively small part of our work, no matter how big it grows. The big basic service is the placing of balanced collections of books in every recreation center which serves our men, and keeping them properly replenished. During September we have sent into the field direct from our two warehouses more than fifty thousand books, and I am hoping to double that number for October. But the supply must keep up—and practically all of it must come from America. This fifty thousand was in addition to the shipments received at naval bases, to the 25,000 brought over by the Red Cross which have just reached Paris and will go a long way toward equipping the hospitals which we have not yet been able to reach; and to probably 15,000 retained at the base ports for the equipment of those areas. Also we have built up here in Paris a central library of about seven thousand volumes which is being added to as rapidly as our small force can accomplish it.

Let me add a word about that force. You have already been sent a list of the personnel: Mrs. Elizabeth Potter, of Oakland, California; Miss Pauline Fullerton, of New York; Miss Mary Booth, of Charleston, Illinois; Mrs. Frederick Palmer, and Mrs. Stevenson, with one or two volunteers from time to time. Mrs. Stevenson's whole time is taken up with the filling of mail requests, so that only four are left to run the library and to keep it open thirteen hours every week day and eight hours every Sunday. And they do it. They not only do it, but, in spite of my expostulations, they persist in coming around when they are supposed to be off duty, and pitching in again. This is Sunday, but when I came over this morning, I found Miss Fullerton at her desk writing catalog cards, and Mrs. Potter and Mrs. Stevenson in the basement picking out some books. Miss Booth at this moment is at Great Headquarters organizing the army library there; but during her absence I managed to get in Miss Goddard, of Perth Amboy, whom I have placed in charge of the central library at Tours, and she was here too. It certainly makes

one proud to be associated with such a staff—but just the same it isn't fair to them, and I am moving heaven and earth to get two more people for our staff. I will do it, too, before long; in fact, more than that have offered their services, but I want to get trained library people if I can, and also, you will understand that it is not everyone who can measure up to the standard which these young women have set!

The letters attached, written after the first announcement of the mail order service, show that men were asking for books on fire and life insurance (including the method of handling it in French); intelligence work, observation and reconnaissance, target and landscape sketching, map making and reading (from F. D. Seward, son of the Binghamton librarian); ancient history of France; criminal law, the law of torts and agency (from a law student from the University of Illinois); mechanics, artillery practice and theory; Herbert Spencer's "Synthetic philosophy"; commercial law, banking; and general bookkeeping; "The U. P. trail," "Desert Gold" or "Nedra"; algebra, trigonometry, electrical and mechanical drafting and electrical engineering; aviation "as it is in France today"; French grammar; volume I of Beveridge's "Life of John Marshall," Woodrow Wilson's "History of the American people," or "some standard work of biography or history of either United States, France, or Great Britain."

[It might not be out of place to mention here that the New York dispatch office (and we presume all the others also) reports an unceasing demand from soldiers and sailors who visit the office, for trigonometries. If you have a trigonometry, or know anyone who has a trigonometry, that is not in use, it is your patriotic duty to see that it is forwarded to the dispatch office, just as you gathered Baedekers a few months ago.]

A. L. A. HEADQUARTERS OPENED IN PARIS

On Aug. 29 the A. L. A. Library at 10, rue de l'Elysée, was formally opened. This is the first of a number of central or reservoir libraries to be opened by the association, around which the entire library service for the A. E. F. and for all American war workers in France will be

built. Burton E. Stevenson, formerly librarian at Camp Sherman as well as librarian of the Public Library of Chillicothe, Ohio, has been in active charge of the work in France all summer, working first from rented quarters. The present building was originally the *hôtel* of the Papal Nuncio to France, and is now used jointly by the A. L. A. and the Y. M. C. A., the former having the ground floor and the basement and the latter the rest of the building. The library and reading rooms are on the first floor and the basement is used for shipping books to all member of the A. E. F., wherever they may be located.

The staff of the Paris library already has a number of American librarians enrolled. Mrs. Stevenson is Mr. Stevenson's first assistant; Mrs. F. B. Smith, Jr., of the Smithsonian Institution Library, is the secretary; Mrs. Elizabeth C. Potter, a

graduate of the University of Wisconsin Library School and member of the staff of the Oakland (Calif.) Public Library, is the headquarters librarian; Mary J. Booth, librarian of the Eastern Illinois State Normal School, is reference librarian and branch organizer; Pauline Fullerton, New York Public Library, is the cataloger; Mrs. Frederick Palmer is the reading room supervisor; W. D. Davies, of White Plains, N. Y., is the superintendent of the stock room and shipping department; and Mary L. Wallace, New York Public Library, is a volunteer for evening work.

The library is open every weekday from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. The reading rooms are light and spacious and amply fitted out with good periodicals and daily newspapers. All Americans in war work are invited to use them, and the rooms are full every evening.

United War Work Campaign

In *War Libraries*, no. 4, there is an article by Frank Parker Stockbridge, national director of information for the A. L. A., emphasizing the value of newspaper publicity in relation to the United War Work Campaign, and pointing out exactly what makes local news. "It is," he says, "local news that the librarian and the six or the six hundred members of his or her staff are taking part in the campaign, to begin with; it is local news that you have received word from the headquarters of Library War Service that more than 1,200,000 books have been shipped overseas, and more money is needed to buy more books. What makes this last local news is not the fact that more than a million books have been sent abroad but that *you*, the local librarian, have *received* that information." Wickes Wamboldt writes on the subordination of the seven organizations taking part in the campaign under the title, "The strength of each for the good of all"; and the number concludes with a three-page "Who's who in the campaign."

PUBLICITY MATERIAL

Shipments of publicity material—posters, booklets, leaflets, buttons and window cards

—from United War Work Campaign headquarters to local United War Work Campaign committees began during the second week in October.

In these shipments were included the United War Work Campaign posters, United War Work Campaign pamphlets, United War Work Campaign window flags and buttons, and also the posters for general outdoor display of the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the War Camp Community Service, the National Catholic War Council, the Jewish Welfare Board, the Salvation Army and the American Library Association.

In addition to these United shipments direct shipments were made to libraries from A. L. A. campaign headquarters in New York city, of the following special library publicity material: Rotogravure display sheets in three different sizes, 20 x 30, 15 x 20 and 10 x 15 inches; maps showing the distribution of Library Service, size 21 x 26 inches; and book-marks for insertion in all books circulated so long as the supply lasts. These pictorial sheets, maps and book-marks are not primarily campaign material, but are a part of the general publicity plan for Library War

Service. Their use will, of course, aid in the money campaign. Their purpose, however, is as much for the continuing education of the public as to what Library War Service is and does, and particularly that part of the public which uses the libraries.

An 8-page supplement showing the work of the organizations was planned in all the New York dailies for campaign Sunday, Nov. 10, but the priority order for necessary paper was refused by the chairman of the pulp and paper section of the War Industries Board. An appeal by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., chairman of the campaign in Greater New York, to Bernard M. Baruch in Washington, was unsuccessful in securing any reconsideration of this decision. Mr. Baruch courteously acknowledged the worthiness of the cause, but hesitated to create a precedent which would open the doors to every applicant, and called attention to the fact that similar requests from the Liberty Loan and the Red Cross had also been refused.

What Home Libraries Are Doing

RECORDS OF ENLISTED MEN

Considerable interest is being aroused in the "War album" which the Bangor (Me.) Public Library has undertaken to compile. It is to contain portraits of every Bangor man in military and naval service in the present war, if they are obtainable; also all others in service who have been identified with the city in the past but who have gone from other places.

As the city is already credited with 1400 men, the undertaking is a large one.

PUBLIC LIBRARY CO-OPERATION WITH CITY Y. M. C. A.'S

One of the fruits of the war is already at the doors of the public library. Hoping to parallel his experience with the A. L. A. Library War Service, William Orr, director of the Educational Department of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, 347 Madison avenue, New York city, desires to extend the co-operation of public libraries with city Y. M. C. A. organizations.

Mr. Orr believes that some of the ob-

SPEAKERS' BUREAU ORGANIZED

A National Speakers' Bureau, consisting of representatives of the seven organizations, has been formed which will secure and assign to the important cities of the country speakers of national importance. A United Speakers' Bureau will also be formed in each department, state, county and city. Library speakers are being recruited and will be reported to state and departmental bureaus and may be available for assignment within those districts.

Applications for speakers should be made to the bureau of the city or county and by them will be forwarded to the state or department when the request cannot be filled locally.

A speakers' handbook, entitled "Soldiers, sailors and books," containing facts with regard to the reading of the men, figures, stories, anecdotes and information generally about Library War Service, has been published and a copy forwarded to every library.

vious enterprises that might be conducted jointly are:

1. Maintenance of branch libraries in the Association buildings. This is being done to some extent.
2. The distribution of library publicity literature from the desk in each Y. M. C. A. building in our cities.
3. The organization of reading clubs and circles for which books would be provided from the public library.

Will not public libraries communicate direct with Mr. Orr, making comments or further suggestions? His splendid co-operation, in the past months so much appreciated by the Library War Service, is now offered in his new field to public libraries, with his influence toward extending library use among city Y. M. C. A. organizations.

SOME GOOD FREE MATERIAL

The U. S. Department of Agriculture Library is issuing a splendid series of 4-page library leaflets with colored covers of poster type, which libraries should get.

The seven already issued are entitled "Raise chickens," "Raise pigs," "Raise sheep," "Bread and cereals," "Vegetables and fruits in war time," "Meat: and meat substitutes," and "Fats and sugar." Two of the covers are designed by C. B. Falls, who does the Library War Service posters, and the others have been contributed by other artists. Each leaflet has a simple, readable story on its particular subject, embodying references to all the excellent free bulletins on the subject issued by the department, and giving references to the best books for additional reading.

Excellent bibliographies on food and allied subjects are being sent out by the Library Publicity Committee of the Illinois Food Administration with their "Library

letters." Recent subjects have been "Canning, preserving, drying and storage of fruits, vegetables, and meats," "Textile conservation," "Sheep husbandry," and "Fish as food." One letter was accompanied with a very full description of the patriotic food show given at the University of Illinois, together with the tested recipes distributed there. Another was a very suggestive statement of the many things that children's librarians can do to aid the work of the Food Administration, contributed by Alice I. Hazeltine, supervisor of children's work in St. Louis. Much of the credit for the success of Illinois libraries in furthering the efforts of the Food Administration may be traced to these very useful library letters.

Recent Assignments and Retirements in Camp

Large Camp Libraries

	<i>Assignments</i>	<i>Retirements</i>
Camp Bowie	Grace D. Rose, lbn.....	Elizabeth Eckel, asst.
Chickamauga Park.....	Mrs. Harold A. Larrabee, asst. hosp. lbn. Thomas J. Tomlinson, asst.	
Camp Cody	Hubert B. Frazier, asst.....	Clarence W. Sumner, lbn.
Camp Custer	Earl W. Browning, lbn. Edward D. Schilling, asst.	
Camp Dix	Edward Derbyshire, asst.	
Camp Dodge		Carl Klumb, asst. John B. Egan, asst.
Edgewood Arsenal (Edgewood, Md.) ...	O. E. Norman, lbn.	
Camp Fremont		Sterling Talbot, asst. Charles Burbridge, asst.
Camp Gordon	Louise Q. McMillan, hosp. lbn.... Robert W. Ackley, asst.	R. A. Brewer, asst.
Camp Grant		Ralph Wilkin, asst. Arthur C. Kemble, asst.
Camp Greene	Walter Hart Blumenthal, asst....	
Camp Humphreys	Elston C. Mount, asst.	Winthrop H. Chenery, lbn. Walter F. Crawford, asst.
Camp Jackson	John G. Moulton, lbn..... Mrs. J. H. Moulton, asst. W. S. Bangs, asst. Sara Carpenter, hosp. asst.	Charles C. Thach, Jr., asst. Mrs. W. L. Brownlee, asst.
Jefferson Barracks	Raymond R. Tucker, lbn.	Justus Rice, lbn.
Camp Johnston.....	Leon C. High, asst.	
Camp Kearny	Lewis Gulantiere	
Kelly Field	Nathan R. Levin, lbn.....	Leslie T. Little, asst.
Camp Knox (Stithon, Ky.)	John B. Kaiser, organizer	
Camp Lee	Ethel A. Greene, asst.	
Camp Lewis		Mrs. Harriet Carstensen, asst.
Camp Logan		Mary L. Megee, asst.
Camp Meade	Harold H. Hobbs, asst..... (Transferred from Merritt) John W. Echols, asst.	Joseph H. Crowley, asst.
Camp Merritt	E. M. Cameron, Jr., asst. Carson Brevoort, asst.	
Camp Mills	Anne Van Cleve Taggart, hosp. lbn.	

Pelham Bay Naval Sta.	Mrs. Caroline Dill, asst.	Mabel H. Brooks, asst.
	Wilhelmina Harper, asst.	
Camp Perry	W. Dawson Johnston, lbn.	Herbert S. Hirshberg, lbn.
	Percy S. Harris, asst.	
Camp Pike	George B. Manhart, lbn.	F. J. South, act. lbn.
Camp Shelby		William Blair, asst.
Camp Sheridan	Howard B. Cheek, asst.	
Camp Sherman	Mrs. Ethel A. Washburn, asst.	
	Kenneth Paul Robb, asst.	
	Mrs. Joseph Julian Augustus, asst.	
Camp Taylor	George Larkin, Jr., asst.	Owen D. Stewart, asst.
Camp Upton	Marjorie Wilkes, hosp. lbn.	Katherine Tappert, hosp. lbn.
	(Transferred from Gordon)	
	Clarence Russell Williams, asst.	
	T. C. Tai, asst.	
Camp Wadsworth		Emerson G. Sutcliffe, asst.

Other Points of Service

Brooklyn, N. Y.	Mary J. Thackray, hosp. lib. org.
Brooklyn Naval Sta.	R. W. McCulloch, lbn.
Camp Stuart Hosp.	Ina H. Fenwick, hosp. lbn.
	(Newport News, Va.)
Fort Des Moines, Ia.	Blanche Smith, asst. hosp. lbn.
General Hosp. No. 5	Mildred E. Davis, supervisor
	(Fort Ontario, N. Y.) hosp. work
General Hosp. No. 16	
	(Lakewood, N. J.) Jacqueline M. Overton, hosp. lbn.
Mexican Border, Traveling Library,	
	(El Paso District) Zana K. Miller, asst.
	Reba Davis, asst.
Hampton Roads Naval George H. Evans, lbn.	
Operating Base, Va.	Mrs. Geo. H. Evans, asst.
Vancouver Barracks	Elizabeth J. Herrington, asst.
Walter Reed General Hosp.,	
	(Takoma Park, D. C.) Frances Cox, asst.
Washington, D. C., and vicinity (small camps)	G. E. Chase, supervisor

Overseas

Paris	}	Mary Frances Isom
		W. D. Davies
		Mrs. F. B. Smith
		Miss Pauline Fullerton
		Elizabeth J. Webster

Field Representatives

- L. L. Dickerson, who organized and served as camp librarian at Camp Doniphan, has been assigned field representative supervising the Texas camps.
Address, Library War Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.
- Ernestine Rose, who has served at various periods at headquarters, has been assigned as field representative in hospital service.
Address, Library War Service, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Headquarters

- Elizabeth B. Steere, assistant law librarian of University of Michigan Library, Ann Arbor, Mich., is assistant in personnel selections.
- Herbert L. Cowing, head of the loan department of the Free Public Library of New Haven, Conn., is assisting in book selection.
- Edna M. Sanderson, registrar, New York State Library School, is assisting in hospital library service.
- Jessie Tupper, of the Reynolds Library, Rochester, N. Y., is assisting in the work of supplying books to the various naval stations.
- Annette L. Clark, librarian of the Public Library, New Albany, Ind., who was granted leave of absence for three months to take charge of the naval stations, has returned to her work in New Albany.
- Anna B. Thomas of the Youngstown, Ohio, Public Library, who has been assisting in book selection at headquarters, returned to Youngstown in September.

War Service Committee Meets

Meetings of the War Service Committee were held at the Lake Pracid Club Sept. 24 and 25. At the first meeting a memorial minute to William H. Brett [printed elsewhere in this issue] was read and unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

Dr. Putnam, the general director, presented a letter from Malcolm L. McBride, acting chairman of the War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities, saying that draft boards would be instructed to honor exemption requests for men employed in the work of the organizations affiliated with the commission in welfare work with the soldiers, altho it would be necessary for the heads of such organizations to write to the respective boards where these men are registered. He also wrote that the War Department itself would be glad to recommend for passports the names of all men who have the approval of their respective organizations for foreign service and who have passed the necessary individual examination.

It was voted, after discussion, that the opportunity offered by the above letter for general exemption should not be availed of.

The question of supplying library service to workers in munition plants, ship-building yards and other industries engaged in war work came next under consideration and it was voted that it be taken as the sense of the committee that so far as books and money shall permit, it is the policy of the committee to provide book service to workers in munition plants and other industries engaged in war work where local libraries, library commissions or other local agencies can not provide it.

The committee voted its approval of the action of the Library War Finance Committee in joining in a financial campaign with six other organizations, viz.: the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the National Catholic War Council, the War Camp Community Service, the Jewish Welfare Board, and the Salvation Army, and also approved the proposal and accepted the offer of this same Finance Committee making available its campaign organization for the conduct of a book campaign as soon as possible

after the money campaign of the week of Nov. 11.

At the second meeting, the chairman having presented a plan proposed and prepared by J. L. Wheeler for the preparation and publication of certain war time reading lists in co-operation with the U. S. Bureau of Education, which plan proposed a grant of \$1500 from the Library War Fund, to be used in editorial and clerical work, it was voted, that the War Service Committee approved the plan proposed by Mr. Wheeler, but found itself unable to make the requested grant at the present time. The committee is willing, however, to make such grant if the forthcoming campaign yields a sufficient sum in excess of \$3,500,000, and in the meantime the matter is referred back to the A. L. A. Publishing Board, with the recommendation that the project be presented to the libraries of the country, and that they be invited to subscribe to the carrying out of the work.

A communication from Dr. E. C. Richardson was read relative to possible war service for libraries (chiefly along the lines of research work), aside from furnishing books and library service to the military and naval forces. In the hope that the approaching campaign may yield funds enough to undertake any worthy form of war service (heretofore limited to service to army and navy by the form of the first appeal for funds), the committee adopted a minute welcoming this communication, and authorized the chairman to name Dr. Richardson as chairman of a sub-committee of three on library research as war service (the two remaining members to be added by him) to prepare and submit a detailed plan for such work with any appropriate suggestions or recommendations.

Proposals for a memorial to the late William Howard Brett having been brought to the attention of the committee, a vote was taken approving the suggestion for a memorial and authorizing the chairman to appoint a member to represent this committee on a committee representing the American Library Association, to co-operate with a special committee of the Board

of Trustees of the Cleveland Public Library; and ordering this action to be reported to the Executive Board. [Note: To represent this committee the chair later appointed Miss Countryman.]

The chairman submitted to the committee a statement prepared by the general director showing the sum spent on each building, a tabulation showing building details and variations from standard plan in each, a separate audit of the Carnegie Corporation grant made at the instance of the A. L. A. Finance Committee, a list of constructing contractors and a copy of the uniform contract executed with each.

The final vote taken was that the chairman or some one appointed by him, be requested to visit the camps once or twice a year.

R. R. Bowker, of New York, has been appointed member of the A. L. A. War Service Committee to succeed the late William Howard Brett.

BRITISH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION HOLDS BUSINESS MEETING

THE forty-first annual business meeting of the British Library Association was to be held in the Council Chamber at Caxton Hall, on Friday, Oct. 25. The items to be considered were the report of the Council, including the treasurer's audited accounts for 1917, with reports of the committees and the branch and district associations; the election of honorary auditors; and consideration of the proposed application to the Lords of the Privy Council for alterations in Bye-law 3, giving the Council power to increase the entrance fees and annual subscriptions, payable by fellows and members as the meeting may determine. On this matter the Council expected to submit specific recommendations.

G. F. Barwick, Keeper of the Printed Books at the British Museum, has recently become joint honorary secretary in association with Frank Pacy.

THE Belgians have established a university at the front, with nearly 200 students, and courses leading to degrees in philosophy and literature.

SHIPMENTS OF FOREIGN BOOKS ARRIVE IN THIS COUNTRY

SUCCESS at last! Four shipments of German periodicals, costing about \$15,000 have reached New York from Rotterdam, and two consignments from Geneva have been received in Washington. All these parcels for 108 institutions have passed the Censorship Board without criticism. The American Library Association is trusted.

Mr. Nijhoff has made the desired reduction in his charges, so that we are seemingly about on a par with the British now. He cancels the so-called 5% war tax, and in his July bills lowers the conversion rate of the mark to guilder from .55 to .45, and also in his latest bills reduces the combined transportation rate to London and insurance to America from 6% to 4½%. The carriage charge from London to New York proves to require only an additional 1%. So that, despite the very high rate of Dutch exchange (the guilder costing 49 cents instead of the peace time 40), subscribers, after meeting all charges, will get their periodicals at the publisher's price, with the mark at about 23½ cents—a lower rate than charged them by American agents in 1917.

Finally Librairie Kundig's bills show probably even greater moderation, for the mark is converted into Swiss francs at .72; *i. e.* about 17 cents. The transportation charges are in this case not yet at hand, but if they prove no higher than Nijhoff's, the final value of the mark in settlement of the Swiss bills would be under 20 cents. The difference is fully accounted for by the enhanced value of Dutch money in today's international exchange.

The additional orders now being received for 1918 will be sent to Geneva.

Libraries are accordingly asked now to make immediate payment of the bills which have been sent them, whether or not all the parcels listed have arrived. Periodical subscriptions are payable in advance. The agents made payment months ago.

The bills of Kundig are to be settled just as presented. In the case of Nijhoff's bills two changes are to be made by the subscriber. First, strike out of all bills the so-called 5% war tax. Second, convert marks into guilders at .45 instead of .55.

The draft, of course, is made out to the agent, but it must not be mailed directly to him, for this would be a violation of law, since trading with the enemy, directly or indirectly, without a license is illegal. The individual library does not hold a license, but the American Library Association does. Hence the latter must forward payment, and in every way be the intermediary between institutions and agents. Do not, of course, send cheques on American banks. Money orders are also inadvisable. Buy exchange on a Dutch bank (or Swiss, as the case may be) from an American bank or express company, and forward promptly to the Secretary of the A. L. A. Committee on Importations, at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

The secretary will appreciate also prompt payment of the personal bill sent out to cover transportation charges from London to New York. He had to advance this money in their behalf.

Perhaps it is not out of place to say that the service of this committee has cost two years of unremitting labor, and several hundred dollars, not one cent of which have the institutions been asked to meet. The trail has led thru the Department of State (with five changes of officials); British Embassy, British Foreign Office, Board of Trade, Stationery Office, Postal Censor, Library Association; the American War Trade Board and Censorship Board; the American Embassies in London and Paris, the Legations at The Hague and in Berne; the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs; numerous agents and over a hundred institutions. In the end there is success, but it has been a hard road. Will libraries accept the service of the committee in the patriotic spirit in which it has been rendered, and meet the bills sent promptly and without quibble?

Two cautions—both against the advice of well-intentioned agents. Mr. Nijhoff sends American subscribers a facsimile of a letter from the British Postal Censor, advising him that no license from that department is necessary in order to supply scientific publications from enemy countries to the American Library Association, or universities, or colleges. He then draws the hasty

conclusion that American libraries can now trade directly with him. This, of course, is incorrect. A license from our War Trade Board is necessary, and only the A. L. A. has that. Dealings must be thru the A. L. A. committee on importations.

Again, an American importer, frightened by the possibility of the German Government's seizure of his goods impounded in Germany, advises his clients to disregard all back orders with him and reorder thru the A. L. A. committee. This is sound advice so far as 1918 and thereafter are concerned, even imperative advice. But if the agent has been paid for earlier years, had we not better still look to him to supply us after the war and take potluck with the Germans. If the seizure were made there would probably not be enough left to go around.

M. L. RANEY, *Secretary,*

A. L. A. Committee on Importations.

September 23, 1918.

SALARY HEARING IN NEW YORK AND NOTES FROM OTHER CITIES

At the public hearings before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of the City of New York held on Oct. 15 and 16, representatives of the trustees of the Brooklyn and New York Public Libraries, of the Staff Association of the New York Public Library, of the Library Employes' Union and of the New York Woman Suffrage Party protested against the cutting of the public library appropriation in the proposed city budget for 1919. The New York Public Library, in submitting its budget, asked an additional appropriation of \$93,280 for salary increases for 1919, but the proposed city budget cuts the appropriation to \$72,000 less than that for 1918.

The Board of Trustees has already conceded the demand of the City Administration for a cut in the appropriation for books, said Mr. Henry W. Taft, himself a trustee, at the hearing, but they did so on the ground that the money be put into salaries, in order to enable them to keep an adequate staff during the coming year.

Isabella M. Cooper, president of the Staff Association of the New York Public Library, pointed out the increase in the work of the public libraries since the outbreak

of the war, showed the library's value in combatting juvenile delinquency and encouraging community activities, and urged the necessity of keeping the library staff together and the difficulty of doing so under the present salary rate. Considerable interest in the proceedings was shown by the public, there having been much discussion of the question of salaries in the press during several weeks previously, and the Staff Association having issued a Budget Publicity letter, of which 1000 copies were sent to clubs asking members to uphold the librarians in urging the adoption of a budget by which librarians will be granted an increase equal to that allowed to other city employes.

The mayor showing no interest in the arguments for an increase in appropriations, Mary Garrett Hay, chairwoman of the New York Woman Suffrage Party, spoke on the second day of the hearing, in support of the efforts of the Staff Association, pointing out the qualifications necessary for librarianship, and the value of the service rendered by the profession, and asked whether it was because the majority of them were women that the City Administration discriminated against the librarians.

When his attention was called to the matter of librarians' salaries, previous to the hearing, the president of the Board of Aldermen, Alfred E. Smith, said that he had not studied the question but that he presumed that the library workers had got the \$100 salary increase that all city employes, on a wage of \$1800 or less, have been accorded. This has never been received, possibly because the mayor has so far failed to recognize that they are city employes.

The Pomona (Calif.) Public Library has made salary increases amounting to \$870 for the year. Part of the increase has come out of the amount formerly set aside to pay substitutes for workers on sick leave. It was decided that the certain advantage of five dollars a month more would be more useful to the staff than the privilege of three days' sick leave on pay. In addition, it is more fair to the staff as a whole. The rest of the increase is provided for by rearrangements of schedule.

LIBRARY WEEK AT LAKE PLACID ONCE MORE

FOR the first time since 1905, Library Week of the New York Library Association was held at Lake Placid, the headquarters being at the "Lakesyd Hous" of the Lake Placid Club, and the dates being Sept. 23-28. The general theme for the week was "The mobilization of book power to promote the prosecution of the war," and in the intervals between listening to the twice-daily concerts of the Boston Symphony septet, tramping thru the woods and over mountain trails, boating on the lake, and motoring over roads that wound thru the most brilliant autumn foliage, the librarians did gather and consider this question of the mobilization of book power. The thought emphasized was that the author is the creator of book power, the publisher the multiplier of that power, the bookseller and the librarian joint distributors, and the reader the ultimate consumer.

There was an attendance of about 175, in spite of the inaccessibility of the place and the increases in railroad fares. Besides the state association, the Executive Board and the Library War Service Committee of the A. L. A. also met here during the week.

The sessions opened Monday evening when William F. Yust, librarian of the Rochester Public Library, read his presidential address entitled "The dream of Tomus," printed in full elsewhere in this issue. Dr. Melvil Dewey was to have given formal welcome to the association on behalf of the Lake Placid Club at this session, but an attack of laryngitis kept him from all meetings until Friday afternoon, when he talked most interestingly of the establishment and development of the club.

H. W. Wilson spoke at this meeting on "Mobilizing book power," speaking of the value, and indeed of the absolute necessity, of indexes to make available the information otherwise hidden away in books and periodicals. With the great changes coming in society during the next few years as a result of the present war, we cannot afford to delay an hour in giving to every individual an understanding of the trend

of thought abroad as well as at home on the economic and sociological needs. Much information already exists in the publications of societies and governments, as well as in periodical form, and Mr. Wilson proposed the organized co-operation of libraries in a way to make possible the prompt publication of a standard international cumulative index to about 100 of the best periodicals of the world, together with a selection of the best serials published. Much interest was shown in the proposal, and at the Thursday morning session the matter came up for general discussion and endorsement. A committee of three—Frank K. Walter, William F. Jacob, and H. W. Wilson—was appointed to take up the matter further and see to what extent libraries in general would be willing to contribute to the financing of such a co-operative index.

The last speaker Monday night was Col. William Cary Sanger, assistant manager of the Potomac Division of Red Cross. In his paper "Arms, books and the man," Col. Sanger dwelt on the relation of books to the world's greatest crisis and man's control of force, arms typifying force and books typifying the spirit which should guide men in the conduct of their lives and in the exercise and control of force.

Tuesday morning the association's service flag, with 55 stars, was presented to the meeting by N. Louise Ruckteshler, librarian of Guernsey Memorial Library of Norwich. It was accepted on behalf of the association by William R. Eastman, the "grand old man in New York state library work," himself a veteran of the Civil War. Then followed reports of the secretary, the treasurer, and of the committees on library institutes, legislation, and merit system. This last report was referred to a special committee of three and came up again at the final business meeting, at which time certain recommendations were made and approved for transmittal to a new committee to be appointed by the new president.

The first address Tuesday morning was a stimulating one by William Warner Bishop, president of the A. L. A., who spoke on "Changing ideals in librarianship," from the collector and conservator of yes-

terday to the exponent of widespread service today. He was followed by Edith Guerrier, who directs the library publicity of the U. S. Food Administration, and who talked on "Libraries and food conservation." Her talk will be found elsewhere in this issue.

In the evening Frederic G. Melcher, managing editor of the *Publishers' Weekly*, was the first speaker. Mr. Melcher took up the general topic of the convention, "Book power," and spoke of the publishers' place as multipliers of books, of the peculiarities of the publishing business, of the characteristics of its organization, its imprint standards, and sales methods. In reviewing the present outlets for books in this country, he spoke of the great possibilities for increased distribution thru increasing public recognition of the library, thru a wider spread of bookstores, and thru America's entrance into the book exporting field.

Caroline Webster, of the Library War Service headquarters staff, then talked about "Women in library war service," particularly in the hospital libraries, describing the organization of the various kinds of hospitals, and reading excerpts from letters and reports of hospital librarians that showed the great variety and interest of the work. The last speaker was Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church in New York, who gave a powerful talk on "The balancing of accounts at the end of the war." The world will never be permitted to rest in a state of confident security, nor will the Germans be worth anything to themselves, until they have been thoroly humiliated, he said, and it is the duty of the pulpit, the press, and all private citizens to see that all overtures short of unconditional surrender are rejected. The evening closed with the new war song brought by Mr. Wyer from the Syracuse meeting, which proclaimed that

The American flag will be flying over Germany

In less than a year from now.

Wednesday morning, library war service was the first subject. Dr. Frank P. Hill made the announcement of the drive for funds to be made by the seven welfare or-

ganizations in November, outlining the manner of organization and setting the goal at \$170,500,000 for the seven. He was followed by J. I. Wyer, Jr., who told of the work accomplished by the library war service during the past year, and also gave a glowing report of the inspiring district meeting of the different organization representatives at Syracuse earlier in the week. Frank Parker Stockbridge, director of information for the libraries in the next campaign, then told exactly what sort of publicity was being planned and what the part of each library would be in making the campaign successful in its community.

Shirley Putnam, daughter of Dr. Herbert Putnam, just back from thirteen months of Red Cross service in France, then told a few of her experiences in the hospitals where it has been her privilege to be one of the searchers who connect a man in France with his lost family in America or a family in America with a missing man overseas.

The last speaker of the morning was Dr. Earl E. Sperry, librarian of Syracuse University and director of its Library School, who gave what proved to be one of the most important addresses of the week, on "German propaganda in the United States." For many years several organizations operating from within the German Empire have been prosecuting on the soil of the United States a separatist movement. Its aim has been to keep alive German national consciousness in German emigrants to the United States and in their descendants. They have been taught that in spite of their American citizenship they are members of the German nation and should assist the German government in carrying out its plans, including the vast scheme of attaining world dominion. The agencies in the United States which have co-operated in this attempt to organize here a branch of the German nation are the German language press, German-American societies, German schools, German teachers and clergy. The National German-American Alliance, the charter of which has been annulled by Congress, was the most powerful and active of all the organizations engaged in the work of segregating Amer-

icans of German descent from other Americans. An idea of its spirit and purposes may be gained from the following motto which was inscribed on a banner hung across the hall at the convention of the New York State branch of the Alliance held at Utica in 1915:

Einig und stark,
Deutsch bis zum Mark.

This means "United and strong, German to the marrow." Whether the National Alliance was German or American is shown by the fact that it raised \$800,000 for German war relief, but not one cent for American war relief. The German government has given support and approval to this separatist movement in many ways, chiefly by the enactment of Delbruck's law which makes it possible for the German emigrant to retain his German citizenship after being naturalized in a foreign country. Since the German language press and many of the German-American societies are agencies of national disruption, it is the duty of patriotic Americans to discourage them.

In the evening there was to have been an Indian Council Fire in charge of Godfrey Dewey, but the rain made it impossible. Library school reunion dinners were the order of the day, and the gay paper caps furnished by Mr. Gaylord made the dining room a festive looking place. This meeting will ever be famous in library annals as the occasion of the "first annual reunion" of the Nondescript School for "girls and boys who have become famous without library schools." As a result of the energetic efforts of Mr. Melcher, Mr. Gaylord, and Mr. Jacob, 49 "graduates" of the "Library School of Hahrde Knox College" (as the school of experience was also dubbed) were gathered together for this first annual reunion, and marched into the dining room in an impressive procession, headed by Miss Hewins and the president of the A. L. A. Class songs and a college cheer were repeated at intervals during the dinner, and in noise as in numbers the school can claim distinction. Mr. Melcher acted as song and cheer leader for this evening, and before the party disbanded had appointed Paul M. Paine president for next year. Membership in the school is

open to all who can disclaim any relations with accredited schools and short courses, and at the next reunion with the A. L. A. in 1919 it is expected to have hundreds present. For the benefit of prospective members who may like to organize other chapters in their own states, to be affiliated with this Alpha chapter, we are glad to give both the cheer and the words of the songs.

(Cheer)

There's no B. L. S. on us,
There's no B. L. S. on us,
What a hullabaloo, 'bout a letter or two,
There's no B. L. S. on us,

The two songs ran as follows:

(Tune: Mary had a little lamb)

We're orphans with no alma mater,
Alma mater, alma mater,
We're orphans with no alma mater,
How do we get along?

How do you think we get along,
Get along, get along,
How do you think we get along,
Without degrees or frills?

Well, people take us at our worth,
At our worth, at our worth,
We'll make you take us at our worth,
You cannot keep us down.

We've not been standardized as yet,
'Dized as yet, 'dized as yet,
We've not been standardized as yet,
But cannot be kept down.

(Tune: Hail, hail, the gang's all here.)

Pratt, N'York, and Albany are here,
We never went to your school,
We never went to your school,
Pratt, N'York, and Albany are here,
What does any one care now?

Drex'l, Simmons, and Illinois are here,
And all the scattered small fry,
And all the scattered small fry,
Drex'l, Simmons, and Illinois are here,
What, the what, do we care now?

The Albany table replied with parodies of these classic songs, and drew upon themselves an added stanza before the last of the dinner festivities took place.

Yust, Wyer, and Walter all are there,
And all the Albany small fry
And all the Albany small fry
Yust, Wyer, and Walter all are there,
And they are wearing fool's caps too!

With this parting shot President Bishop was allowed to rise and make an eloquent address to the president of the association,

in which he felicitated him on his success in all his library undertakings, culminating in the present most successful meeting, and concluded by offering to him, in token of the appreciation of those present, a most wonderful cut glass water set, "the richest which the town afforded." But alas, there may be also many a slip 'tween glass and lip, and somehow, only one tumbler survived to reach the president's hand.

There was no formal program for this evening, but Miss Hewins gathered a group together around one of the fireplaces and treated them to a "random scoot" thru her early memories, as well as a more serious talk on what, in her mind, teaching patriotism to children really means. In the music room at Forest Hall another group was delighted with a number of Indian stories by Mabel Powers (Yeh-sen-noh-wehs), who was adopted into the Iroquois tribe eight years ago as official story teller. Motion pictures of summer and winter sports at Lake Placid were shown and explained by Godfrey Dewey, and these were followed by a film furnished by the General Electric Co. of Schenectady, giving the life story of Thomas Edison.

Thursday morning William F. Jacob, librarian of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, spoke on "Books and kilowatts," working out very thoroly, from an engineer's point of view, a parallel between physical power and book power. He was followed by Mrs. Kate D. Andrew, librarian of Steele Memorial Library, Elmira, who discussed some of the recent war poetry, reading a number of selections. The rest of the morning's program was filled by a symposium on "the best book I have read during the war," conducted by Leta E. Adams. The speakers, and the books to which they gave five-minute discussions, were as follows: William R. Watson talked on Seymour's "Diplomatic backgrounds of the war"; Mrs. Willis H. Kerr—White's "Martial adventures of Henry and me"; Frank K. Walter—Reider's "Comrades in courage"; Adeline Zachert—Mrs. Fisher's "Home fires in France"; Mr. Wyer—Sinclair's "Tree of heaven"; Alice S. Sanborn—Mortane's "Guynemer, the ace of aces"; Paul M.

Paine—Brown's "Flying Teuton"; Mrs. Elizabeth W. Blackall—Kellogg's "Head-quarters nights"; Ernest J. Reece—Fielding-Hall's "The world soul" and Bridges' "Religion of experience"; Anna G. Hall—"The little grandmother of the Revolution." Last of all Mr. Eastman was asked to review the whole field of literature for examples of "book power," and beside the Bible, most powerful of all books, he cited Maeterlinck's "Wreck of the storm," Mary Antin's "Promised land," and "Robinson Crusoe."

Thursday evening Charles H. Brown of Brooklyn presided over the session, which was devoted to "American democracy, the camp and the library." The first speaker, Major John T. Axton, chaplain in charge of the Port of Embarkation at Hoboken, talked on "Democracy and the camp," in an address that moved his audience from tears to laughter and back again. Following him, Earl B. Browning told of the library work in the military prison at Paris Island, and Blanche Galloway described the organization of the jackies' library at Pelham Bay Naval Training Station. Frank L. Tolman, who has been librarian at Camp Upton since its organization, gave a fine talk on "The library's aid to the camp as a melting pot," and Miss Hitchler closed the evening's program with some remarks on "The camps and libraries by an outsider," based largely on her visit to several California camps last winter.

Friday morning an advertising symposium was conducted by Paul M. Paine, to which Miss Adams, Mr. Browning, Mr. Paine and Willis H. Kerr contributed papers. The most spontaneous discussion arose for a casual remark by Mr. Paine that he thought a large sign announcing "Smoking Permitted" would go far to attract men to the library building, and for a time the sparks flew—tho there was no smoke—while the controversy raged. Miss Isom told of the work the Portland Library is doing with the men who are cutting spruce in the Oregon forests, and incidentally of the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen (commonly called "the four L's"), who have done so much to improve

conditions in the logging camps and to increase the output of the lumber essential for the manufacture of aeroplanes.

In the afternoon Mary C. Richardson presided over a symposium on children's books. Martha Wilson spoke on "School library measurement" and the importance of establishing the library as a very definite part of the school. Mr. Certain's "Report on standard library organization and equipment" was commended by both Miss Richardson and Mr. Kerr as the most significant thing that has yet happened in school library work. Mary S. Saxe read a chapter from Dickens' "Uncommercial traveller" which had delighted her as a child, and Miss Powers once more told Indian stories.

For the rest of the afternoon Dr. Dewey held the attention of all with the tale of his early vision of the great need for popular education. Since school days are soon ended, but all of life is a school, he saw the place the library could fill and after a brief period of teaching, turned his attention to librarianship. The first call for organization of the A. L. A., the establishment of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, the establishment of the first library school at Columbia University, the administration of the New York State Library, were successive steps in this development. Coincidentally he became interested in the introduction of the metric system into this country, the initiation of spelling reforms of which he is still an ardent champion, and the organization of the Library Bureau and the Efficiency Society. Finally, he felt there was a need of some place where people doing a maximum of work in the world might rest and gather strength, and so the Lake Placid Club was organized some 24 years ago, and has succeeded far beyond the early dreams of its promoters.

In the evening A. L. Spencer of South Canisteo, champion of a flat rate of a penny a pound for library books sent out over rural free delivery routes, presented his views, which were cordially endorsed by special resolution on Saturday. Orrin G. Cocks, advisory secretary of the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures,

read a paper on "The drama and the motion picture as forms of book power," speaking first on the motion picture with reference to books; second, motion picture audiences; and third, a co-ordination of the motion picture and the reading public.

At the final business meeting Saturday morning the usual resolutions of appreciation to speakers and to all who had helped to make the meeting a success, were adopted. In addition special resolutions were adopted in memory of Winona Martin, who was killed during an air raid in Paris, and of William H. Brett. The service flag, by special action, was committed to the care of the secretary who shall be responsible for the keeping of a complete record of those there represented. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Paul M. Paine, Syracuse Public Library; vice-president, Anna G. Hall, New York State Library; secretary, Carlina M. Monchow, Dunkirk Public Library; and treasurer, Mary C. Richardson, Genesee State Normal School Library.

F. A. H.

Y. M. C. A. DISTRIBUTION OF BOOKS TO THE A. E. F.

THE report of James F. Mason, the director of the Bureau of Libraries and Periodicals of the A. E. F. Y. M. C. A., dated Sept. 1, has some figures to make us pause and meditate on the magnitude of the Y. M. C. A. work, of which this is but a small part:

"During July and August," he writes, "the Bureau of Libraries and Periodicals distributed a total of 2,726,870 items. As it is the privilege of this department to purchase and circulate practically all the literature used by the Y. M. C. A. in France this report covers a rather wide range and to some very slight extent is indicative of the literary taste of the army.

"It would not naturally be supposed that with so many of our divisions in active service there would be at this time a great demand for text books, yet to the contrary we were called upon to ship 25,349 volumes of texts and books of general literature of a substantial character as against the shipment of only 36,602 items classed as fiction.

The text books have been so scarce that shipments have only been made in very limited quantities and the demand has far exceeded the available supply. The main subjects for which texts have been requested were, in order of demand: French language, mathematics, history, primary readers, penmanship and geography. We now have in press a second edition (25,000) of Prof. Gourio's French course, 100,000 French-English dictionaries, 50,000 Hugo's French simplified, 100,000 copies of Prof. Applebloom's French phrase book, 5000 "Facts about France," 10,000 Duruy's History of France, 10,000 Popular history of France by Le Roux, and there are on order upwards of 100,000 other text books.

"We have received from the American Library Association during July and August for our hut libraries 34,902 volumes. The shipment by this bureau of other bound books to the Y. M. C. A. divisions during the same period amounted to 163,063, making a total of 197,965 bound volumes sent out in the last 60 days.

"The Mail Order and Sales Department has proved an increasing convenience to the army and sales amounting to 9486 francs show an appreciation of the service rendered. It is very interesting to note that when the soldier purchases a book he rarely, according to the records of this Bureau, selects fiction. In a single week we have received orders for the following titles, indicating clearly that our men are thinking of the more serious subjects: Complete bookkeeping, drug gardening, textural criticism of the Greek testament, plane and solid geometry, bee culture, copy-books for penmanship classes, Pitman's shorthand, bridge building hand book, plane and spherical trigonometry, cement and stone work, electrical engineers' hand book, "The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," Greek grammars, logarithms and tables, architectural gardening, forestry, and algebra. One secretary urgently wired for ten French teachers, 200 French-English dictionaries and 200 elementary text books to be shipped immediately.

"Perhaps the most popular service rendered by the Y. M. C. A. is the selling of daily papers and the free distribution of

magazines for reading table use. 1,840,231 newspapers and magazines were shipped during July and August. Newspapers have been sent right up to the front line trenches and the joy exhibited by the men has been a sufficient reward for the extremely difficult and dangerous task of delivery. It necessitates a rather smooth running machine to keep up daily shipments when divisions move rapidly and without warning, but so faithful have those in charge of this branch of our service been that rarely have the papers failed to reach the proper railroad on time. Within a short while we expect to enlarge our magazine service for the combat divisions and allot one magazine to every 24 men per week.

"As the winter months draw near and the evenings grow longer, the question of music for the camps becomes of increasing interest. The music department of this bureau has made a careful study of the demand and after consultation with entertainers, musicians and educational secretaries, a book of popular songs with music has been compiled which it is hoped will be ready for publication by Oct. 15. An edition of half a million copies, containing the words only, will be ready about the same time. The total number of song books, piano solos, band music, orchestrations and hymn books distributed during the past two months was 84,493 and in addition large quantities of sheet music presented to us by friends of the soldiers were sent out to the field.

"Largely due to the splendid efforts of Prof. Daly there has been an increasing interest shown in the study of geography; this is indicated by the sale of nearly 8000 copies of maps of Europe and France. Many of our huts have been supplied with the Colin educational maps which are designed primarily for class work. Prof. Daly is now engaged in the preparation of a large two-sheet map of the United States drafted so as to strikingly present the elementary geographical features of our own country. A further interesting work has been the supplying of a sectional road map 16 feet long by 5 feet high showing the battle front in detail. Supplemented with pins and colored cords to show the war lines

this map has proved a center of attraction in many a hut in France.

"24,402 hygiene and health books in bound and pamphlet form have been added to the literature in the field under the direction of the Department of Health and Recreation.

"The Department of Religious Work has distributed thru this bureau 448,541 books and pamphlets and in addition have furnished the religious directors in the field with 32,099 Testaments.

"197,500 educational pamphlets and posters have been published. These comprise special editions of The Constitution of the U. S., money exchange tables, "The ideals of our home land," Chesterton's excellent essay on the Americans, "The question of the left bank of the Rhine," and posters of Foch, Joffre, Poincaré and other noted French officers.

"The nucleus of a headquarters reference library has been created. When developed this selected reference collection will enable educational secretaries to obtain valuable material for lecture courses and provide opportunity for the examination of books for class work and for sale.

"The total number of bound volumes and pamphlets sent out since this bureau was established amounts to 6,574,428."

HIS PLEDGE TO SERVE

ON the day the Yanks went across the Ourcq and up the hill, Private M. A. Treptow, of Iowa, a dispatch runner, ran his last race with death. Later, in the pocket of his blouse, they found his diary. On its first page he had written something that many a man in his company has since copied into his own diary. It was this:

America shall win the war;
Therefore I will work,
I will save,
I will sacrifice,
I will endure,
I will fight cheerfully and do my utmost
as if the whole issue of the struggle depended
on me alone.

Treptow had called this "My pledge," and thereto he had subscribed his name.—*Stars and Stripes.*

American Library Association

EXECUTIVE BOARD

A meeting of the Executive Board of the American Library Association was held at Lake Placid Club, Tuesday, September 24, 1918. Those present were President Bishop, Vice-President Belden, Miss Eastman, Miss Rathbone, Dr. Hill, Mr. Bailey, Mr. Strohm, and Mr. Utley, secretary.

The minutes of the meetings of July 1 and 5, 1918, were read and approved.

The president informed the board that he had appointed Messrs. Bostwick and Dudgeon to succeed themselves as members of the A. L. A. Publishing Board, for a term of three years each.

It was noted that the report of audit of the accounts of the Library War Service from the beginning of operations of May 31, 1918, made by Marwick, Mitchell, Peat & Company at the direction of the A. L. A. Finance Committee, be adopted.

M. S. Dudgeon, having submitted, thru the secretary, a preliminary and informal report on a plan to promote the reading of the best of the current non-fiction books, in co-operation with the editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, it was voted that the Board express to Mr. Dudgeon its interest in the project as outlined, and request him to submit if possible within three months, a definite plan on which the board can act; and that the board also express its appreciation to Mr. Ellery Sedgwick, editor of the *Atlantic Monthly*, of his interest in this matter.

It was recorded as the sense of the board that the midwinter meetings of the Council should this year be omitted.

The subject of the meeting place for the next annual conference being under consideration it was voted that (1) the meeting be held at a summer resort rather than in a city; (2) that it be held at some point east of the Mississippi river; and (3) that further action relative to place be deferred to a future meeting of the board.

A brief report from the chairman of the advisory committee on Decimal classification, Dr. C. W. Andrews, was received and adopted as a report of progress.

The President was authorized to appoint a committee to draft a memorial minute for the late William Howard Brett on behalf of the Executive Board. The president named as this Committee Adam Strohm, chairman, Frank P. Hill and R. R. Bowker, who submitted the following minute:

"The Executive Board of the American Library Association record their sense of irreparable loss in

the death of William Howard Brett, which will be felt thruout the library profession in every feature of its service at home and abroad. He was always a pioneer in any fresh advance which would give to the library service wider scope and closer response to public needs. In making the Cleveland Public Library the first great library to grant the public access to open shelves, in promoting library work for and with children in separate housing, in developing the departmental system which will be the most notable feature of the great Public Library building which Cleveland will owe to him, and, finally, in giving himself heart and soul to the patriotic work at Newport News where he was the animating center of war work more comprehensive and far reaching than at any other post, he showed himself a leader who knew full well that leadership in a democratic community meant service to all. As an unflinching patriot he gave both himself and his sons willingly to his country's service and no duty ever called to him without immediate response. To the leaders of the profession he was always a support and inspiration, to all he was a cheering standard bearer and to those who knew him best he was one of the most beloved of men."

The same committee was also asked to prepare a minute on the same subject to be presented to the Association at its next annual meeting.

A communication was read from Everett R. Perry, librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library, recommending the appointment of a special committee to make a survey on the subject of the salaries of librarians and library assistants. A committee of three, consisting of Adam Strohm, chairman, Everett R. Perry, and one other member to be named by them, was appointed to make a preliminary survey, upon which a plan for a report on librarians' salaries and library conditions can be based, this committee to report at the next meeting of the Executive Board.

The Executive Board having been informed that the War Service Committee had voted not to avail themselves of the opportunity offered to men in Library War Service for general exemption from military service thru a communication from the acting chairman of the Commission on Training Camp Activities, War Department, the board voted to approve this action of the War Service Committee.

It was brought to the attention of the Executive Board by a resolution of the War Service Committee, and by a communication from Miss Eastman, a member of this board, that there is in contemplation a memorial to the late William Howard Brett, in which the participation of the American Library Association is invited. The board expressed its hearty approval of this project, and authorized the appointment of a committee of three to represent the association in conjunction with a special committee of the Board of Trustees of the Cleveland Public Library. (The president later appointed Adam Strohm, chairman, and Azariah S. Root, who together with Gratia A. Countryman, duly appointed as the representative of the War Service Com-

mittee, constitute this committee.) The sum of \$100 was appropriated from available funds in the hands of the treasurer of the association towards the proposed memorial.

GEORGE B. UTLEY, *Secretary*.

Library Organizations

SUMMER CONFERENCE IN MASSACHUSETTS

The third summer conference of the Free Public Library Commission of Massachusetts was held thru the courtesy of the Simmons College authorities at the college July 30-Aug. 1. The program was arranged with the problems of the small library in view.

The librarians were welcomed by Mr. Lowe of the commission in the absence of Mr. Belden. During the three days of the conference the following program was successfully carried out:

- "Saving of books in the small library," James W. Kenney.
- "Bulletins for small libraries," June R. Donnelly.
- "One result of our recent campaign: the establishment of base hospital libraries," E. Kathleen Jones.
- "Co-operation of Massachusetts libraries with the United States Food Administration," Edith Guerrier.
- "How the small library can use some of Boston's Library resources: the Town Room," Florence Johnson;
- "Art Museum Library," R. L. Dunn;
- "New England Historic Genealogical Library," Charles K. Bolton;
- "the State House," J. Maud Campbell.
- "How the libraries can help the rural schools," Hannah P. Waterman.
- "Uncle Sam's gift books," June R. Donnelly.
- "Best recent non-fiction for a small library," Ida F. Farrar.
- "Evaluation of fiction," Lucy Richmond.
- Round table on recent books, conducted by Miss Farrar.
- Round table—"Puzzling problems," E. Louise Jones.
- "The preservation of local history, especially during the war," Agnes J. Goodwin.
- "Librarians' opportunity for service in war time," J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr.

The librarians had the privilege of visiting the Overseas Dispatch Office at Harvard where Dr. Mawson explained in detail the work of the office. They also visited the Food Facts Bureau and other cottages on Boston Common devoted to food conservation activities.

E. LOUISE JONES.

UTAH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting of the Utah Library Association was held in the Salt Lake Public Library Oct. 5, 1918.

The president's opening address by Esther Nelson was on the A. L. A.'s War Service, including a brief history of the work from the beginning. Miss Nelson closed with an appeal to the librarians of the state that they get the necessity of this work before the public before the \$170,000,000 drive for funds for the seven camp activities is begun Nov. 11.

Miss Judson read a paper prepared by Miss Ferris, of the Salt Lake Public Library, on

library work with children, emphasizing the necessity of a careful selection of books. A paper on the new war books was given by Grace W. Harris, of the Ogden Library. Miss Strong of the West Side branch of the Salt Lake Public Library, gave the last talk, on "Keeping the small public library alive." In the afternoon Joanna Sprague conducted a round table talk on the U. S. Food Administration, discussing methods by which libraries may do their part in educating the public in conservation of food. She called for and received reports from librarians present about the work of individual libraries along these lines.

The following officers were presented and unanimously elected for the coming year: President, Joanna Sprague, Salt Lake Public Library; first vice president, Hattie Whornham, Beaver Public Library; second vice president, Mrs. Ellis R. Carter, Mount Pleasant Public Library; secretary and treasurer, Vivian Wallace, Murray Public Library; Executive Committee, Mrs. E. C. Watson, Cedar City Public Library, and Elva Littlefield, Ogden Public Library.

GRACE W. HARRIS, *Secretary*.

TEXAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Texas Library Association held its annual meeting in Dallas, Sept. 25 and 26. Sessions were held in the Hotel Southland and the attendance register showed a total attendance of some thirty-three members and friends. Most of these had arrived the day before for the United War Work Conference on Sept. 24.

The program for the first day was as follows: "Mexican border travelling library service," Harriet C. Long, San Antonio. "Base-hospital library service"—at Camp Bowie, E. Sue Goree, hospital librarian,—and at Camp MacArthur, Mrs. J. E. Morgan, hospital librarian. "United War Service financial campaign," Elizabeth H. West, state librarian. "Making of a newspaper," Tom Finty, Dallas *Evening Journal*. Round table discussions of newspapers and periodicals were led by Willard P. Lewis, Waco; war books, Julia Ideson, Houston; and war work of individual libraries, LeNoir Dimmitt, Austin.

The next day the subject "Library legislation" was discussed by Lillian Gunter of Gainesville and Rosa M. Leeper of Dallas. "Small libraries and Texas legislation" was taken by Octavia F. Rogan, Austin.

Wednesday evening the members enjoyed a pleasant reception at the home of Mrs. J. H. McDonough, a trustee of the Dallas Public Library.

The following officers were elected for 1918-19: President, Lillian Gunter, Gainesville Public Library; first vice-president, Betsie Wiley, Dallas Public Library; second vice-president, Willard P. Lewis, Baylor University Library, Waco; secretary, Rose Hutchenrider, Waco Public Library; treasurer, William N. Daniels, A. & M. College Library, College Station.

After bringing in resolutions endorsing the war work, thanking the Dallas Public Library and Miss Wiley its librarian for their hospitality, endorsing a movement for systematic distribution of state documents and authorizing a committee for the drafting of a new library legislative program, the association adjourned to meet in Brownwood in 1919.

WILLARD P. LEWIS, *Secretary pro tem.*

WYOMING LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Wyoming Library Association held its fifth annual meeting on Oct. 1, at the Carnegie Library at Cheyenne. Twenty librarians were in attendance representing libraries thruout the state.

One of the important items of business transacted was the passing of a resolution to print the proceedings of the annual meetings. This work will be in the hands of a committee and the publication will be made within the next few months.

J. A. Lowe, camp librarian at Camp Devens, Massachusetts; Dr. Herbert T. Harris of the Public Health Service; and Dr. Grace R. Hebard of the U. S. Food Administration Publicity Department, were among the speakers at the conference.

The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Bertha K. Van Devender, librarian Carnegie Library, Basin, Wyo.; vice-president, Mrs. C. S. Smith, librarian, Moorcroft, Wyoming; secretary-treasurer, Agnes R. Wright, State Librarian, Cheyenne, Wyo.

AGNES R. WRIGHT, *Secretary.*

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Twenty-six regular students are enrolled—the smallest number in years. War work and the unusual demand for college graduates in several lines of relief work are chiefly responsible for the large number of deferred and pending applications. Three of the foreign students have been unable to enter as yet on account of passport complications and the scarcity of steamships.

Miss Hawkins will conduct the Senior Course in cataloging. It will begin about Jan. 1, and will combine features in both of

the courses formerly offered by Miss Dame and Miss Fellows. Miss Sabra W. Vought, who succeeds Miss Dame in the Catalog Section of the State Library, will give the courses in Loan and Shelf Work. The part of the Library Extension course formerly given by Miss Caroline Webster will be conducted by Miss Anna Gertrude Hall, who takes her place as library organizer.

The class of 1919 has elected as its officers for the current school year: President, Jane L. Burbank; vice-president, Julie Rummelhoff; secretary-treasurer, Robert E. Stauffer.

Hazel B. Warren is temporary chairman of the class of 1920, pending a permanent class organization.

F. K. WALTER.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

With the opening of the school year 1918-19 twenty-four regular students enrolled. Ten of these are from New York state, while the others represent eleven states and dependencies of the United States. One has a Master's degree, nine have Bachelor's degrees, and four others have had some college or normal school work. Seventeen of the twenty-four in the class have had library experience. The advanced students number eleven, all of whom received their certificates at the Library School of the New York Public Library in 1917-18 or in previous years.

New features scheduled for the advanced courses include a series of lectures on accounts and book-keeping by Elizabeth Haseltine, librarian of the School of Commerce of New York University; several hours devoted to new material in the 300's, conducted by Corinne Bacon; and a number of "staff-meeting" discussions of new books led by Gabriella Ackley, librarian of the Yorkville branch of the New York Public Library. Isadore Gilbert Mudge will give her work in advanced reference and Prof. Azariah S. Root his lectures on "The history of the printed book," as in previous years.

Before his departure for Washington, F. W. Jenkins, formerly librarian of the Russell Sage Foundation, spoke to the incoming class on "The library as a civic factor." Jessie F. Brainerd, a former student of the school, who is now librarian of the Hackensack (N. J.) High School, discussed "The administration of a small library" at a joint meeting of the regular and advanced classes on Oct. 8.

The program of library visits for 1918-19 begins with a trip to the Newark Free Public Library on Friday, October 18, at which time the class will have an opportunity to view the Colombian exhibit now on display there.

ERNEST J. REECE, *Principal.*

SIMMONS COLLEGE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY
SCIENCE

College opened on scheduled time, Sept. 20, for but one prosperous week, and then closed as a precaution against the spread of Spanish influenza. At the time of writing it is thought the date of reopening will be Oct. 14.

Mrs. Martin Peck has been released from her full time appointment to join Dr. Peck, now stationed at Plattsburg, but she will return in April to give a two months course in "Library work with children."

Marion Hayward, Simmons 1916, has been appointed as assistant in the library department.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director*.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY
SCIENCE

An interesting letter has been received from Carol Hurd, 1912, who went to France in the service of the Y. M. C. A. Miss Hurd writes "I happen to be in the library department of the Y which occupies the floor above the A. L. A. The numerous mirrors, much gilded ceilings and red velvet handrails seem neither warlike nor businesslike. However, we are busy. I spend more and more of my time with newspapers—starting, stopping, decreasing and increasing orders and everlastingly changing addresses and checking bills—1800 papers for the — Division for 14 days at .20 centimes'."

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The School opened for its eighteenth year, Sept. 18. Twenty-nine students matriculated: thirteen in the general library course, and sixteen in the children's librarians course.

FACULTY

Marie Hamilton Law, registrar of the School, has been appointed assistant to the Principal, and assumed her new duties with the opening of school.

Lucy E. Fay of Austin, Texas, comes to the School in October as head of the bibliographic course. Miss Fay received her A.B. degree at Sophie Newcomb College 1895; her A.M. degree at University of Texas, 1901, and the degree of B.L.S. from New York State Library School in 1908. Miss Fay was librarian of the West Virginia Library, Morgantown, W. Va., 1910-1910, and is at present librarian of the University of Tennessee Library.

Ruth Moss Paxson, A.B. Wellesley, 1912, certificate, Carnegie Library School 1916, has been appointed reviser.

SARAH C. N. BOGLE, *Principal*.

CHAUTAUQUA SCHOOL FOR LIBRARIANS

The school has assumed additional activity and interest in developing a full year's course on the installment plan. Students are now coming four summers to complete a course equal to that offered by a one-year library school.

From the eighteen annual summer sessions already held, 550 librarians have had training and been scattered all over the country doing effective library work. Many of them want to return for further study and advanced work. An increased number of students also will take advantage of the opportunity to complete a full year's course. Many cannot afford, for financial, home duty, or other reasons, to give up their work for a continuous year, but can get away for summer study, thus having the same opportunity for library training that teachers do to complete courses in our great universities.

The school is unique in that only those are accepted who are already in library work or under definite appointment to positions, hence the name, "Chautauqua School for Librarians." This means that every student who finishes the course will have also at least three full years of actual experience, while most of them will have had more.

The visiting of libraries and places of book interest will be done under direction between sessions, and also the required reading, followed by reports and discussions at the school. Students also will keep a record of perplexing problems met in their work thru the year, to be discussed and solved at the school.

In addition to hearing inspirational and instructive addresses from librarians and instructors in other library schools over the country, thru the four summers, the students also have the unequalled opportunity of listening to splendid addresses and interesting discussions of present-day problems by the greatest speakers which this and other lands afford. As the place is so delightful for spending the summer it is easy to secure leading experts of the country for special subjects. A number of other schools at Chautauqua also offer courses directly related to library work with which to affiliate.

The librarian trained under such favorable conditions has not only technical foundation, but also a degree of liberal culture, which is a service of intellectual inspiration to the community she serves.

Two groups of students were in session from July 6 to August 17. Class work continued thru Saturdays, thus giving seven school weeks instead of six. There will be three groups in 1919 and four in 1920 and the years following. The first group will gradu-

ate in 1920 when the school will be full-fledged.

The new development has created much interest. Every one is enthusiastic and it is working out even better than the most optimistic could have thought or dreamed. The opportunity for comparative study between the various phases of this new plan and the continuous year schools, offered keen interest to the instructors of long and wide experience.

The war work is taking so many librarians from regular positions that the demand is now far greater than the supply. This demand, which cannot at present be met, is bound to increase salaries and cause many to seek library training as the source of greater efficiency. The course of study is planned to accomplish the most possible in each summer's work.

The first group has regular lectures and lessons including courses in cataloging, classification and allied subjects, reference work, organization and administration, and story telling.

The courses of the second group doing advanced work include the history of libraries and bookmaking, and types of libraries, cataloging, classification, reference work, book-binding, and round tables on administration.

Mary E. Downey, director of the school, lectured daily on subjects relating to library organization, administration, and on the history of libraries and book-making, and types of libraries. Anna R. Phelps, organizer of the New York State Library Extension Division, taught cataloging, classification and allied subjects. Mary L. Sutliff, instructor in the Library School of the New York Public Library, gave the reference and subject heading courses. The first group had Mabel Bragg's story telling course, and the second group a bookbinding course under Mae Byerley.

Aside from attending lectures on the general program related to library development, special lectures were given before the classes by Prof. Vaughan MacCaughy on "Nature study books," Louis Walden on "Printing," Mrs. Harriet McCrory Grove on "The library and the community," and "New thought books," Mrs. O. B. Eichelberger on "Illuminated manuscripts" and Miss Adeline Zachert on "The development of the Rochester Public Library."

Lectures continued each day from 8 to 12 a. m. and laboratory work thru the afternoon. Practice work was carefully revised and opportunity given for questions relating to library experience.

Visits were made to the Westfield, Mayville and Jamestown libraries and to the Art Metal Construction Company for the examination of

library furniture and equipment. Students also assisted Miss Phelps in organization work at the Mayville Public Library. Visiting librarians and trustees attended lectures and consulted in regard to library matters, making this feature a very important part of the work. Trustees and heads of schools also came seeking librarians or assistants.

The classes consisted of 31 students representing 10 states as follows: Ohio 13, Indiana 3, Michigan 3, Kansas 2, New York 2, Texas 2, West Virginia 2, Utah 2, Florida 1, Illinois 1.

MARY E. DOWNEY, *Director.*

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The opening of the fifteenth year of the School was saddened by the great loss that has come in the death of Mr. W. H. Brett, the Dean of the School since its founding in 1903. His inspiring life, his keen personal interest in the students, even amidst the unusual stress of recent years, his occasional lectures and informal talks to the class out of his ripe experience,—all these have left an impress on each class as it has come and gone that will surely be manifest in their attitude toward life and the profession which he loved and so nobly adorned.

About two weeks before the date for the beginning of the year the School was suddenly confronted by the necessity for immediate removal from the building it had occupied since its organization. The building was taken over by the Government for the barracks for the Students Army Training Corps and the Library School is now located in the Law Building on Adelbert Road not far from the old location.

Regular school work began Oct. 1 with a registration of 23 students, representing the following states: Ohio 9 (8 from Cleveland); Indiana 1; Michigan 1; Iowa 7; Montana 1; Pennsylvania 2; Connecticut 1; Rhode Island 1. The students have shown fine spirit in adapting themselves to the limited quarters in the new location, and both faculty and students are united in their determination to maintain the standards and spirits of the School during this war period. The faculty and course of instruction will be as last year with certain slight modifications made necessary by unusual conditions.

The class of 1918, completing the course last June are in positions in the following libraries: Detroit Public Library, Gertrude E. Barth, Marjorie J. Darrach; Pittsburgh Carnegie Library, Adaline Bernstein, Nell Lynch; East Cleveland Public Library, Joyce G. Bisbee; Kent (O.) Normal School Library, Marjorie A. Borne; Iowa Library Commission, Emma M. Boyer; Buffalo Public Library,

Mary I. Britt; Oak Park (Ill.) Public Library, Elvira Charlton; Minneapolis Public Library, Alta I. Hansen; N. Y. Public Library, Clara H. Findling, Winifred M. Fisher, Frances H. Gates; Ft. Wayne (Ind.) High School Library, Florence A. Klenkenberg; Council Bluffs (Ia) Public Library, Lorena L. Scott; University of Missouri Library, Emily B. Smith; Cleveland Public Library, Emily R. Cornell, Grace A. Haskin, Lillian L. Hutchinson, Bianca M. Morse, Alma Schultz, Mary M. Taylor; Washington, U. S. War Dept., Mabel M. Richardson.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director*.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

The University opened Oct. 3, a week later than usual, which will be offset by a shorter vacation at the holidays. The registration for the year is 28. This number represents eight states and the Philippine Islands, with seven from Wisconsin, six from Iowa, three each from Illinois and Minnesota, two from South Dakota, one each from Colorado, New York, and Ohio, and four from the Philippines. The coming of the young men, Gabriel A. Bernado, José M. Munda, Cirilo B. Perez, and Eulogio B. Rodriguez, from Manila, sent by the Government of the Philippine Islands, brings a group of earnest students who are preparing for library work in their own country. They are all graduates of the College of Liberal Arts, University of the Philippines, their studies having included advanced courses in English composition, English literature, and library science. In connection with their library school work they are taking courses in economics and political science in the University of Wisconsin, as they are to specialize in legislative and municipal library work for the Islands.

The educational qualifications of the other students maintain the standards of previous years, for twenty have a college background, four with bachelor's degrees, eight seniors in the College of Letters and Science, six with two years of college work, and two with one year. Ten of the class have had from one to eight years of library experience.

The schedule of lectures, discussions, and assigned work bids fair to follow the usual order of previous years, tho it is a little early to be fully sure, in these days of war time activity, that an academic routine may not meet with reverses.

MARY EMOGENE HAZELTINE, *Preceptor*.

LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY SCHOOL

Marion L. Horton, formerly instructor in the Los Angeles Public Library School, be-

comes acting principal with the opening of the 1918-19 term. Since Mrs. Brewitt's resignation in June, Miss Horton has had charge of all details of student work and appointments, of new applicants, and entrance examinations. She also prepared and conducted the special summer course for junior assistants, which, undertaken as an experiment, has already proved its value to the library. The enthusiasm of spirit and high technical excellence that have characterized Miss Horton's work thruout her school relationship are assurances for the continued development of the school under her direction.

EVERETT R. PERRY, *Librarian*.

Several files of library periodicals and many pamphlets have been added to the school collection during the summer with the purpose of making it a complete collection of material published by libraries and about library economy. Additional desks and typewriters and other equipment make it possible to increase the number of students admitted this year. In spite of war conditions and the increase in the tuition fee the school has had a greater number of desirable candidates this year than ever before.

Changes in the faculty include the appointment of Arnie McPherron Leaf as instructor and Elizabeth Williams as reviser. Mrs. Leaf will teach the classes in cataloging, subject headings and minor related subjects, and will share the reference course with Miss Haines. Mrs. Leaf was assistant in the English department at Stanford University after her graduation there, and has also studied in the Los Angeles Normal School. She is a graduate of the Los Angeles Library School and has been an assistant in the Hollywood branch and in the juvenile department. Miss Williams graduated from the Los Angeles Library School in 1918.

MARION L. HORTON, *Acting Principal*.

RIVERSIDE LIBRARY SERVICE SCHOOL

The Riverside Public Library has developed its war work to such dimensions and such intensity that war work stands first in point of service.

The call for library workers and for office workers in Washington has taken a great many of the staff members from Riverside. It was found necessary to advertise in the daily papers for young women or young men of good education in order to keep the library open and get the work done.

Another course for camp librarians is announced at Riverside.

JOSEPH F. DANIELS.

Librarians

ADAMS, Ida E., a Simmons graduate, is in charge of the West Seattle Branch of the Public Library, Seattle.

ADELBERG, Carolyn E., who has been connected with the Louisville Free Public Library as librarian's secretary since March 1913, has resigned.

ALLEN, Evelyn Hess, Western Reserve 1913, is librarian of the Birchard Public Library, Fremont, Ohio.

ANDERSON, Mrs. Rachel Rhoades, Pratt 1911, has been made junior examiner of the Department of Labor, U. S. Employment Service.

ANDREWS, Marie Le Baron, Library School of the New York Public Library 1917-18, is now an index and catalog clerk in the office of the Quartermaster General, U. S. War Department, Washington, D. C.

APPLE, Miriam, Simmons 1918, who has entered the U. S. Government Service, has been assigned to service in France. Her address is Index and catalog clerk, Q. M. C. Office Chief Q. M., American E. F., France.

APPOLD, George, of the New York Public Library, who has been on leave of absence in order to attend the Student Army Training Corps at Plattsburg, has now received his commission as second lieutenant of infantry. He expects to be sent to Johns Hopkins University for further training.

ATWATER, Mary T., Pratt 1915, has gone for a long visit to Honolulu where she will be living at the Pearl Harbor Naval Station.

AUSTIN, Violet D., Western Reserve 1915, announces her marriage to Arthur L. Silverman of Honolulu.

BANES, Mary, Carnegie 1913-14, has resigned as children's librarian of the Public Library, Birmingham, Ala., to study nursing.

BATE, Nellie M., Riverside 1918, has been appointed librarian at Fullerton Union High School, to succeed Miss Hoge.

BAXTER, Ethel L., New York State 1917-18, has been elected assistant librarian of the Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Ia.

BEAL, Stella, Simmons 1908, has been appointed secretary in connection with the A. L. A. War Service and U. S. Bureau of Education Work, to Mr. Wheeler, librarian of the Public Library, Youngstown, O.

BEALE, Helen M., recently promoted to be assistant librarian of the Adelbert College Library, Cleveland, has been serving as acting librarian during the five-months absence of the librarian.

BEDLOW, Elinor, Simmons 1917, is now with the National Bank of Commerce, New York.

BEEBE, Harriet M., reference room assistant and librarian of the Alfred E. Burr branch of the Hartford (Conn.) Public Library, has a year's leave of absence to attend Pratt Institute Library School.

BIEN, Corabel, Library School of the New York Public Library 1915-17, has given up her place in the reference cataloging division of the New York Public Library to become reference and periodical librarian in the University of Oregon Library.

BLACKSHIRE, Deane, Simmons 1917, is now librarian of the Township High School Library, Centralia, Ill.

BOARDMAN, Marguerite, Library School of the New York Public Library 1915-17, has left the circulation department of the New York Public Library to accept an appointment as head of the Pocatello (Ida.) Public Library.

BOSWORTH, Harriett, Simmons 1918, has been appointed assistant in the Perkins Institution for the Blind.

BROCK, Genevra, who has been doing county library work in Madera, Calif., has resigned her position and returned to Buffalo, Wyo., to spend the winter with her parents.

BETLE, Clara, Simmons 1914, is a cataloger in the New York Public Library.

BUTTERFIELD, Alice, Riverside 1914, for the past few years a member of the staff of the Riverside Public Library has been appointed librarian of the Girls' High School, Riverside.

BYRNE, Paul R., New York State 1915, librarian of the National Bank of Commerce, N. Y., is a member of Co. I, 1st Provisional Depot Brigade, Camp Sevier.

CAMERON, Marguerite, Los Angeles Library School 1918, is executive secretary for the Junior Red Cross, Pasadena.

CARNEGIE, Margaret, Carnegie 1913-15, has been made children's librarian of the Home-wood branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

CARPENTER, Sara, Simmons, Summer 1918, is in the Library War Service, and is located at the Base Hospital, Camp McClellan.

CARTER, Julia F., Pratt 1906, of the Extension Division of the New York Public Library, has gone overseas in canteen work.

CHUTTER, Mildred C., New York State 1917-18, has been appointed an assistant in the New York State Library.

CLARK, Mabel, B.L.S. New York State 1914, has been put in charge of the playground libraries of the Los Angeles Public Library.

CLOUD, Eva Izora, Carnegie 1912-13, was married Sept. 19 to Ensign Dean Weigand Taylor.

COOPER, Eunice E., Western Reserve 1917, has a position as organizing assistant for the Iowa Library Commission.

COOPER, Marion Hill, librarian of the High School in Chicopee, Mass., was married Oct. 6 to Lieut. Harold Angell Laduc of Detroit. Miss Cooper spent two years in the Greenfield Public Library and three years in the Chicopee Public Library prior to taking the high school library position.

CROOKS, Muriel Augusta, Library School of the New York Public Library 1916-18, has left the New York Dispatch Office of the Library War Service to become acting first assistant in the schools division of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

CUSHMAN, Charlotte E., for more than thirty years an assistant in the Jackson (Mich.) Public Library, by all of whose patrons she was known and loved, was struck and killed by an automobile the afternoon of Sept. 26.

DANIELS, J. F., librarian, Riverside Public Library, has been appointed supervisor of library work at March Field and in addition is conducting a series of Wednesday night meetings on the Y. M. C. A. program.

DARLING, Frances Converse, 1916-17, has resigned her position on the staff of the New York Public Library. Her present address is Suffolk Road, Chestnut Hills, Mass.

DAVIS, Dorothy, Simmons 1917, is a cataloger at the Brooklyn Museum.

DAVIS, Ruth Simmons 1917, has been appointed cataloger in the library of the Department of Agriculture, Washington.

DEARBORN, Virginia, Riverside 1914, for the past three months substituting at the El Paso Public Library, has returned and will take up her new duties in the office of the secretary and president of Pomona College (Claremont, Calif.) and in the library.

DEBERNARDI, Tillie, California 1918, will spend a year in Boston where she will do settlement work at Denison House.

DELANO, Louise, Simmons 1915, is an as-

sistant in the Massachusetts Agricultural College Library, Amherst.

DEMING, Dorothy, Riverside 1918, has been appointed librarian of the Auburn High School, at Auburn, Calif.

DEXTER, Elizabeth Hoard, special certificate Carnegie 1913, has resigned from the staff of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, to study reconstruction work with soldiers. Miss Dexter's present address is Manhattan Hospital, Wards, N. Y.

DIXON, Maud, Riverside 1917, has been appointed librarian at the Boys' High School, Riverside.

DUNMORE, Della, Simmons 1915-1916, has been appointed reference and loan assistant in the Newark (N. J.) Free Library.

EAMES, Cora B., for the past five years reference librarian of the Medford (Mass.) Public Library, has been appointed reference librarian of the Public Library in Somerville, Mass.

EDDIE, Iona, Los Angeles Library School 1916, is now children's librarian in the Vernon branch of the Los Angeles Public Library.

EDWARDS, Leita E., Western Reserve 1915, was married recently to W. A. Carruthers, of Painesville, Ohio.

ELIOT, Ruth, B.L.S. New York State 1911, has left the St. Paul Public Library to become head of the accessions division in the James Jerome Hill Reference Library of St. Paul.

ELY, Mary, formerly children's librarian of the Dayton Public Library, has been appointed to assist Edwin W. Gaillard, director of food administration publicity in New York City libraries. Miss Ely's work will include general supervision of the work done in the branches of the New York Public Library in relation to Food Administration activities.

EMMONS, Louise Wilbur, Los Angeles Library School 1918, has an appointment as children's librarian in the Central Avenue branch, Los Angeles Public Library.

ENDICOTT, Grace, Carnegie diploma 1915, has been appointed branch librarian of the Homewood branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

ENO, Sara Wooster, New York State 1908-09, of the University of Minnesota staff, was married Sept. 4, to Edward Bragg Sherman of Minneapolis.

EVANS, George H., librarian of the Somer-

ville Public Library, has received a leave of absence for three months for the purpose of organizing a camp library at the Naval Base, Norfolk, Virginia.

FAY, Laura M., who has been connected with the Louisville Free Public Library as assistant in the Children's Department since May 1913, has resigned.

FITCHET, Mrs. Helen Gates, New York State 1913-14, has been appointed index and catalog clerk in the U. S. Ordnance Office, Bridgeport (Conn.) District.

FORGEUS, Elizabeth, Pratt 1912, has been made assistant librarian at the Yale Law School Library.

FOSTER, Helen, Simmons 1917, has been appointed librarian of the Pictorial Section of War Plans Division, Army War College, Washington.

FREEMAN, Marilla Waite, has a leave of absence of four to six months from her library at Goodwyn Institute in Memphis, Tenn., and is serving as hospital librarian at Camp Dix.

GILLIES, Elizabeth, Simmons 1918, has been appointed librarian at the Danbury, Conn., Normal School.

GIRDNER, Margaret, California 1917, has resigned her position in the California State Library to accept a position as assistant reference librarian in the Palo Alto Public Library.

GRASTY, Katharine G., Pratt 1906, has accepted the librarianship of the Madical and Chirurgical Library in Baltimore.

GREENAMYER, Helen L., Western Reserve 1912, announces her marriage to Phil Otto of San Francisco.

HALSEY, Frederic Robert, a trustee of the New York Public Library, chairman of the committee on prints and a collector of books and prints, died Sept. 29 of heart disease at his home in New York City, in his seventy-second year.

HAMILTON, Louise, Carnegie 1915-16, has accepted the position of school librarian of the Public Library, Jacksonville, Ill.

HAMMOND, Grace, Los Angeles Library School 1916, is an attendant in the circulation department, Los Angeles Public Library.

HARPER, Wilhelmina, for several years children's librarian and now head librarian of the College Point Library, Flushing, N. Y., has compiled a book of "Story hour favorites," published by the Century Co.

HARRIS, Helen M., New York State 1915-16, has been appointed assistant in charge of the traveling library department of the Missouri Library Commission.

HART, Mary, of Fort Atkinson, Wis., has been appointed librarian of the Public Library at Oconomowac, Wis.

HASSE, Adelaide R., has withdrawn from the New York Public Library, where she has been connected with the document division since 1897, and more recently has been at the head of the economics division.

HATCH, Ruth, Simmons 1915, is now first assistant in the circulation department of the Bridgeport, Conn., Public Library.

HINESLEY, Pearl, assistant in the circulation department of the Louisville Free Public Library since March 1914, has been granted leave of absence to attend New York State Library School.

HOGG, Myra, Riverside 1916, librarian Fullerton Union High School, has resigned, and left for a post in governmental work at Washington the first week in October.

HOWELL, Sarah L., formerly in New York with the library of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Library of the United Engineering Societies, has joined the staff of the technology department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

INGHAM, W. S., librarian of the Carnegie Library at Laramie, Wyo., has been made secretary of the Board of Trustees and registrar at the University of Wyoming. Mrs. Turner and Mrs. W. S. Ingham now have charge of the Library.

JANEWAY, Helen Hamilton, Library School of the New York Public Library 1916-18, has resigned from the staff of the circulation department of the New York Public Library to take a position in the library of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn.

JOHNSON, Ethel, Simmons 1910, has been appointed Executive Secretary of the Minimum Wage Commission of Massachusetts, State House, Boston.

JOHNSTON, Mary Jane, Carnegie diploma 1916, is assistant in the U. S. Ordnance Department, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KAHN, Rose, who was appointed last fall cataloger in the Public Library in Portland, Ore., is now, in addition to her work in the cataloging department, teaching cataloging to the Portland Library Training Class.

KAISER, Zelma G., formerly of the Canton (Ohio) Public Library, became assistant in the Adelbert College Library, Sept. 1.

KELLAR, Ethel B., Simmons 1913-1914, has been appointed librarian of the Carnegie City Library, Fort Smith, Ark.

KELLOW, Ethel, Carnegie 1909-10, has been appointed librarian of the Coolidge Corner branch, Brookline, Mass.

KNOWLTON, Gladys, Los Angeles Library School 1918, is an assistant in the California State Library, Sacramento.

KRAUSS, Bertha K., Pratt 1911, formerly of the State Library, Columbus, Ohio, has been made assistant librarian of the Temple University Library, Philadelphia.

LAMB, Frances, Library School of the New York Public Library 1916-18, has resigned from the circulation department of the New York Public Library and has accepted a position with the emergency department of the Guaranty Trust Co., New York City.

LEAF, Harriet, Carnegie 1914-15, has been made children's librarian of the Lawrenceville branch, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

LEDBETTER, Mrs. Eleanor E., who has been for nine years librarian of the Broadway branch of the Cleveland Public Library, has been lecturing on "The library as an Americanization agency" at the Immigrant Education Institutes held during the summer in the principal cities of New York state, and has prepared for the Cleveland Americanization Committee two studies of the foreign born: The Slovaks of Cleveland, and The Jugo-Slavs of Cleveland. She has now been granted an extended leave of absence by the Cleveland Public Library, in order to work on the staff of the Division of Immigrant Heritages of the Study of Methods of Americanization, and is making a study of the Poles and the Jugo-Slavs under the direction of Prof. Miller.

LEWIS, Helen B., Western Reserve 1915, is now librarian of the Glenville High School branch, Cleveland Public Library.

LUITWEILER, Helen, Simmons 1913, has been appointed head cataloger and classifier, Newton, Mass., Public Library.

McCONNELL, Josephine, Western Reserve Library School 1918, is children's librarian at Cahuenga branch, Los Angeles Public Library.

McCONNELL, Josephine, Western Reserve 1914, was married recently to John J. Hileman of Lakewood, Ohio.

MACKENZIE, Vivien C., Western Reserve 1911, is now reference assistant in the Fresno County Public Library in Fresno, Calif.

McINTOSH, Rosamond, Pratt 1914, formerly of the staff of the Pittsburgh Public Library, who has recently been working in the A. L. A. Dispatch Office in New York, has gone overseas in Y. M. C. A. canteen work.

MCLAUGHLIN, Gertrude, Los Angeles Library School 1918, has been appointed assistant in the Kings County Free Library, Hanford, Calif.

McWILLIAMS, Edith M., Pratt 1915, who has been head of the data department of the Association of National Advertisers in New York, has joined the staff of the A. L. A. Dispatch Office at Hoboken, N. J.

MARTIN, Marjorie, Simmons, 1910-1912, is now librarian at the Base Hospital, Colonia, N. J.

MILLER, Mrs. Minnie Dearing, librarian at the Jefferson Branch Library of the Louisville Free Public Library, since January, 1910, has been granted leave to take charge of the library in the Red Cross building at Camp Zachary Taylor.

MILLER, Zana K., Western Reserve 1905, is in war library service on the Mexican border.

MORIARTY, Elizabeth, librarian of the Carnegie Library at Evanston, Wyo., has resigned her position and is now a catalog and file clerk for the Union Pacific Railroad.

NORDIN, Elsa R., New York State 1917-18, has been appointed assistant cataloger of the Minnesota Historical Society of St. Paul.

NOYES, Charlotte, Simmons 1911, has resigned the editorship of the Industrial Arts Index to become librarian to the DuPont de Nemours Company, Wilmington, Del.

NUNN, Dorothy, Simmons 1911, has been appointed assistant in the New York Public Library.

OLDHAM, Annie J., Western Reserve 1917, is first assistant in the Woodland branch, Cleveland Public Library.

OTT, Martha, New York State 1917-18, is branch librarian in the Indianapolis Public Library.

PATTEN, Grace, Simmons 1918, is an index and catalog clerk with the Signal Corps, Washington.

PAYSON, Rachael, Simmons 1918, is an index and catalog clerk in one of the Government offices in Washington.

PECK, Mrs. Mary P., Simmons 1915, is now an assistant in the Library of the Bureau of Industrial Housing, Washington.

PLAISTER, Cornelia D., Western Reserve 1913, is librarian of the Spies Public Library, Menominee, Mich.

PLYMPTON, Ruth, Simmons 1912, is now with the Williamette Iron and Steel Works, Portland, Ore.

POLANSKY, Victor, has joined the staff of the technology department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

PORTZ, Louise, has resigned as librarian of the Sheridan County (Wyo.) Library.

POST, Martha, assistant librarian of the Wyoming State Library, was married in the early summer to Lieut. George B. Hoffman of the 104 Motor Supply Train. Lieutenant Hoffman is now in France and Mrs. Hoffman has resumed her duties at the State Library.

POTTER, Margaret, California 1916, has resigned her position as assistant in the Stanislaus County Free Library to accept a similar position in the Fresno County Free Library.

POWELL, Elizabeth B., has resigned her position at the Buffalo Public Library, to become librarian of the Missoula Public Library, Missoula, Mont.

POWELL, Mildred, has been assigned to U. S. Government service in France. Her address is Index and catalog clerk, Q. M. C., Office Chief Q. M., American E. F., France.

PURDAM, Clara E., Carnegie diploma 1915, was appointed librarian of the Los Angeles City School Library in September.

RACKETT, Maud Baker, Carnegie 1914-15, is librarian of the Green Free Library, Wellsboro, Pa.

RANKIN, Rebecca, Simmons 1914, has been appointed Secretary to the Director, New York Public Library.

REID, Clara G., an assistant in the Steele Memorial Library at Elmira, N. Y., has been granted a year's leave of absence and has gone to England in the canteen service of the Y. M. C. A.

RICE, Paul North, has received his commission as second lieutenant in the Quartermaster's Corps of the Army.

RICHARDS, Elizabeth, Western Reserve 1911, is in the library of the College for Women at Western Reserve.

RICKER, Shipley, has resigned his position as chief of the division of current periodicals in the New York Public Library.

RIDLON, Margaret, Simmons 1912, is now librarian at the Highland Park, Ill., Public Library.

RITCHIE, Mrs. Charles M., has been appointed librarian of the Public Library of Fairmount, W. Va.

RITCHIE, Ella G., Simmons 1910, is now index and catalog clerk, Signal Corps, Division of Military Aeronautics.

ROBERTSON, Florence R., head of the binding department and librarian of the Dwight branch of the Hartford (Conn.) Public Library, has a year's leave of absence to attend Pratt Institute Library School.

RONSHEIM, Isabelle McConnell, Carnegie diploma 1916, substituted in the children's department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Aug.-Sept., 1918.

ROSENRETER, Martha, Library School of the New York Public Library 1915-17, who went to Portland, Ore., last year as first assistant in the branch department is now librarian of the Albina Branch.

ROWE, Alice, Simmons 1917, is with the Portland, Ore., Library Association.

ROYCE, Ruth, for 35 years librarian of the State Normal School in San José, Calif., resigned her position last May, altho the resignation was not announced at that time. At the meeting of the board of trustees in September resolutions were adopted expressing the board's high regard and appreciation for Miss Royce's untiring efforts in behalf of the school.

RUSSELL, Helen, Simmons, 1917, of the Buffalo Public Library has been made librarian of their Jubilee Branch.

SCARF, Joice, Simmons 1917, of the Iowa State College Library, has been made librarian of their Engineering Library.

SCHAER, Mildred, Los Angeles Library School 1918, is cataloger in the Kings County Free Library, Hanford, Calif.

SCHMIDT, Ilona B., has resigned her position as assistant in the catalog department of the University of Chicago Libraries to accept a position as head cataloger in the Library of the Minnesota Historical Society at St. Paul.

SIBLEY, Jessie G., has resigned from the children's room of the Main building of the New York Public Library, and will go overseas to do canteen work with the Y. M. C. A. She will be succeeded by Lenore Power.

SHIELDS, Ethel A., B.L.S. New York State 1917, is now first assistant in the technical department of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Public Library.

SIGLER, Grace, Simmons 1917-1918, has been appointed assistant in the New York Public Library.

SIMONDS, Ella Gage, Library School of the New York Public Library 1912-13, is an assistant with the National Committee of Patriotic Societies, New York City.

SINGLEY, Louise, Carnegie certificate 1913, has been granted leave of absence from the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, to do hospital library work. Miss Singley is librarian of the Base Hospital, Camp Beauregard, Alexandria, La.

SMEAL, Hilda, Riverside 1915, is now an ambulance driver in France on the Western front, and has written a number of extremely interesting letters to Riverside library staff members.

STETLER, Hortense E., Western Reserve 1916, is children's librarian in the Public Library, Virginia, Minn.

STEVENS, Gladys, Riverside 1917, was married Dec. 6, 1917, to Wm. H. Mickel, and is now living at Pittsburg, Calif.

STRANGE, Joanna Gleed, assistant in the division of economics and public documents of the New York Public Library from March 1915 to May 1917, died in New York City, August 23.

SULLIVAN, Helen Marie, Carnegie 1915-16, has resigned from the staff of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

SUTHERLAND, Lillian, 1908-10, has been made secretary to the principal and board of directors, Washington Seminary, Washington, Pa.

TALBOT, Marjorie, Simmons 1911-1912, is driving an ambulance in France.

TAYLOR, Florrie Lee, who has been connected with the Louisville Free Public Library as assistant in the Circulation Department since November 1916, has resigned.

THODE, Christel, has accepted the position of librarian of the Rawlins High School Library at Rawlins, Wyo.

THOMAS, Mildred L., Western Reserve 1917, announces her marriage to Robert D. Abbott, of Akron, Ohio.

THOMPSON, Grace, Simmons 1915, is now cataloger in the library of Radcliffe College.

VITZ, Elsie M., who has been connected with the Louisville Free Public Library as assistant in the Order Department since February 1915, has resigned.

WADSWORTH, Mildred, has been appointed cataloger in the Dartmouth College Library.

WALKLEY, Raymond L., B.L.S., New York State 1913, assistant librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library, is temporarily attached to the 8th Battalion of the Depot Brigade at Camp Devens.

WARREN, Hall, who has been connected with the Louisville Free Public Library as assistant in the Parkland Branch and Circulation Department since September 1910, has resigned.

WIEDER, Callie, has been appointed to undertake for the North Dakota Public Library Commission the organization of small rural community and school libraries. Miss Wieder resigns the librarianship of the Fond du Lac (Wis.) Public Library, to take up the new position.

WILKINSON, Mary S., Carnegie 1910-11, 1917-18, is children's librarian of the Public Library, Duluth, Minn.

WILLIAMSON, Dr. Charles C., has been reappointed chief of the economics division of the New York Public Library, in place of Miss A. R. Hasse, who is no longer connected with the library. Dr. Williamson has come back to the work which he began at the opening of the new central building in May, 1911. On November 1, 1914, he was transferred to the Municipal Reference branch as librarian, rendering notable service in this post until his resignation on May 1 of this year to take a position with the Americanization Study of the Carnegie Corporation. He will retain his connection with the Americanization Study, but resumed his work at the Public Library on October 19.

WISE, Flora E., for many years cataloger and classifier of the Newton (Mass.) Free Library, has resigned her position to accept an appointment on the staff of the Wellesley College Library.

YELGERHOUSE, Frieda J., Western Reserve 1917, Library School of the New York Public Library, 1918, is an assistant in the Public Library, Erie, Pa.

YODER, Mary E., Western Reserve 1914, is librarian of the experimental department in the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. plant at Akron, Ohio.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

VERMONT

The Free Public Library Commission has under consideration a suggestion that the commission conduct some kind of a library course next summer for the benefit of those librarians in the state who have not had the advantages of study at regular library schools. This will probably take the form of an institute of a week or ten days, held in some center convenient of access, possibly Montpelier, where the services of trained librarians could be had and the possible presence of some instructor from one of the noted schools. The aim would be to make it so inexpensive that it would be possible for librarians with the most meagre compensation to attend, and to adapt it especially to the needs of the remote and smaller libraries.

Newport. By the will of the late ex-Gov. G. H. Prouty the Goodrich Memorial Library will receive \$15,000.

MASSACHUSETTS

Springfield. One of the interesting developments of the year as noted in the annual report of the City Library was the organization of the Poetry Society of Springfield, which is affiliated with the library, holding most of its meetings in the library hall, in which case they are always open to the public. Large audiences have thus had the pleasure of listening to Miss Amy Lowell, imagist; Louis V. Ledoux, classicist; and Padraic Colum, Irish lyricist—a selection which testifies to the catholicity of the society. At informal meetings, the poets treated in Miss Lowell's "Modern American poetry" have been taken up, and on other occasions, original verse by members of the society was read, and a lecture given by Mary A. Jordan of the Smith College faculty on "The old and the new in modern verse," while Emil K. Janser gave a talk on "Poetry and music," illustrated with songs by Mrs. F. L. Sample. A contest was held at which the best poems submitted by members were presented, and the concluding meeting was given up to a poetic play by Anna Hempstead Branch.

Stockbridge. The will of Jane Minot Sedgwick Ricciardi, late of Stockbridge, which has been filed for probate, leaves \$150 to the Stockbridge library.

Worcester. All departments and branches of the Public Library were closed to the public Oct. 6, to remain closed until the spread funds and members at the loan desk.

of the Spanish influenza epidemic in the city should be checked. Attendants were on duty in all buildings from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. to answer telephone inquiries for information.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Antwerp. The cornerstone of the new library building, donated to the village by G. N. Crosby of Rochester, was laid without public ceremony June 4, 1918. Work which had begun a year ago was interrupted for many months by shortage of labor and difficulty in securing materials. It is expected that the building will be brought to completion this fall. In addition to the building, which may cost under present conditions from \$20,000 to \$25,000, Mr. Crosby provides a permanent library endowment fund of \$10,000.

Brooklyn. Two noteworthy gifts of books were presented to the Brooklyn Public Library last summer. One is a collection of chess and checker books, owned by the late William T. Call, the other is a music collection which was presented by its former owner, T. W. Parker. The Call collection is said to contain one of the finest and most extensive checker libraries in the world. It is also rich in works pertaining to chess. It includes books, pamphlets, and periodicals on chess and checker playing, the origin and history of these games and other subjects. Many of the works are extremely rare. The literatures of England, Scotland, France, Italy, Spain, Germany, Holland, Sweden, and America are all well represented. The Parker music collection consists of about six hundred pieces of popular American sheet music and a number of American music books, ranging in date from about 1808 to 1885. It includes also a great number of pieces of sheet music from the Civil War period, and a smaller number of Mexican War pieces. The work of cataloging both collections is under way at the library.

Dunkirk. The Assembly room of the Free Library has been transformed into headquarters and work room for the Dunkirk chapter of the Red Cross. The room now contains a cutting machine, six cutting tables, two sewing machines and the necessary equipment for various classes in surgical dressings, and is the center of continuous activity. Red Cross work is also helped by a direct propaganda for

Johnson City. The free library is making a special effort to secure and preserve a good photograph of every Johnson City man who enters the military or naval service of the country. With the photograph are filed all personal data regarding each man that can be collected, such as date and place of birth, name of parents, school, church and other connections, occupations, positions filled, etc., together with each step in military record.

Lackawanna. A petition has been presented to the city council of Buffalo, which owns the potter's field, for permission to use part of the field as a site for a public library building.

New York City. The College of the City of New York this winter is offering four courses for the staff of The New York Public Library covering Economics, the World War, Reference work in the library, and Literature of southern Europe. The fee is only one dollar per course.

New York City. At the request of Dr. Albert Shiels, director for the Executive Committee on Community Councils of National Defense and Co-ordination of War Work, the Municipal Reference Library is gathering together an extensive collection of data concerning all organizations and societies in New York City which are engaged in special war-time activities. A great deal of material has been received thus far and is now being classified and indexed for quick reference.

New York City. The records of what is known as the Old Town of Harlem have been presented to the New York Public Library by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of this city. The records consist of nine small thin volumes, written in Dutch. The original records of the old village of Harlem form the nucleus of the collection. These contain not only the real estate transaction but wills, surveyors' reports, auditors' accounts and law suits, many of the latter of the most trivial nature. There are useful and valuable topographical maps of the Netherlands and many note books filled with extracts from French and Dutch works in the collection, as well as copious extracts from early American sources, some of them not elsewhere available. All the data on which Riker founded his *Annals of Newtown* will be found here, also much research into Long Island family history, including copies of town and church records.

Richfield Springs. Property valued at \$9317.17 has been left jointly to the public library and St. John's church by the will of the late Samuel D. Styles.

Salamanca. An agreement has been reached between the Carnegie Corporation and the city council modifying somewhat the terms of the original proposal for a grant and reducing the proposed gift from \$25,000 to \$17,500 and the city's annual appropriation to \$1750.

NEW JERSEY

Jersey City. The new Hudson City branch of the Public Library, on Zabriskie street, was formally dedicated Oct. 1 after being open all day for inspection.

Little Falls. The new Public Library building was opened with patriotic exercises Sept. 14. The library was first organized and maintained by the Little Falls Woman's club. In 1916 the people of the town voted to support the library, whereupon the township committee purchased the plot of ground at Stevens avenue and Warren street, opposite the municipal building. Application was then made to the Carnegie Corporation for funds with which to build a library and \$10,000 was granted. Plans were drawn by Architect H. B. Crosby. The building consists of two large reading and stack rooms, with the librarian's receiving desk in an alcove on the main floor and a lecture room, staffroom and comfort station on the ground floor.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia. The library of the late Judge John L. Kinsey, bequeathed to the Free Library of Philadelphia by his widow, may be declined by the trustees on the ground that the nature of the collection does not warrant its maintenance in a separate alcove as the will requires. The Free Library has never maintained any separate collections.

Philadelphia. The \$2,500,000 contract held by John Gill & Son for the construction of the new free library building on the Parkway at Nineteenth street, work under which was halted in consequence of a Supreme Court decision last June, was again under discussion before President Judge Audenried, in Court No. 4 in September. This was a final hearing on the taxpayers' suit brought to enjoin the improvement because of alleged failure to comply with old ordinances of Councils which stipulate that all stone used in such municipal structure must be cut in this city. The library contract, because of the provision relative to the stone cutting, has been in controversy for several years. Court of Common Pleas No. 4 first heard the suit brought by Walter R. Taylor, as a taxpayer, against the Mayor, City Councils and trustees of the library and the contracting firm of Gill & Son, which had been awarded the contract.

South Atlantic

GEORGIA

Atlanta. A loan library to be built up with books donated by former students has been started by the Commercial High School, and all graduates of the school have been urged to send in their old text books in order that pupils now in school may benefit by them.

Savannah. The Wymberley Jones De Renne Georgia Library at Wormsloe has been closed until further notice on account of the war, and no books are being bought. W. W. DeRenne is sailing for France as an officer in the army and the librarian, Leonard L. Mackall, has resigned to enter Red Cross work. An elaborate account of this library was printed in the *Georgia Historical Quarterly* for June, 1918.

East North Central

MICHIGAN

Nashville. Though the generosity of the late Charles M. Putnam, the wealthiest citizen of Nashville, who recently committed suicide, his residence will be turned over to the village for use as a library, according to provisions in his will. In addition he leaves an endowment fund of \$10,000 to support the library. The village will receive the gift when his widow is thru with using the property.

OHIO

Cleveland. The Library of Western Reserve University has received from Mrs. Solon L. Severance, in memory of her husband, a fund amounting to \$10,000, the income of which is to be used for the purchase of reference books. This is the largest gift to the library in the history of the university, except the gift of the library building. A memorial book-plate is provided by Mrs. Severance. Mr. Severance, in whose memory the gift is made, was, up to the end of his life in 1915, one of Cleveland's leading citizens, prominent as a banker and philanthropist.

ILLINOIS

Evanston. A new station of the Public Library has been opened in the Noyes school building with about a thousand volumes. It is open Friday afternoons from 2 to 6 o'clock for the people of the neighborhood.

East South Central

KENTUCKY

Louisville. The report circulated last September that unless the library received \$15,000 more than last year it was probable that some branches would be closed or book

purchasing stopped, brought forth protest from many quarters. A mass meeting, attended by representatives of every civic organization of Crescent Hill, was held at the Crescent Hill Library, when resolutions were adopted protesting against the closing of any branch library in the city. In addition to adopting the resolutions, several speakers delivered brief addresses, in which they voiced their protest to closing the branch libraries during the war. Petitions signed by 1000 school children of the city were presented at the meeting, protesting against closing of the libraries.

West North Central

MINNESOTA

Duluth. The new Public Library at the East End was opened Sept. 16. The reading rooms and circulation department are open daily from 2 to 9 o'clock p. m. for adults and from 2 to 6 for children. On Sundays, the reading room is open from 3 to 6 but no books are loaned.

Minneapolis. War schedule hours have been announced at the Minneapolis Public Library, and affect the central and all the branch stations. To comply with the fuel saving regulations all the branch libraries remain closed in the forenoons and the central library does not open until 10 a. m. Sundays and holidays the newspaper room, technical departments and all other departments of all the libraries are closed. Since the branches close at 8.30, protests have been received from workingmen and students who find practically no time now when they can use the library.

St. Paul. The Engineers' Society of St. Paul in the revision of its constitution and by-laws has provided for a library committee to advise and consult with the librarian of the St. Paul Public Library with reference to technical books, magazines, reports, etc., to be purchased or obtained for the technology department of the Public Library. "This committee shall consist of at least one member of each branch of engineering or applied science represented in the society membership; they shall keep in touch with the reviews of all technical literature, and when desirable, secure copies of new books and review them. They shall recommend exchanges to be made with other engineering organizations, technical magazines to be kept on the reading table, technical reports, government or otherwise, that should be secured, and trade catalogs that should be preserved. They shall

work with a view to building up the library which has been donated to the City of St. Paul by this society, to the end that it may become a great technical library."

IOWA

Des Moines. A new art department has been opened on the second floor of the Des Moines Public Library. Mrs. Don V. Gerking, a graduate of the Art Institute of Chicago, has been appointed art librarian. Mrs. Gerking also serves as assistant secretary of the Des Moines Association of Fine Arts, the secretary of which is the librarian of the Des Moines Public Library.

Des Moines. A reference collection of books on the world war has been installed by the Public Library in the club rooms of the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce. The Chamber of Commerce is the center of civilian war activities in Des Moines, and the books are much used by the four-minute speakers, officers of various civilian war activities, and business men who make the Chamber rooms their headquarters.

MISSOURI

Kansas City. So great is the demand for librarians and so difficult are they to secure, that the training School formerly conducted by the Public Library but closed for several years, has been reopened this fall.

West South Central

TEXAS

Dallas. There has been placed in the lobby of the Dallas Public Library an engrossed copy of a resolution which the board of trustees drafted at the time Rosa M. Leeper resigned as librarian. She was the first librarian, organized the library, and for sixteen years directed its upbuilding. The text of the resolution follows:

Whereas, in the summer of 1916, in compliance with her frequently expressed wish, a leave of absence was granted to Miss Rosa M. Leeper in order that she might seek in travel a needed rest from her labors of fifteen years as librarian, and with the hope that after such rest she might resume her work here, and

Whereas, Miss Leeper then informed the board that she probably would not wish to undertake again so arduous a task, and she now has notified it that in justice to herself she cannot do so. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the board of trustees of the Dallas Public Library, That the board and the users of the library have lost in Miss Leeper a librarian whose loyalty, industry and efficiency have been always above question, and have contributed inestimably to the more than five-fold increase, which during her administration the library has made in size and in usefulness to the public served by it. Be it further

Resolved, That the trustees individually have lost thru Miss Leeper's departure a pleasant companionship, and an intercourse wherein merely official relations had long since become merged in those of personal friendship. Be it further

Resolved, That the board and its individual mem-

bers extend to Miss Leeper their best wishes for length of years, abounding prosperity and comfort and all the happiness that can come from a life well lived.

Mountain

UTAH

Nephi and Tremonton have recently levied a library tax, thus giving Utah 36 towns with tax support for libraries.

Pacific

CALIFORNIA

Sacramento. Weeks & Day, San Francisco architects, have been announced the winners in the competition for plans for the two new state buildings to be erected opposite Capitol Park. They are to be classic in design, to conform to the architecture of the present building, and are to be somewhat under 200 feet square. One will be used for offices and the other, a five-story structure, will house the State Library and the courts. In the library building the central portion will house the library sections, the rim of the structure being used for offices for the librarian and his staff on the first, second and third floors, with a music room containing a piano for practice and several private study rooms. There will also be reference rooms and reading rooms. The fourth floor will contain the Supreme Court room and chambers, and also the chambers of the Appellate Court Judge. On the first floor will be an assembly room. An appropriation of \$3,000,000 has been made for the completion of the buildings, which will not be erected until after the war.

Los Angeles. In response to the appeal of Public Library officials, the City Council has authorized the submission of a charter amendment at the November election increasing the yearly tax appropriation from four to five mills on each dollar for public library purposes. The proposed tax increase will allow the library department about \$50,000 more than at present.

Canada

ONTARIO

London. By the gift to the Western University of his large private library of more than 40,000 volumes, J. Davis Bennett of Stratford has ensured a large and permanent usefulness for his remarkable collection of books. Under the terms of his agreement with Western University the books in the collection are to be at the service of any serious student in Canada and available for loan under inter-library privileges. Special features of the Barnett library are the Shakespearean and early Canadian groups. Mr. Barnett is to retain connection with his library, thus assuring its growth in years to come.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of development in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature. Material printed in this department is cumulated each year in the "American Library Annual."

AMERICANIZATION

The library's part in Americanizing foreigners. *New York Libraries*, Aug., 1918. p. 88-89.

Editorial. To help the librarian who seeks to make of an incompetent, indifferent alien or hostile member of the community, an intelligent, loyal citizen, the recommendations for a library program in the work of Americanizing aliens from the 1918 Outline of library institutes are given:—

"1. Have made, with the aid of volunteers, a careful survey of the foreign elements of your population; keep at the library as accurate a record of these as possible.

"2. Provide for the use of this population a collection of easy books in English for beginners in the study of that language; and of books in their own language covering American history, biography and civics, giving the story, spirit and ideals of our country and its great men.

"3. Keep on file such of the issues of the War Department, Food Administration, Council of National Defense, State Defense Council and community councils as are issued in foreign languages represented in your community. Keep also on file copies of the Bureau of Naturalization laws. Where the foreign element is at all extensive, maintain a regular bulletin board for the display of pertinent notices or information in foreign languages.

"4. In larger libraries, assign one of the assistants to have charge of the foreign-born inquirer so that the stranger may find the same assistant ready to welcome and help him when he makes successive visits.

"5. See that an invitation and borrower's card are sent to every home among the foreign population to use the library, sending such invitation and card either personally or thru churches, clubs, trade unions, etc. Some libraries have had good results in this work by holding special receptions at stated times for different groups of the foreign population.

"6. Co-operate with other patriotic agencies in the organization and maintenance of special classes for education in citizenship. When possible, offer a room at the library for the holding of such classes.

"7. Send books to factories where classes have been organized for the adult education of foreigners."

BLIND, WORK WITH

A part of the eighty-fifth annual report of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind is devoted to a discussion of the adoption by the American Association of Workers for the Blind of a uniform style of embossed type. While realizing the importance of a uniform type, the report states the belief "almost universal in the United States . . . that in adopting English Braille the United States has taken a backward step . . . in discarding a simpler for a more complex system . . . whose adoption for use in the American schools is of doubtful wisdom, and warranted only on the ground of expediency." Supplementing the annual report is the list of publications in American Braille stereotyped by various schools and societies during the year, together with reproductions of the American Braille alphabet and of the method of writing music and mathematical notations.

BOOK SELECTION

Books for men. Helen A. Bagley. *Pub. Libs.*, Nov., 1917. p. 355-358.

A pleasant discussion of some of the reasons why men in the past have not used the small library more freely, together with notes on some books especially attractive to men.

BOOKLISTS

The Kellogg Public Library, Green Bay, Wis., has issued on a slip printed on one side an alphabetical list of some forty French cities thru which Allied forces are now advancing, with a brief note of descriptive material on each, for example:—

Aix-les-Bains—Baedeker, South-east France
Amiens—Marshall, Cathedral cities of France
Baedeker, N. France
Singleton, Turrets, towers and temples
Arras—Baedeker, N. France
Hare, N. France
Auvergne—Gostling, Auvergne and its people
Pennell, French cathedrals

Such a list might be first printed in the local newspaper, in place of the list of recent accessions which so often is the library's sole contribution to the daily "news."

BOOKS—EXPENDITURE FOR

A comparison in expenditure. *Pub. Libs.*, May, 1918. p. 215-216.

This is an extract from an article in the *Boston Transcript* showing the income, book expenditure and percentage of the total income assigned to book purchase of some seventy city libraries in the United States, and pointing out some striking contrasts.

BORROWERS' PRIVILEGES

A recent change in routine in the circulation department of the Seattle Public Library includes the adoption of a plan which enables a borrower to replace a lost card immediately by paying 25 cents, or to obtain the new card free by waiting 14 days as formerly. This has reduced irritation at the desk. Another change in routine is the removal of the restriction which permitted only two books of fiction to be taken on one card.

At a meeting of the St. Paul Library Council in September, it was resolved that the library rules be amended so as to allow library cardholders to borrow ten books at one time, including three of fiction. The rules hitherto permitted them to borrow only five books.

CHARGING SYSTEM

The dating outfit and its functions. Jessie Welles. *Wisconsin Lib. Bull.*, Dec., 1917. p. 293-295.

The stamping of a date when charging books to readers can serve three purposes, namely: (a) inform the reader when the book is due; (b) enable the librarian to recall an overdue book; and (c) show the use of the book within a given time. Let, therefore, Miss Welles urges, the date stamped be the date due; let the date appear not only on the borrower's card and on the book card but also on a slip tipped into the book; and let the year appear on the stamp. Further, a dignified use of the stamp has its value. A neatly and precisely marked date, possible only with a good quality stamp carefully used with ink pads which do not wear the type, contributes to the reader's respect for the book and his consequent good treatment of it.

CLIPPINGS

Clippings and other frail items which accumulate in great quantity at the St. Louis Public Library are being, where practicable, grouped by subject, e.g., war slang, Christmas customs, or war poetry, put into thin scrap books similar to those used for soldiers, and filed in the vertical file exactly as are the envelopes in which the material was formerly preserved.

CO-OPERATION

Co-operative work for a Branch Association. Archibald Sparke. *Lib. Assn. Rec.*, March, 1918. p. 57-63.

In this, his presidential address, delivered at the North-Western Branch meeting, Southport, Eng., in January, 1918, Mr. Sparke outlines a program for increased usefulness of branch associations thru co-operation with one another and with outside agencies.

He urges the purchase of the Athenaeum Subject Index to Periodicals by all libraries, whether the magazines indexed be subscribed to or not—volumes not owned being borrowed from a neighboring library or from the Central Library for Students.

In the purchase and classification of technical books help may readily be obtained from the Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers' Associations, the Chemical Society and other such associations, which will gladly consider proposed purchase-lists and will read proofs of classed catalogs, suggesting additions and deletions.

The publication of these classed catalogs would render unnecessary the purchase of many of the books by certain branches, since the catalog shows where the book may be obtained.

Another suggestion is that the local libraries take over from the National Lending Library the distribution of books for the blind.

Again, county, and incidentally, national bibliographies might speedily become a *fait accompli* if each town library were to send to a central editor an author entry for every known book having any connection with that town or district.

Similarly, the compilation and publication of statistics would inform not only the library issuing the report, but others, willing to extend their work, what had been accomplished, and at what cost.

Finally, a central authority on the Dewey classification, to whom inquiries might be addressed and in whom some standard of uniformity could be maintained, would be of use.

EUROPEAN WAR—EFFECT ON THE LIBRARY

War and the library. Marilla W. Freeman. *Pub. Libs.*, May, 1918. p. 216-219.

This is a practical paper by the librarian of the Goodwyn Institute, Memphis, Tenn., showing how the librarian who stays at home may also serve, and may achieve great results from the least costly materials. For example, information is wanted regarding the castor bean, for castor oil has been found to be the

best lubricant for aeroplane motors. This information can be had from the United States Department of Agriculture, the local Congressman acting as accelerator. Some of the state experiment stations will also send material, and the local paper will gladly print the chief points in castor bean raising, as indeed it will print lists of books on any subject even indirectly bearing on the war. The *Food News Notes* of the Food Administration are full of suggestions for intelligent "Hooverizing" for the housewife. These, as well as the bulletins on food conservation issued by the state universities, notably those of Wisconsin and Illinois, and the Farmers' Bulletins of the Department of Agriculture may be obtained freely for distribution. There is also a Farmers' Bulletin on small vegetable gardens, and the National War Gardens Commission (Maryland Building, Washington, issues a free War gardening manual. The library which welcomes the man in uniform and then provides him with what he needs, "from the soldier's handbook to the most cabalistic work on military topography" is rendering service; but perhaps equally so is the library which attracts to it the general public for information on food conservation, War Savings Stamps, Liberty bonds, and all other questions of the day.

FILING SYSTEMS

Filing systems of the National City Bank. Florence Spencer. An "up-to-the-minute" geographical filing system. J. W. Kelsey. *Filing*, Aug., 1918. p. 43-48.

Miss Spencer enumerates and defines the scope of the various filing systems, namely: the foreign department with its one large central file for general correspondence and small units located in different foreign departments; the general file for all correspondence pertaining to direct work; the foreign credit department; the domestic credit department divided into Federal Reserve districts; the foreign trade department; the check and record file in the accounting department; and the employment file.

Mr. Kelsey describes the general scheme of the foreign file department in which five to seven thousand letters are handled daily. He gives an outline of the assignments, or department divisions, showing incidentally the usefulness of the department as a training school for junior clerks, describes with considerable detail the progress of the mail from its being collected from the various departments, thru the current file to the permanent file, and explains the method of checking each operation. Reduced facsimiles well illustrate the

forms used—requisition form, the cross index card, the "out card," the charge stamp and the folder.

Commercial filing. A. L. Robinson. *Filing*, Aug., 1918. p. 49-51.

Having outlined the qualifications necessary to make a good filer—imagination and intuition, for material is asked for in impossible ways; initiative so as to grow as the file grows; tact and patience, accuracy, a well developed instinct for a story which greatly helps in work that otherwise tends to monotony—Mrs. Robinson tells of the general file of the Texas Company of which she has charge. It is a subject file, "with subdivisions of alphabetical, geographical, and numerical filing, capable of almost indefinite expansion." In order to get quick service and make a check for the file, "two carbon copies of all outgoing letters are sent to the file. One goes into a letter book and one into the file. The letter book runs alphabetically and chronologically and the file by number and subject, so that no matter how vaguely a file is asked for there are three ways of finding it—the file, the index and the letter book." Subjects supposedly "dead" and eliminated from the active file often come to life again, the transfer is therefore run exactly as is the active file, and is stored at no great distance from it.

HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIES

A day in a modern high school library. Mary E. Hall. *Pub. Libs.*, Feb., 1915. p. 51-59.

A detailed description of the plan and equipment and of the days' many activities in the Girls' High School Library in Brooklyn, one of the busiest and most progressive school libraries in the country.

The Schenley High School, Pittsburgh, Pa. Clara E. Howard. *Pub. Libs.*, Feb., 1918. p. 67-69.

The terms of agreement between the library and the Board of Education, by whom this school library is co-operatively run, are given in full in this paper. Its organization, equipment, and administrative practices are all described.

INSTRUCTION IN USE OF LIBRARIES—IN SCHOOLS

An outline for "a study on the use of simple reference books, grade 8, is printed in *Public Libraries* (Nov., 1917, p. 398). The lessons cover the use of textbook, dictionary, encyclopedia, atlas and gazetteer, and Poole's Index.

An outline for library training in high schools, as given by the school librarian in Portland, Ore., is printed in the issue for February, 1918, p. 79-80.

LIBRARIANSHIP

Concerning some library fallacies. Mary J. L. Black, *Pub. Libs.*, May, 1918. p. 199-204.

The fallacies which obscure the librarian's vision as distinguished from that of the public's are the subject of the President's address at the Ontario Library Association meeting, April, 1918.

One is that every worker in a library is a librarian—the failure to distinguish between the librarian and the library clerk. In contrast to this is the equally harmful fallacy that the librarian is omniscient, and an authority on questions obvious or obscure, instead of a person informed as to the contents of books. Again there is the mistaken idea of the right of censorship, also the idea that the way to prevent damage to the books is to “stand over the reader with all the importance and futility of a policeman.” Then the fallacy “held by many librarians of a very high type,” namely, that librarians take their work too seriously, “that the library is only a business concern in which they are engaged to give a definite service for a wage”; and closely allied to this, the mistake, “for which again some of our cleverest and best workers are responsible,” namely, that it does not do us any injury for them to write humorous articles for general publication, taking as their topic the foibles and limitations of librarians. And, finally, having considered the object of the public library, and thus having defined our work to our satisfaction, the fallacy of thinking that we have thereby accomplished it.

Qualities and training necessary for a business librarian. J. H. Friedel; J. C. Dana. *Pub. Libs.*, Nov., 1917. p. 361-362.

Addressing the Special Libraries Association at Louisville, June 1917, Mr. Friedel speaks from personal experience of the value to the reference assistant of a first-hand knowledge of the matters of which the books treat (in his case social service and economics), attributing his position to-day “as the librarian of the greatest organization of business men this country has yet seen” to his training and preparation thru actual contact with business and economic problems.

“The special library to-day,” he says, “entails specialized training and specialized knowledge. It calls for individuality, for initiative, for forcefulness, for a higher type

of ability and leadership than the public library. . . . The business librarian is a whole public library himself—administrator, head-cataloger, chief of the order division, of the circulation department. What does the library school offer to fit him for his work? How many library schools, admitting students without college training give even an elementary course in economics, so essential in any kind of work whether in the library or not?”

And he answers his own questions. The library school, generally drawing its staff from those with public library experience, has followed the trend for the mechanical, the automatic, which characterize the public library to-day. Its teaching to-day is not fitted for the librarian in business. “It lacks teachers who inspire, that help to build individuality and self-reliance. . . . It has tended to uproot individuality and build up a scholasticism that is most alien to efficient, useful work.”

In comment, Mr. Dana, “who has tried hard to forward this novelty in book and print administration,” and who disagrees with Mr. Friedel's views, tells Mr. Friedel that he seems to have been temporarily overcome by the gift of a new tongue. “That the art of being a special librarian demands for its successful practice no very special training over and above that included in a good general education, abundant open-eyed experience and a course in a standard library school.” “The library school's year is about nine months long and much of that time must be given to the elements of the technique of the mastery of things in print. . . . Out of the great stream of print which the general librarian tries to master and guide, a small part has been found of special value to certain workers in certain special fields.” This the special librarian tries to make of special utility by a very intensive administration. “For this he requires an equipment of wide knowledge and experience in a general library, plus a year's intensive study in a library school.”

LIBRARY SCHOOLS

Views of library school directors. *Pub. Libs.*, Jan., 1918. p. 13-19.

A letter was sent by the editor to the directors of the various library schools asking them to send a message to the library world setting forth whatever seemed to them timely and pertinent. Several replied; two asked for opportunity at another time.

Miss Rathbone says that she has “so far opposed the placing of Pratt Institute Library School on a college graduate basis,” and has “desired to maintain an open door for the

exceptional woman who has gained from other experiences the knowledge and culture and the power of applying them that college is supposed to give." She has found that experienced librarians profit by considering the fresh viewpoint of the outside public brought forward by students who have not been inured to library technique; that "students profit far more than has been generally realized from their contacts with one another, and the greater the variety of individual experience the richer and more fructifying the common life."

The St. Louis Library School, says Dr. Bostwick, has the advantage of being operated by a library having a branch system covering considerable territory and serving localities with wide differences of population. "The school makes a specialty of laboratory work, with a running theoretical commentary, in libraries corresponding with some degree of accuracy to the small town library, the library near a school whose relations with it are exceptionally close, the library of a high-class residence community, etc."

"The character of this school" [Library School of Simmons College], writes Miss Donnelly, "differentiating it from other library schools, is its two-fold nature, for it is at once a one-year library school and a technical department of a college. The courses given to both groups are the same, but the college graduates complete them in one year, devoting their whole time to them, while the four-year students have the same work distributed over three years. There is less local library school activity than in the more segregated schools, as the manifold college and class activities are a substitute."

In view of the fact that the library profession is called upon to accomplish great things, Dr. Sperry, director of the Library School of Syracuse University, urges the need of a higher standard for students. "The man," he says, "whose powers or knowledge are put under requisition in time of war may know that he has indeed some measure of sound and substantial work." And the War Department has made a systematic search of the United States with the purpose of adding to its staff in Washington every available trained assistant. The profession has a tried and tested value but it has not yet approached the limit of achievement. "Curricula are comprehensive enough, the methods of instruction are sound and effective but the personnel of the student-body in the library school is susceptible of improvement in quality . . . The entrance test may be passed with 100% by a student who lacks enterprise, resourcefulness, adaptability, courtesy, sympathy, generosity of

spirit and a score of other qualities." The only searching test is close observation during lectures, recitations and conferences. And "when a student is found seriously deficient she should be dismissed, no matter how great the strain on the feelings and moral courage of the faculty."

J. F. Daniels, of the Riverside, Calif., Library School, gives his library creed, among the items of which are: Lectures only when needed and then by notable experts—reduction of talk and increase of power to work; no recitations; no classroom assignments; no assigned reading—let them "hunt for it"; the library school student ought not to be treated as a child, but should be taught institution transactions in terms of money and business—the real thing, not lessons.

OVERDUE NOTICES

Beginning about Oct. 1 the Detroit Public Library adopted a war economy measure in the matter of notification sent to delinquent borrowers. One notice only is sent for overdue books. This is to be an enclosed notice and is mailed on the fifth day after the book is due. If books are not returned within a reasonable time after this notice is sent a messenger is sent to collect the book and charges. By this plan postage and time spent in writing notices is saved and some of the congestion in the already over-taxed Post Office Department is relieved.

Since Jan. 1, 1918, the Seattle Public Library has had a similar plan in operation. Only one notice of an overdue book is sent to a borrower and that when the book is seven days overdue, in contrast to the old system by which the borrower received two notices, one at the end of four days and another at the end of ten days.

PERIODICALS

Need of increased reference facilities at the branches of the St. Louis Public Library has led to adoption of the following plan which it is hoped may at once provide more satisfying reference service, relieve congestion at the branches and cut down binding expenses: A limited number of titles have been retained for the permanent branch collections, notably magazines that treat of current events or public questions; and these sets will be kept up-to-date. All other volumes are being returned to the Central Library, to form a general branch reservoir of reference material. In future it will be necessary to bind, for branch use, only one set each of certain important periodicals, which will be shelved in this collection.

The reference department has also been

conducting a small, practically permanent exhibit, entitled "Have you read them?" A few periodicals, opened to particular articles, are fastened upon a large screen in the Delivery Hall and remain in place about two weeks, when new magazines are substituted. Entire articles are frequently read in this position by the chance passerby. Only articles which have been read and enthusiastically recommended are advertised in this conspicuous way. *The Outlook*, *The Independent* and *The Atlantic Monthly* have appeared frequently, tho there has been no intention to limit the selection to these periodicals.

POSTERS

Poster bulletins again—aesthetic principles. Bernice O. Oehler. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, June, 1918. p. 146-149.

Because a poster is made to advertise something, it must first attract attention. Then it must convey its message, and finally give the reader the impulse to obey its dictates. Single pictures should be original and striking; groups of pictures must be well massed and well balanced. Colors should be sprightly and attractive and should have enough contrast in value and color to give them force. [Miss Oehler here lists the complementary or opposite colors that intensify each other, and the reaction to be expected from various colors.]

The lettering is the most important part of a poster and should make a unit with the picture by size and placement. About two-fifths of the distance from the top on the vertical center is the most important spot on the page or board. The wording should be a direct, definite concise statement, but not too concise. A phrase is better than a word. Letter spacing should be carefully studied. Special lettering pens will be found invaluable, and a hand-made stylus (made by sharpening to a point at one end a round stick of pencil size, with the other end flattened to any width desired for the thickness of the letters), will be useful for "big" work.

The five aesthetic principles applying to all posters are harmony, balance, rhythm, contrast, and unity.

The article is illustrated with some excellent posters, and supplemented with a reading list on posters, lettering and design. The same issue of the *Bulletin* contains a description of the annual spring display of poster bulletins at the Wisconsin Library School.

VERTICAL FILE

A vertical file for every classroom. Delia G. Ovitz. *The American School*, July, 1918. p. 208-209.

For the making available of that vast quantity of valuable information which appears in periodicals or in pamphlet form Miss Ovitz of the Milwaukee State Normal School gives practical instructions, well illustrated, regarding the mounting, classification and arrangement, so that a mere beginner may operate a file which shall render efficient service.

Bibliographical Notes

The *Journal of the Patent Office Society* is the title of a new monthly published in Washington by the Patent Office Society. The first number appeared in September, 1918.

The September number of the *St. Louis Municipal Reference Bulletin* contains a descriptive list of municipal papers of the cities of the United States.

The August issue of the *Michigan Library Bulletin* was a special war service number, with data on the A. L. A. War Service and several reprinted articles.

An index has been compiled to the first thirteen volumes of the *Classical Journal*, just entering upon its fourteenth year. The publication of this index is to be expected at an early date.

A list of "House-organs of the United States and Canada," including every type of publicity organ, is being published in installments in *Printers' Ink*, beginning in the issue of August 29.

Teachers Leaflet no. 4, issued by the Bureau of Education, consists of an "Outline of an emergency course of instruction on the war" with a useful classed bibliography attached.

In "The small library and reference material on the war," in *New York Libraries* for August, Frank K. Walter gives some good suggestions to the librarian who must make a very little money go a very long way.

The Library Laws of the State of Wyoming have been compiled and issued in handy form by Agnes R. Wright, state librarian. A list of the county, city and special libraries of the state is appended.

Norsk Amerikaner, an interesting quarterly magazine devoted chiefly to material on the immigration and early settlements of Norwegians in the United States, was started in September 1916 by Martin Ulvestad of Seattle, Washington.

The Public Library of San Francisco, on the occasion of the dedication of its new

building, issued a brief description of the building and equipment, giving details of the cost, and an account of the mural paintings and inscriptions.

The Lessons in Community and National Life, which were published by the Government last year in leaflet form, have now been bound together in a series of three pamphlets and will be furnished by the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, at 25 cents per copy.

The Portland Cement Association, III Washington St., Chicago, has issued a bulletin dealing with concreting in cold weather, a subject of timely interest to architects, engineers, contractors and others interested in permanent construction. This, along with some fifty other pamphlets, will be mailed free upon request to all those desiring information upon concrete and allied subjects.

The S.E.D.E.F. (Société d'Exportation des Editions Françaises) will be glad to be of any service to all publishers, librarians, booksellers, clerks, or anyone connected with publishing, bookselling or libraries, serving in the American Army, who are in Paris on leave, will do its best to provide them with all information, and make them acquainted with people who speak English. Its headquarters are at 13, rue de Touron, Paris VIe.

Frank Aydelotte, director of the war issues course for the Students Army Training Corps, under direction of the War Department's committee on education and special training, has issued the first of a number of bibliographies planned for use in building up the course. The list was prepared mainly by Prof. T. W. Riker, of the University of Texas, with criticism and suggestion from a large number of other scholars. Every instructor in the course is expected to have a copy of this bibliography, and institutions are urged to make every effort to build up their collection in this field.

A little pamphlet has been written by Major-General David C. Shanks on "Management of the American soldier" which is one of the soundest and most practical applications of common sense to the handling of groups of men that we have seen in many a day. Its suggestions would be just as appropriate in a factory or on a railroad as in a military organization, and it will be found useful in many libraries. Thru the interest of Thomas F. Ryan in whatever pertains to the welfare of our military service, the booklet has been printed for free distribution to

officers, and libraries also may secure copies on application to Major John T. Axton, Chaplain, Headquarters Port of Embarkation, Hoboken, N. J.

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES GENERAL

FRENCH BOOKS

Clément, Marguerite, *comp.* Selected list of French books for libraries of high schools and normal schools. 4 p. (In the *Wilson Bulletin*, Sept., 1918.)

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

CHILDREN

Bacon, Corinne, *comp.* Children's catalog supplement; a guide to the best reading for boys and girls; four hundred and fifty books chosen chiefly from books published between June 1, 1916, and January 1, 1918; arranged under author, title and subject, with analytical entries for 78 volumes. H. W. Wilson Co. 73 p. 50 c.

Junior high school reading list. *Grand Rapids Pub. Lib. Bull.*, Sept., 1918. p. 108-113.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AERONAUTICS

Aviation. *Grand Rapids P. L. Bull.*, June, 1918. p. 75-76.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Federal Board for Vocational Education. Reference material for vocational agricultural instruction. June, 1918. 26 p. (Bull. no. 14. Agric. ser. no. 2.)

AGRICULTURAL LABORERS

Library of Congress. List of references on the mobilization of farm labor for war service. Feb. 23, 1918. 9 mime. p.

Newman, I. W., *comp.* Problem of agricultural labor: a contribution to a bibliography. June, 1918. 18 typew. p. 90 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

ANTARCTIC EXPLORATIONS

Wright, Helen Smith. The seventh continent; a history of the discovery and explorations of Antarctica. Badger. 3 p. bibl. D. \$2.50 n.

ARCHITECTURE, COLONIAL

Bach, Richard Franz. Books on colonial architecture. *Architectural Record*, Sept., 1915; Jan., Mar., Aug., 1916; Feb., May, Aug., Sept., 1917; Aug., 1918.

BIOLOGY

Macfarlane, J. Muirhead. The causes and course of organic evolution; a study in bioenergies. Macmillan. 5 p. bibl. 8°. \$4 n.

BIRTH CONTROL

Schroeder, Theodore Albert. List of references on birth control. H. W. Wilson Co. 52 p. D. 25 c. n. (Practical bibliographies.)

BOTANY

Campbell, Douglas Houghton. The structure of mosses and ferns. 3 ed. Macmillan, 1905. 36 p. bibl. O. \$4.50 n.

CAMP-FIRE GIRLS

The book of the Camp-Fire Girls. 7th ed. New York: Camp-Fire Girls, 31 E. 17th St. 5 p. bibl. 12°. 50 c. n.

CHEMISTRY, PHYSIOLOGICAL

Pettibone, Chauncey J. V. An intermediate textbook of physiological chemistry with experiments. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby, 1917. 3 p. bibl. 8°. \$2.50.

CITIZENSHIP

Clement, Ina. Teaching citizenship via the movies. . . N. Y.: Municipal Reference Lib. 10 p. bibl. O. 10 c. (Special report, 2.)

COAL

Stingly, Grace, *comp.* Coal problem of to-day: a bibliography. June, 1918. 30 typew. p. \$1.50. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

COLOR

Watson, E. R. Colour in relation to chemical constitution. Longmans, 8 p. bibl. O. \$4 n. (Monographs on industrial chemistry.)

- COMMERCE—AFTER THE WAR**
Bibliography. In: American Industrial Commission to France. Report for 1916. p. 233-238. 1917.
- COMMUNITY KITCHENS**
Library of Congress. List of references on community kitchens. May 18, 1918. 9 mime. p.
- CONCRETE**
Brooklyn, N. Y., Public Library. Concrete and cement: a list of books in the Brooklyn Public Library. Mar., 1918. 12 p.
- DAVIS, JEFFERSON**
Gordon, Armistead Churchill. Jefferson Davis. Scribner. 7 p. bibl. \$1.50 n. (Figures from American history.)
- DELPHIC ORACLE**
Dempsey, Rev. T. The Delphic oracle; its early history, influence and fall; with a prefatory note by R. S. Conway. Longmans. 4 p. bibl. D. \$2 n.
- DENTISTRY**
Bunting, R. W. Review of dental literature, 1917-1918. *National Dental Association Journal*, Aug., 1918. p. 800-806.
- DIETOTHERAPY**
Fitch, W. E., and others. Dietotherapy. 3 v. Appleton. bibls. 8°. \$2 n.
- DISEASES—EUROPEAN WAR**
Hurst, Arthur F. Medical diseases of the war. 2. ed. rev. and enl. Longmans. bibls. O. \$4 n.
- DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—NATURAL HISTORY**
McAtee, Waldo Lee. A sketch of the natural history of the District of Columbia; together with an indexed edition of the U. S. Geological Survey's 1917 map of Washington and vicinity. Washington, D. C.: Biological Soc. of Wash., Biological Survey. 7 p. bibl. 8°. \$2. (Bulletin.)
- EDUCATION**
Judd, C. Hubbard. Introduction to the scientific study of education. Ginn. bibls. D. \$1.80.
Public school education in Arizona. U. S. Bur. of Educ. *Bull.*, 1918, no. 17. 8°. p. 138-141.
- ENGINEERING**
Engineer School Library. Washington Barracks, D. C. issues a weekly bibliographical bulletin that includes military subjects, such as Navies, Submarine warfare, Ordnance.
- EUROPE—HISTORY**
Schapiro, Jacob Salwyn. Modern and contemporary European history. . . . Houghton. 30 p. bibl. O. \$3 n.
- EUROPEAN WAR**
The European War; some works recently added to the library. *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Aug., 1918. p. 489-501.
Riker, T. W., and others, comps. Students Army Training Corps war issues course, bibliography no. [for use in connection with the collection of questions on the war.] U. S. War Dept. Committee on Education and Special Training. 7 p. (C. e 17, bibliog. no. 1.)
Stoddard, Theodore L., and G. Frank. Stakes of the war. Century. bibls. O. \$2.50.
- EUROPEAN WAR—PUBLIC OPINION**
Warner, Vivian, comp. Public opinion in war time, 1914-1918: contribution to a bibliography. June, 1918. 17 typew. p. 85 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- FINANCE—LATIN AMERICA**
International High Commission. Central Executive Council. Estudio sobre una legislación uniforme en materia de letras de cambio y pagares en las naciones americanas; en cumplimiento del acuerdo de la misma, adoptado en su sesión efectuada en abril de 1916. Gov. Pr. Off. 7 p. bibl. 8°.
- FINANCE—U. S.**
Dewey, Davis R. Financial history of the United States. 6th ed. Longmans. bibls. O. \$2.50 n. (American citizen ser.)
- FOODSTUFFS**
Cruess, W. Vere. Home and farm food preservation. Macmillan. 7 p. bibl. D. \$1.50 n.
- HARBORS**
McElwee, Roy S. Ports and terminal facilities. McGraw-Hill. 5 p. bibl. 8°. \$3 n.
- HARRIS, JOEL CHANDLER**
Harris, Julia Collier. The life and letters of Joel Chandler Harris. Houghton. 7 p. bibl. O. \$3.50 n.
- HOUSING, INDUSTRIAL—GOVERNMENT AID**
Whyte, F. H., comp. Character and scope of government and municipal aid in the erection or purchase of workmen's houses: a selected bibliography. June, 1918. 30 typew. p. \$1.50. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- HYGIENE**
Broadhurst, Jean. Home and community hygiene; a text-book of personal and public health. Lippincott. 5 p. bibl. O. \$2 n. (Lippincott's home manuals.)
- HYMNS—LATIN**
MacGilton, Alice King. A study of Latin hymns. Badger. 4 p. bibl. D. \$1.25 n. (Badger's classical studies.)
- ICE INDUSTRY**
Reed, J. E., comp. Ice industry: a contribution to a bibliography. June, 1918. 24 typew. p. \$1.20. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- INCUNABULA**
Bibliographical Society of America.—Committee. Census of fifteenth century books owned in America. Part V. *Bull. of the N. Y. P. L.*, Aug., 1918. p. 467-488.
- INSECTS**
Comstock, J. H. The wings of insects. Ithaca, N. Y.: Comstock Pub. 6 p. bibl. 4°. \$3.75.
Pierce, W. Dwight. The comparative morphology of the order strepsiptera; together with records and descriptions of insects. Gov. Pr. Off. 4 p. bibl. O.
- ILLITERACY**
Laurson, E. M., comp. Adult illiteracy in the United States: a contribution to a bibliography. June, 1918. 18 typew. p. 90 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- IRRIGATION**
U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Irrigation, drainage and water power (exclusive of Pacific states.) May, 1918. 21 p. (Price list 42. 9th ed.)
- LAND—RECLAMATION**
U. S. Reclamation Service. Publications . . . including publications from other sources, relating to the reclamation service. Dec., 1917. 85 p. (List of pub. no. 4.)
- LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE**
Language and literature. Pt. 1: Classical and oriental, languages, literature and archaeology; Pt. 2: Modern languages, including bibliography and library management. London: The Atheneum, Aug., 1918. 44 p. 2s. 6d. n.
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Da Costa, J. Chalmers, Jr., ed. Handbook of medical treatment. . . . 2 v. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis Co. bibls. 8°. \$12 n. (subs. only.)
Keogh, Sir, Alfred, ed. Medical and surgical therapy. Appleton. bibls. 8°. \$30 n.
- MILK**
Orr, E. D., comp. Marketing of milk: a contribution to a bibliography. June, 1918. 23 typew. p. \$1.15. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)
- MISSIONS**
Bashford, Ja. Whitford. The Oregon missions. N. Y. and Cin.: Abingdon Pr. 3 p. bibl. D. \$1.25 n.
- MOUTH, DISEASES OF**
Brown, G. Van Ingen. The surgery of oral diseases and malformations; their diagnosis and treatment; with 570 engravings and 20 pls. . . . 3. ed. Philadelphia: Lea and Febiger. bibls. 8°. \$7 n.
- MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP**
Levin, N. R., comp. Bibliography on municipal ownership. June, 1918. 50 typew. p. \$2.50. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

NEUROPSYCHIATRY

Brown, Mabel Webster, *comp.* Neuropsychiatry and the war; a bibliography with abstracts; ed. by Frankwood E. Williams. New York: National Committee for Mental Hygiene. 292 p. O. gratis.

NOSE—DISEASES

Sluder, Greenfield. Concerning some headaches and eye disorders of nasal origin. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby. 7 p. bibl. 8°. \$7.

OFFICE WORK

St. Paul. Public Library. Office work; a selected list of books in the library. [n. d.] 8 p.

PERU

Todd, Millicent. Peru; a land of contrasts. Little, Brown, 1914. 6 p. bibl. O. \$1.50 n.

PLAYS—FOR AMATEURS

Johnson, Gertrude E. Choosing a play; suggestions and bibliography for the director of amateur dramatics. H. W. Wilson. 38 p. D. 35 c.

PLAYS—FOR CHILDREN

Hazeltine, Alice I. Plays for children; an annotated index. St. Louis P. L. *Bull.*, Aug., 1918. p. 268-322. O.

PRICES

Prices. (In U. S.—Supt. of Docs. Labor. Mar., 1918. p. 21-22. Price list 33. 5. ed.)

PRICES—REGULATION

U. S. Library of Congress. List of references on government regulation of prices (supplementary to duplicated list, July 3, 1917). 6 mim. p. July 15, 1918.

PUBLIC UTILITIES—VALUATION

Hale, Robert L. Valuation and rate-making. . . . Longmans. 5 p. bibl. O. \$1.50 n. (Columbia Univ. studies in history, economics and public law. v. 80, no. 1.)

RAILROADS—CLEARING HOUSES

Library of Congress. List of references on railway clearing houses. Feb. 8, 1918. 5 typew. p. 25 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

RAILROADS—FINANCES

Ching Chun Wang. Legislative regulation of railway finance in England. Pt. 1-2. 2v. Urbana, Ill.: Univ. of Illinois. 4 p. bibl. 75 c. each. (Studies in social sciences. v. 7, no. 1-2.)

RELIGION

Ward, Harry F. The gospel for a working world. New York: Miss. Educ. Movement in U. S. and Canada. 3 p. bibl. 40 c.

SAND

Library of Congress. List of references on sand for concrete and its testing. Mar. 11, 1918. 4 typew. p. 20 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

RETAIL MERCHANDISING

St. Paul Public Library. Retail merchandising: a selected list of works in the library. [n. d.] 6 p.

SCHOOLHOUSES

Ayres, May, and others. Healthful schools; how to build, equip and maintain them. Houghton. D. \$1.50 n. bibl.

SEARCHLIGHTS

U. S. Army. Engineer School Library. Searchlights: additional references supplementary bibliography on searchlights prepared by the librarian. May 25, 1918. 17 mim. p. (Weekly Bull. nos. 17-18.)

SHIPBUILDING

Rechycgl E. A., *comp.* History of shipbuilding in the United States: a selected bibliography. June, 1918. 28 typew. p. \$1.40. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

SOCIAL SERVICE, MEDICAL

Sharpe, J. M., *comp.* Socialized medicine: a contribution to a bibliography. June, 1918. 25 typew. p. \$1.25. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

SOCIOLOGY

Bacon, Corinne, *comp.* Standard catalog: sociology section; one thousand titles of the most representative and useful books on social, economic and educational questions. H. W. Wilson. Co. 99 p. \$1.

Bogardus, E. S. Leading sociological books published in 1917. May, 1918. Los Angeles: Southern Calif. Sociological Soc., Univ. of Southern Calif. 24 p. 25 c. (Studies in sociology no. 8.)

Burch, H. Reed, and P. S. Howard. American social problems; an introduction to the study of society. Macmillan. bibl. D. \$1.20 n.

New social order in America: a study syllabus. Cincinnati: Hornell Hart. bibl. O. 15 c.

SOILS

U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Soils and fertilizers. May, 1918. 22 p. (Price list 46. 11. ed.)

SOLDIERS, DISABLED—REHABILITATION

Underhill, Ruth. Provision for war cripples in Germany. New York: Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men. bibl. 4°. (Publications. Ser. 1, no. 13.)

Underhill, Ruth. Provision for war cripples in Italy. New York: Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men. bibl. 4°. (Publications. Ser. 1, no. 12.)

Whiteside, Gladys G. Provision for vocational re-education of disabled soldiers in France. New York: Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men. bibl. 4°. (Publications. Ser. 1, no. 14.)

SONGS, PATRIOTIC

Bates, N. M., *comp.* National hymns and patriotic airs. Riverside, Cal., P. L. *Bull.* no. 154. June, 1918. 32 p. 10 c.

SPANISH AMERICA

Robertson, W. Spence. Rise of the Spanish American republics; as told in the lives of their liberators. Appleton. 29 p. bibl. O. \$3 n.

SPIES

Library of Congress. List of references on spies and spy systems. Jan. 21, 1918. 14 mim p.

STEEL

Library of Congress. List of references on the testing of preservative coatings for steel. Mar. 19, 1918. 3 typew. p. 15 c. (Obtained only thru P. A. I. S.)

STONE AGE

Osborn, H. Fairfield. Men of the old stone age; their environment, life and art. . . . 3. ed. with new notes and illustrations on the archaeology of Spain and North Africa. Scribner, 1915-1918. 20 p. bibl. O. \$3.50 n.

SURGERY

McDill, J. Prichard. Tropical surgery and diseases of the Far East, including answers to a questionnaire. St. Louis: C. V. Mosby. bibl. 8°. \$4.

TORPEDOES

Ellis, William A., *comp.* Torpedoes: a list of references and material in the New York Public Library. 1917. 85 p. 30 c. (Reprinted with Supplement from their *Bulletin*, Oct., 1917.)

TRACTORS, MILITARY

U. S. Army. Engineer School. Library. Military tractors called "tanks." Washington Barracks, D. C., March 16, 1918. 9 mim. p. (Weekly Bull. no. 7.)

TRANSCENDENTALISM

Girard, W. Du transcendentalisme consideré sous son aspect social. Berkeley, Cal.: Univ. of Cal. 5 p. bibl. O. \$1. (Pubs. in modern philology. v. 8, no. 2.)

TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis. In U. S. Superintendent of Documents. Animal industry. Apr., 1918. p. 23-24. (Price list 38, 10th ed.)

UNITED STATES—HISTORY

Latané, J. Holladay. A history of the United States. Boston: Allyn and Bacon. bibl. \$1.60. (Allyn and Bacon's ser. of school histories.)

VIRGINIA

Swem, Earl G. A bibliography of Virginia. Pt. II. *Bull. Virginia State L.*, Jan-Oct., 1917. 1404 p. (Vol. 10, nos. 1-4.)



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THIS FRENCH OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS A BIG PILE OF BOOKS TAKEN BY THE GERMANS FROM THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF MONTDIDIER FOR TRANSPORTATION BACK TO GERMANY. THE FRENCH ADVANCE WAS SO RAPID THAT THE BOOKS HAD TO BE ABANDONED, TOGETHER WITH OTHER LOOT

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PEACE with victory and the end of the war bring to all America, and not least to the library profession, new responsibilities in a new world-order. In no war, in no era of the world, has the work of the mind, intellectual achievement, come into such supremacy as in this war period. German efficiency and intellectual achievement were the main reliance of the attack upon the world at large, and this has been resisted and finally overcome by a combination of intellectual and moral forces which has produced and inspired the superior physical force, which in war is the necessary agent of the higher forces. It was the written and published word of Woodrow Wilson, superseding the old diplomacy, which, like a chemical reagent, crystallized unseen elements into a new order. Likewise, the library, the book, behind the lines have been giving new value to life abroad and at home. The organization of the American library profession, in 1876, was the germinating influence which started similar organizations in the mother country, on the continent of Europe, and elsewhere. The remarkable development of American libraries since then has culminated in the great achievement during the war, the effects of which will be felt in other countries as well as in our own after the war. With greater opportunities realized will come, sooner or later, greater support, but the period of transition will not be without difficulties. There is every reason for mingling large hopes for the future with thanksgiving for past victory and present peace.

ONE of the greatest of the war achievements, from the library point of view,

has been the association of the Seven Sisters of Service in war work and recently in the united drive for money support. The quarter billion dollars hoped for, fifty per cent above the original estimate, has not been obtained, but the American people in raising over two hundred million dollars has made a Thanksgiving offering, a peace offering, a Christmas gift, without parallel. The original estimate of \$170,500,000, of which the American Library Association was to receive \$3,500,000, has been substantially exceeded, and of the actual total, the American Library Association will receive somewhat over \$4,000,000 for its work. For the use of this money, such broad opportunities are offered that it will be especially necessary to provide careful foresight as to just what can and just what cannot be done with the funds in hand. What may be done in the hospital field is illustrated in the letter from Robert Lynd, formerly of this office, printed elsewhere, and what is true here is true in the general field. Commissioner Fosdick has already called a general consultation of the leaders in these war services for the purpose of utilizing the mutual organization, effected in war, by prolonging mutual association for service into the times of peace. There will be a new era of non-sectarian, "all-faiths" service which should mean the better use of every means that public liberality puts into the hands of the public library and of the other service organizations. And as the boys come home and become taxpayers, the support of the public library should receive increasing public appropriations in cities, towns and villages alike.

THE difficulties of the transition period will especially be felt by trustees of public libraries in view of the present trend of curtailing appropriations and the justified pressure for increasing salaries and increasing expense. While mechanics in general, and munition workers and government employes, masculine and feminine, in particular, have been receiving phenomenally increased pay, it has not been possible anywhere adequately to increase the pay of librarians and library assistants to keep pace with the increased cost of living. The diversion of interests and of readers to war topics, coupled with the influenza, has somewhat decreased library circulation and made it possible in large library systems to reduce the number of library assistants, as the regular staff has been depleted by military or civil demands, and in some cases, branches have been or will probably be suspended. But soon there will come increased demands and also an increasing number of persons freed from government service available for library work. How soon public appropriations can be increased can only be conjectured, but that time must come, and meantime trustees and librarians alike, must do the best they can to wait the brighter day.

THE permanent development of American model libraries at Paris and elsewhere meets with general favor and the proposal to make one of those a Brett memorial library finds wide support. A fresh tribute to Mr. Brett's catholicity is made by a Jewish rabbi, whose contribution came too late for inclusion in last month's symposium. By a strange irony of fate President Bishop, thru typewriting carelessness, was made to speak of Mr. Brett's temperament as "ironic," than which nothing could be further from the mark. Mr. Brett was instead of a thoroly irenic or peaceful temperament, except when his patriotism was aroused, and it was this which Mr.

Bishop meant to say. Dr. S. Irenaeus Prime once lamented that "polemics" was more in evidence than "irenics" in ordinary use—otherwise Mr. Bishop's evident error would have had correction in advance.

ONE of the increasing elements of expense in libraries is the higher subscription rate forced upon periodicals by increased paper cost, paper restriction and vastly increased printers' wages and printing costs. The extraordinary rise in printers' wages, authorized by the War Labor Board, threatens the closing of many printing offices and the stoppage of many periodicals whose margins of profit or loss are too close to permit accommodation to these radical changes. Other periodicals, like the LIBRARY JOURNAL, may be forced, for the time being, to content themselves and their subscribers with a lessened number of pages rather than to adopt the alternative of increasing subscription rates. Most libraries confronted with an appropriation for periodicals, diminishing rather than increasing, will be forced to drop periodicals they would otherwise gladly support and confine their subscriptions to periodicals which they feel cannot be dispensed with.

WITH the new year, the LIBRARY JOURNAL will make some changes which it is hoped will make it more attractive and useful to an increasing professional clientele. Certain departments, such as that devoted to Library Schools, have required such increasing space to keep up the old perspective that it is evident the perspective must be changed and attention centered on new developments in this field, instead of scattered over details of administration and personnel. Other departments will need development of new features created to meet more and more the needs of small libraries. The LIBRARY JOURNAL will thus develop more into the character of the magazine of to-day.

SOURCES OF AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS*

BY MARY G. LACY, *Reference Librarian, U. S. Department of Agriculture*

THE Nation is marching to Victory and as we march we are witnessing the greatest triumph of organization ever achieved by a self-governing state. This organization would not have been possible without the aid of the classified facts which we call statistics and which are really the measure of the strength of a state. From the earliest times, as the derivation of the word shows, statistics were considered necessary, at frequent intervals and for special purposes, as an aid to the administration of a state. It remained, however, for the young United States in 1790 to originate the decennial census which was taken up by Great Britain a decade later. "The idea of a regular enumeration gained steadily in favor and was adopted by one after another of the civilized nations until in 1911 we find China taking her first official census" (King. Elements of statistical method. p. 6).

The war has, however, thrown into high relief the value of statistics, and has made many of us who never understood it before, realize their fundamental relation to the nation's business, which at this time is, unhappily, war. The better we understand their meaning and use the greater service can we render in winning the war, which is surely the heart's desire of every one of us. Some knowledge of their sources is essential if we agricultural librarians are to do our part in holding the food line which is as important as the battle line in Flanders and Picardy.

It was recently discovered that cocoanut shells made the best charcoal known for gas masks, being resistant for 18 hours. The statistics of the cocoanut industry, however, revealed to the Gas Defense

Board the fact that the available supply of cocoanut shells was only sufficient to furnish masks for one-fourth of our own soldiers. So one of the specialists in tropical agriculture of the U. S. Department of Agriculture was called into consultation. He knew the palms of our tropics thoroly and thru his knowledge it was discovered that the shell of the cohune nut was just as good for gas masks. A reconnaissance of this industry revealed an almost inexhaustible supply of these shells. The problem now is to get them to the United States in sufficient quantity and quickly enough to meet our needs. Five fruit shipping companies of Central America are bringing them up by the ship load and, if transportation is not interfered with, we will have enough not only to equip our own soldiers but a surplus for our Allies. Somebody knew where to find the right statistics when needed and a real service was promptly performed.

One of the best reference librarians I know said to me recently: "In reference work one had almost as well forget the places where one has found certain bibliographical information and learn all over again, for the sources of such information are all new to-day." One of the best statisticians I know said, on the other hand, when I repeated this remark to him: "Well, that is not true of agricultural statistics. There are no new and reliable sources." He went on to say, moreover, that some ludicrous mistakes had been made by newly created boards in the effort to compile statistics without adequate knowledge of how to do it. One government board recently, in the effort to induce more sheep raising, gave out figures showing the annual decline in this industry in Europe since the war began, which were larger than the annual production had ever been. So, he warned, one cannot be too careful about the sources of agricultural statistics in the interest of accuracy.

* Indebtedness for assistance in the preparation of this paper is acknowledged to Miss E. B. Hawks, assistant librarian of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Frank Andrews, chief of the Division of Crop Records of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, and O. C. Stine, assistant in farm economics of the Office of Farm Management.

Paper read before the agricultural libraries section of the A. L. A. at Saratoga, July 4, 1918.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES

The agricultural statistics of our own country are our first consideration. Of primary importance among the sources of these are the Census reports on agriculture, which are too well known probably to need comment. It may not be always remembered, however, that the arrangement of the state statistics is by counties—a fact of great value now when the acceptance of the county as the unit for statistical computation is being so strongly advocated. These state figures include Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico as well as the District of Columbia. In some states (would that it were all) these county figures may be brought down to date by using the reports of the state boards of agriculture. These statistics are given by counties in the following states: California, Florida, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana (by parishes), Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Carolina (for some crops), Texas, West Virginia, Washington (for some crops) and Wisconsin. The Census reports contain a great deal besides the enumeration of crops, farm areas, etc. They contain valuable monographs on various subjects connected with agriculture, notably the one on cereals by William H. Brewer in the volume on Agriculture in the Census of 1880. No reference librarian can afford to be unaware of these exceedingly useful introductory monographs which precede the statistical tables. There is another which occurs to me on the movement of the rural population, in the first volume of the 1910 Census Report on agriculture. The statistical atlas is useful for certain purposes also, as it gives graphs and maps of agricultural products, relative populations in rural and urban districts, etc.

The intercensal publications of the Bureau of the Census are of great importance. These include monthly figures printed on cards, of cotton, cotton-seed products and tobacco, as well as occasional bulletins on these subjects and others of agricultural interest such as forest products, ravages of the boll weevil, etc. The census of manufactures contains much material of

interest in agricultural work such as canning and preserving, paper and wood pulp, slaughtering and meat packing, sugar, wool and agricultural implements. Much of this is published annually.

The U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce publishes annually a *Statistical abstract* of the United States which contains a useful section on "Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries." These tables, while much more abbreviated than those of the Census, give figures for 50 years back, of the area, production and price of farm crops and, under "Values," give percentages of increase and decrease. Statistics of the exports and imports of agricultural as well as other commodities may be found in *Commerce and Navigation of the U. S.*, which is issued annually by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and is kept up to date by the *Monthly Summary of Foreign Commerce*.

So much for the general governmental statistics of agriculture exclusive of the publications of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which are the most important source of all, and from which much of the material noted in the other sources is derived. In the well known Yearbook of the department there is a statistical section comprising about 200 pages which gives statistics for the staple crops and for livestock in both the United States and foreign countries. This is probably the best single source of agricultural statistics of the United States but there are many minor crops which will not be found here. For these we must turn to the *Monthly Crop Report* published by the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the department. It may not be irrelevant here to say that this bureau, in compiling its statistics for last year, sent out two million schedules which were filled by the voluntary crop reporters and special correspondents numbering 174,103 persons. In addition "statistical records relating to agriculture have been completed for 13 principal foreign countries . . . from the earliest to the latest years for which figures are available. . . . When the compilation of agricultural statistics for the remaining countries is finished—probably within the next year or

two—the Bureau of Crop Estimates will have one of the most complete records of estimates and statistics relating to world crops and livestock in existence, all expressed in terms of American units and in such form as to be immediately available for reference" (Bureau of Crop Estimates. Annual report 1917). The *Monthly crop report*, which has suffered a severe injustice in its name, for it "reports" on so much besides "crops," contains in addition to the statistics of crops invaluable statistics on livestock in the United States and foreign countries, wages of male farm labor by states, use of firewood on farms, percentage of hogs slaughtered on farms, size of farms and size of families compared, number of gas tractors on farms, materials used in making alcoholic beverages, silos in the United States, and other unexpected treasures too numerous to mention.

We cannot, however, forbear to speak of one more, namely *prices*—for if other libraries have sought as has the U. S. Department of Agriculture Library, for prices of every conceivable commodity, any help in this line will be welcome. The *Monthly Crop Report* gives wholesale, retail and farm prices of both crops and livestock. It also gives index figures* of crop prices. The *Monthly Review* of the Bureau of Labor statistics gives wholesale and retail prices of the principal foods, and statistics of the cost of living both in the United States and foreign countries. Retail food prices may also be found in the *American Food Journal* each month. This list contains some articles not found in the other tables mentioned. There has been a great increase in the interest taken in prices in recent years, but such interest is manifested in the use of the basic material, in compiling from the original quotations, and re-arranging averages, etc., rather than in obtaining new material. A great deal of summarizing and compiling is done unnecessarily both of crop and price statistics.

By a little research an investigator may

* For a clear and comprehensive statement of what "index numbers" are—see Sechrist's "Introduction to statistical methods" (Macmillan, 1917) p. 294 *et seq.*

save himself weeks and even months of work, if he will look for summaries already compiled instead of trying to work them out for himself. We had a hurry call last winter over the telephone for the pre-war and post-war figures of livestock production in the South American countries. We knew that live stock figures for these countries were given in the *Review of the River Plate* but didn't see how we could tabulate and summarize them on such short notice. So we telephoned to the chief of the Division of Crop Records of the Bureau of Crop Estimates and asked him if he knew of such a summary. Without an instant's hesitation he referred us to a table including 17 foreign countries in a recent number of the *Monthly Crop Report*, too new to be in the last issue of the *Agricultural Index*, which completely satisfied our inquirer.

And now I can no longer conceal the distressing fact that this valuable source of agricultural statistics has no index. That may be one reason why I have dwelt on its value at such length, for one either has to make reference notes of its contents when each number is received or else dig for dear life whenever an unusual request for statistics is received. For instance, would one think of going there to find out how many horses on an average a farmer drives to a plow in the different states, or the prices of the things a farmer buys, from nails to milk cans? Well both things are there and hundreds of others just as disconcerting when figures are suddenly demanded and are wanted right up to date. Of course price statistics are usually wanted right up to date, and there are some periodical publications which give them weekly and even daily. The *Baltimore Price Current* is a modest little sheet which is published every day and gives invaluable statistics on commodities not easy to find—tho even that broke down when I tried to make it yield the price of Spanish peanuts! In the hope that it may be useful, a list of periodicals is appended in which prices of various commodities are given. We realize that this list is far from complete and includes scarcely any of the trade journals of spe-

cial industries. It is in process of being compiled by the Library of the Bureau of Markets, which was kind enough to allow us to use it. It is only in its early stages, but will eventually be an invaluable tool. It is designed to supplement Bulletins 226 and 228 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, which give wholesale prices from 1890 to 1916 and retail prices from 1907 to 1916.

In addition to the statistical work so ably done by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, some important statistics are compiled by the Bureau of Markets along three general lines which do not duplicate in any way the work of the Bureau of Crop Estimates. These three lines are: first, statistics relating to the market news service, which include cold storage holdings, dairy products, eggs, fruits and vegetables, grain, flour, hay, honey, live stock, and meats; second, statistics relating to food surveys which are embraced in Circulars 96-101 of the office of the Secretary of Agriculture, showing the supply of the principal food staples in the country Aug. 31, 1917. These figures are supplemented by a new periodical entitled *The Food Survey* being published every four days at present by the department. Third, special statistics compiled in connection with specific assignments by the secretary's office, such as those contained in Circular 104 of the office of the secretary on the stocks of fertilizer and fertilizer material in the United States Oct. 1, 1917. It may be of interest in this connection to note that the War Industries Board is soon to publish a bulletin showing the nature and extent of the statistical work being done by the various Government agencies. The investigation which is to result in this bulletin was undertaken on the suspicion that there was duplication in the statistical work being done by the various government agencies. It is gratifying, however, to be able to report that practically no duplication has been revealed.

A valuable publication of the Bureau of Farm Management, U. S. Department of Agriculture, was issued in April called "Geography of the world's agriculture." It is the first of a series which is being prepared, later numbers of which will deal

with single crops more fully than it was possible to do in one publication. The present publication consists of a series of short monographs accompanied by graphs and maps showing the geographic origin of the world's supply of food and of other important agricultural products and indicates the climatic, soil and economic conditions that account for the distribution of the crops and live stock of the world. It includes an excellent list of statistical references at the end. This geography of the world's agriculture was scarcely off the press before a request for a copy came from China, followed soon by requests from the Attorney General of Nova Scotia, the Canada Food Board, the Minister of Agriculture of France, and a bank in Tokio. (Have you each a copy, or is the Orient ahead of you?) These requests certainly show a world-wide interest in the publication. This is not to be wondered at if others have found its contents as satisfying as an harassed employe of the War Trade Board who asked anxiously one day if we could give him any maps that would show the relative production of live stock in the various states. He had no notion that such maps existed and when he was given this geography of the world's agriculture and realized that the data was all ready to his hand, his relief, as he settled himself to study it, is a joy to remember.

This would seem to cover the most used sources of statistics relating to the United States. For our neighbor, Canada, the Census of Canada, volume on agriculture, the Canada Yearbook, published by the Minister of Trade and Commerce and the *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics*, issued by the same office and including figures for both the Dominion and the provincial departments, will give the needed figures. For our Latin American neighbors, statistics are published from time to time in the *Bulletin* of the Pan-American Union, which also notes consular reports of a statistical nature. There is a Mexican Yearbook, which is, however, of little value as to agriculture, but is better than nothing, and a somewhat better South American Yearbook, which gives fairly full figures for agricultural production.

STATISTICS OF THE AGRICULTURE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Probably the best known source of foreign agricultural statistics is the *International Crop Report and Agricultural Statistics*, published by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. It summarizes crop reports of foreign countries and of the United States. It is printed in English, French, German, Italian and Spanish and the figures are considered entirely reliable. There seems to be, however, no valid reason why it should not have included figures of agricultural production from the Central Powers during the last few years, as such figures have been secured and published occasionally in various trade papers as Broomhall's *Corn Trade News* of Liverpool. This *Bulletin of Agricultural and Commercial Statistics* deals with (1) Production of crops, (2) Livestock, (3) Commerce, (4) Prices, (5) Artificial manures. Two valuable half-yearly summaries are published as supplements to the March and September issues of each year, one called the "International movement of fertilizers and chemical products useful to agriculture" and the other "Statistical notes on the production, imports and exports, prices and maritime freights of cereals." The Institute also publishes an *Annuaire international de statistique*, and a series beginning in 1917 called Documentary leaflets.

Another well known and indispensable source of agricultural and other statistics is the Statesman's Yearbook, which gives besides the statistics in the text a valuable list of books of references often containing statistical items. The International Yearbook is also helpful sometimes for the main figures as to staple crops of the various countries.

The official statistics issued by the various foreign governments are of course the most reliable source of agricultural statistics. These and other general sources are listed in the appended bibliography, as the enumeration would prolong this paper unduly. We must not fail to speak, however, of the *Experiment Station Record* which indexes, under "Agricultural statistics" the principal sources for both foreign

and domestic figures each year. The *Record* also indexes statistics under special subjects. The *Agricultural Index* should always be examined too, with the most minute care. It does not use the heading "Agricultural statistics" like the *Experiment Station Record*, but uses "Statistics" as a sub-head under the subject sought. As the *Agricultural Index* indexes the *Monthly Crop Report* and the *Food Survey* in addition to much other valuable statistical material it points the way to many a rich find.

In closing I should like to say that when I asked one of the thoughtful statisticians to whom I have talked in connection with the preparation of this paper, whether he thought the War was the only reason for the greatly increased use of agricultural statistics at this time he said "No," that much of the work being done was in preparation for peace, that it was being done quietly without advertisement, but peace would find us in a measure at least prepared. And I was reminded of Dr. Richardson's splendid paper at the American Library Institute in Atlantic City last winter in which he said that it seemed to him that one of the most valuable services that could be performed by research libraries at this time was the preparation of bibliographies and reading lists on the problem areas which will be the world's first thought when peace comes. Of such bibliographies, statistics should form an important part, and the handling of them will be no task if one is fired with the motive of service in the present as well as the future, for beyond the hills of victory lies the blue expanse of peace.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

*List of Sources and Some Useful Compilations**Africa*

(See names of countries in Africa, and Annual colonial reports of Great Britain, under United Kingdom).

Algeria

Direction de l'agriculture, du commerce et de la colonisation. Statistique général de l'Algérie. Alger.

Argentine Republic

Comisión del censo agropecuario. Agricultural and pastoral census of the nation. Buenos Aires.

Ministerio de agricultura. Dirección de estadística agrícola y economía rural. Estadística agrícola. Buenos Aires.

Review of the River Plate, a weekly journal of commercial and general news. Buenos Aires.

- Australia**
Bureau of census and statistics. Monthly summary of Australian statistics. *Current*.
Bureau of census and statistics. Official yearbook. Melbourne.
Bureau of census and statistics. Production. Bulletin. Melbourne. *Current*.
New South Wales. Statistician's office. Statistical register. Sydney.
Queensland. Registrar general's office. Statistics of the state of Queensland. pt. K (1910). Brisbane.
South Australia. Statistical register. Adelaide.
Tasmania. Registrar general's office. Statistical and registration department. Agricultural and live stock statistics. Hobart.
Victoria. Statistician's office. Statistical register of the state of Victoria. Melbourne.
Western Australia. Statistician's office. Statistical register. Perth.
- Austria**
K. K. Ackerbau-ministerium. Statistisches Jahrbuch. Wien.
K. K. Statistische zentral-kommission. Oesterreichisches statistisches handbuch no. 30, 31. Jahr 1911, 1912. Wien.
- Belgium**
Ministère de l'agriculture et des travaux publics. Office rural. Rapports et communications, no. 9. Bruxelles (1914).
Ministère de l'agriculture et des travaux publics. Office rural. Statistique agricole. Bruxelles.
Ministère de l'agriculture. Statistique de la Belgique. Agriculture. Recensement général de 1910. Bruxelles.
Ministère de l'intérieur. Annuaire statistique de la Belgique et du Congo Belge. Bruxelles.
- Bosnia and Herzegovina**
Statistisches departement der landesregierung. Die ergebnisse der viehzählung in Bosnien und der Herzegovina. Sarajevo.
- Brazil**
Annuaire du Brésil économique. Rio de Janeiro. Oakenfull, J. C. Brazil in 1912. London, 1913.
- Bulgaria**
Direction générale de la statistique. Annuaire statistique du royaume de Bulgarie. Sophia.
Direction générale de la statistique. Statistique agricole. Sophia.
- Canada**
Census and statistics office. Census of Canada. Agriculture. Ottawa.
Minister of trade and commerce. Canada yearbook. Ottawa.
Minister of trade and commerce. Monthly bulletin of agricultural statistics. Ottawa.
- Ceylon**
Colonial secretary's office. Ceylon blue book. Colombo.
- Chile**
Oficina central de estadística. Anuario estadístico de la república de Chile. Santiago de Chile.
- China**
Bell, H. T. Montague, and Woodhead, H. G. W. The China yearbook. London.
Inspectorate general of China. Returns of trade and trade reports. Shanghai. (Said to be only thoroly reliable figures for China.)
- Costa Rica**
Dirección general de estadística. Anuario estadístico. San José.
- Cuba**
Secretaría de hacienda. Sección de estadística general. Industria azucarera y sus derivadas. Zafra de 1912-1913. Habana.
U. S. War Department. Census of Cuba. Washington (1900).
- Denmark**
Statens statistiske bureau. Statistisk aarvog. Kjøbenhavn.
Statens statistiske bureau. Statistiske meddelelser, 4. raekke, 42. bd. Kjøbenhavn, 1914.
- Egypt**
Ministère des finances. Département de la statistique générale. Annuaire statistique de l'Egypte. Le Caire.
- Finland**
Statistiska centralbyran. Statistisk årsbok för Finland. Helsingfors.
- France**
Office de renseignements agricoles. Bulletin mensuel. Paris. *Current*.
Office de renseignements agricoles. Statistique agricole annuelle. Paris.
- German Empire**
Alsace-Lorraine. Statistisches bureau. Statistisches Jahrbuch für Elsass-Lothringen. Strassburg.
Baden. Statistisches bureau. Statistisches Jahrbuch für das grossherzogtum Baden. Karlsruhe.
Bavaria. Kaiserliches statistisches landesamt. Statistisches Jahrbuch für des königreich Bayern. München.
Bavaria. Statistisches bureau. Zeitschrift des königlich bayerischen statistischen bureau. München.
Germany. Kaiserliches statistisches amt. Statistisches Jahrbuch für das deutsche reich. Berlin.
Germany. Kaiserliches statistisches amt. Vierteljahrshefte zur statistik des deutschen reiches. Berlin.
Prussia. Statistisches landesamt. Statistisches Jahrbuch für den preussischen staat. Berlin.
Saxony (kingdom). Statistisches landesamt. Statistisches Jahrbuch. Dresden.
Württemberg. Statistisches landesamt. Statistisches handbuch für das königreich württemberg. Stuttgart.
- Greece**
K. K. Oesterreichisches handelsmuseum. Greichenland. Wirtschaftliche verhältnisse. Nach den berichten der K. u. K. Oesterr.-Ungar. Konsularämter in Piræus-Athen, Patras, Karfu, und Volo. Wien (1913).
Ministère de l'économie Nationale recensement agricole. Athens.
- Hungary**
Konigl. Ungar. Ackerbauminister. Official report of the state of crops and the condition of agriculture in Hungary. Budapest. (Is published in Hungarian, French, German and English.)
L'Office central de statistique. Annuaire statistique hongrois. Nouveau cour v. 19, 1911. Budapest.
- India**
Department of statistics. Agricultural statistics of India. V. 1, British India. V. 2, Native states. Calcutta.
Department of statistics. Estimates of area and yield of principal crops in India. Calcutta.
Department of statistics. General memoranda on the crops—winter oil seeds, wheat, sugar cane, rice, cotton. Calcutta. *Current*.
Agra and Oudh. Department of land records and agriculture. Final reports on cotton. Lucknow. *Current*.
Bombay. Department of agriculture. Memoranda on the crops—wheat, rice, cotton, sugar cane. Poona. *Current*.
Punjab. Department of land records. Forecasts of the cotton crop. Lahore. *Current*.
- Indo-China**
Bulletin économique de l'Indo-Chine. *Current*.
- Italy**
Direzione generale della statistica. Annuario statistico Italiano. Roma.
Ufficio di statistica agraria. Notizie periodiche di statistica agraria. Roma.
Ministero delle finanze. Azienda dei tabacchi, 1911-12. Roma.
- Japan**
Department of agriculture and commerce. Statistical report. Tokio.
- Java** (see under Netherlands)
- Luxemburg**
France. Office de renseignements agricoles. Statistique agricole annuelle. Paris.
- Montenegro**
K. K. Oesterreichisches handelsmuseum. Bericht über die wirtschaftlichen verhältnisse Montenegros im Jahre 1913, erstattet von der K. u. K. gesandtschaft in Cetinje. Wien.

Netherlands

Departement van landbouw, nijverheid en handel. Verslagen en mededeelingen van de directie van den landbouw no. 4, 1913. 's Gravenhage.
Central bureau voor de statistiek. Jaarcijfers voor het koninkrijk der Nederlanden. Koloniën, 1912. 's Gravenhage.

New Zealand

Registrar-general's office. The New Zealand official yearbook. Wellington.

Norway

Statistiske central-byraa. Statistisk aarboek for kongeriket Norge. Kristiania.

Philippine Islands

U. S. Bureau of the census. Census of the Philippine Islands. Washington.

Portugal

Direcção geral da estatística. Estatística agrícola. Lisboa.

Roumania

Ministerul agriculturii si domeniilor. Statistica agricola a Romaniei. Bucharest.
Serviciul statistice generale. Bulletinul statistic al Romaniei. Bucharest.

Russia

Direction générale de l'organisation agraire et de l'agriculture. Recueil de données statistiques et économiques sur l'industrie agricole en Russie et dans les pays étrangers. Petrograd.

Servia

Ministère du commerce, de l'agriculture et de l'industrie. Annuaire statistique du Royaume de Serbie. Belgrade. French and Servian.
Ministère du commerce, de l'agriculture et de l'industrie. Résultats préliminaires du dénombrement de la population et des animaux de fermes dans le royaume de Serbie, 1910, v. 5. Belgrade.

South Africa

Director of census. Statistical yearbook of the Union of South Africa. Pretoria.

Spain

Junta consultiva agronómica. Estadística de la producción de cereales y leguminosas. Madrid.
Junta consultiva agronómica. Estadística de las producciones vitícola y olivarera. Madrid.
Dirección general de agricultura, minas y montes. Boletín de agricultura técnica y económica. Madrid. *Current.*

Sweden

Kgl. statistiska centralbyran. Statistisk årsbok för Sverige. Stockholm.
Statistiska centralbyran. Bidrag till Sveriges officiella statistik. Jordbruk och boskapsskötsel. Stockholm.

Switzerland

Bureau fédéral de statistique. Recensement fédéral du bétail. Soleure.
Statistisches bureau des eigenossenschaftlichen departements des innern. Statistisches jahrbuch der Schweiz. Bern.

United Kingdom

Annual colonial reports (Great Britain). London. Gives much that is valuable, especially material about Africa.
Great Britain. Board of agriculture and fisheries. Agricultural statistics. London.
Ireland. Department of agriculture and technical instruction for Ireland. Agricultural statistics of Ireland. London.
London Times. Weekly edition. Gives current food statistics.
Scotland. Board of agriculture for Scotland. Agricultural statistics, Scotland. Glasgow.

United States

Department of commerce. Bureau of the census. Census reports of the United States. Agriculture. Department of commerce. Foreign commerce and navigation of the United States.
Department of commerce. Bureau of foreign and domestic commerce. Monthly summary of foreign commerce of the United States. *Current.*
Department of agriculture. Yearbooks.

Department of agriculture. Monthly crop report. *Current.*

Department of agriculture. Food survey. *Current.*

Uruguay

Dirección general de estadística. Anuario estadístico de la República oriental del Uruguay. Montevideo.
Oficina de estadística y publicaciones. Estadística agrícola. Montevideo.

General

Institut international d'agriculture. Service de la statistique générale. Annuaire international de statistique. Roma.
International institute of agriculture. Bureau of statistics. International crop report and agricultural statistics. *Current.* (Formerly called "Bulletin of agricultural and commercial statistics.")
International institute of agriculture. Bureau of statistics. Documentary leaflets. *Current.*
France. Ministère de l'agriculture. Bulletin mensuel de l'office de renseignements agricole. Paris.
K. Ungarisches ackerbauministerium. Die getreide-ernte und die ernteerträge anderer wichtigeren producte der welt. Budapest.
U. S. Department of Agriculture. Yearbooks.
U. S. Department of Commerce. Foreign commerce and navigation of the U. S.
U. S. Department of Commerce. Monthly summary of foreign commerce. *Current.*
Statesman's yearbook. London.

PRICES**Partial List of Periodicals in Which Prices May Be Found**

American Food Journal (Chicago). *Current.* (Foods used in the ordinary household.)
American Sugar Bulletin (New York). (Sugar—raw and refined.)
Atlanta Constitution (Atlanta, Ga.). (Cattle, cotton, cotton [linters], cotton-seed, cotton-seed meal, cotton-seed hulls, cotton-seed oil, hops, rice, sugar—raw and refined.)
Boston Chamber of Commerce. Weekly market report. (Beans, cheese, eggs, hay, poultry—dressed, poultry—live, straw, vegetables.)
Boston Commercial Bulletin. (Burlap, building material, cotton [wholesale], furs and skins, hemp, hides, jute, lumber, rope and twine, rubber, waste material [rags, iron, paper, etc.], wool.)
Brewers' Journal (New York). (Malt.)
California Fruit News (San Francisco, Cal.). (Oranges, lemons, dried fruits, nuts, beans [by varieties], vegetables and fruits [canned].)
Chicago Daily Farmers and Drivers Journal. (Cattle, hogs, sheep.)
Chicago Daily Produce. (Cheese, eggs.)
Daily Price Current (Baltimore). (Barks, beans, beeswax, bran, cattle, clams, corn, corn on cob, corn meal, crabs, drugs, eggs, feathers, fish, flour—buck-wheat, flour—rye, flour—wheat, frogs, fruit—dried, fruit—fresh, furs and skins, ginseng, hay, herbs, hides, hogs, middlings, mill feed, nuts, oats, peas, potatoes, poultry—live, roots, rye, sheep, straw, tallow, tobacco, vegetables, wheat, wool.)
Daily Trade Bulletin (Chicago). (Apples [fresh], bacon, barley, corn, hams, lemons, oats, onions, oranges, potatoes, poultry—dressed, rye, wheat.)
Elgin Dairy Report (Elgin, Ill.). (Butter.)
Kansas City Daily Price-Current. (Corn gluten feed.)
Milk News (Chicago). (Milk.)
Milk Reporter (New York). (Milk.)
Minneapolis Daily Market Record. (Flaxseed.)
National Provisioner (New York and Chicago). (Beef [fresh], lamb—dressed, oleo oil, poultry—dressed, poultry—live, tallow, veal.)
New Orleans Times-Picayune. (Eggs, rice.)
New York Journal of Commerce. (Apples [evaporated], bacon, beans, butter, cabbage, cheese, coffee, corn [canned], corn meal, cotton [wholesale], currants, eggs, glucose, hops, molasses, olive oil, peas [canned], pepper, prunes, raisins, salmon [canned], tea.)

- Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.* (Peanuts.)
Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter (New York). (Alcohol, drugs, linseed oil, bi-carbonate of soda.)
Pacific Dairy Review (San Francisco, Cal.). (Butter, cheese, eggs.)
Philadelphia Commercial List and Price-Current. (Butter, eggs.)
Portland Morning Oregonian (Portland, Ore.). (Hops, wheat—bluestem.)
Price-Current Grain Reporter (Chicago). (Grains, hay, livestock, provisions.) Also publishes a useful "Statistical Annual."
Shoe and Leather Reporter (Chicago). (Hides, leather.)
Weekly Northwestern Miller (Minneapolis). (Flour—rye, flour—wheat.)
Western Canner and Packer (San Francisco, Cal.). (Fruits—dried, fruits—canned, fish—fresh.) Has annual statistical number.
Western Tobacco Journal (Louisville, Ky.). (Tobacco.)
Willet and Gray's Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal (New York). (Sugar—raw and refined.)
- General*
- American Food Journal* (Chicago). (Current food prices.)
Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin (New York). (Includes current food statistics.)
Price-Current Grain Reporter (Chicago). Statistical annual.
 U. S. Department of Labor. Bureau of labor statistics. Bulletin 242. Food situation in central Europe, 1917.
 U. S. Department of Labor. Bureau of labor statistics. Bulletin 228. Retail prices, 1907 to December, 1916.
 U. S. Department of Labor. Bureau of labor statistics. Bulletin 226. Wholesale prices, 1890 to 1916.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION'S PLAN TO MEET EMERGENCY IN EDUCATION

THE National Education Association has been concerned for a long time over the increasing demands for service being made upon the schools of this country, while at the same time their ability to meet these demands has been threatened by the withdrawal of competent teachers and the decrease in enrollment in teacher-training schools, by the common tendency to shorten courses and lower standards, and by the growing difficulty to secure adequate revenues.

At the annual meeting in Pittsburgh last July an ambitious program for meeting this national emergency was formulated and adopted. It proposes the founding of a national department of education and the subsidizing by the Federal Government, to the extent of \$100,000,000, of certain parts of the public school system, as is already done to a limited extent in the case of institutions for education in

agriculture and the mechanic and household arts. Americanization must be accomplished for the safety and continuance of our free institutions; illiteracy must be abolished; physical efficiency must be increased; compulsory education must be extended; the number of adequately trained teachers must be increased; rural schools must be standardized and improved; teachers' salaries must be increased. It is to provide the means for these vital changes that the association has become sponsor for a bill drafted by its commission on the emergency in education, providing for the creation of a national department of education and for the appropriation of funds from the national treasury for the promotion of education.

In an effort to have, so far as possible, every teacher and every person connected with the schools in this country enlisted in the furtherance of this campaign, the association is making a special effort to secure at least a hundred thousand new members. Each state is organized with a state director, who is the official representative of the N. E. A., and a state commission, composed of the state director, state superintendent, president of the state teachers' association, and two or more members appointed by these three.

All faculties, teacher study groups, classes of normal school and college students, and all others interested in the problems of readjustment of education during and after the war are asked to cooperate with the state commission. Superintendents of schools are in general charge of the drive for members in the schools under their jurisdiction, as are the presidents of teacher-training institutions.

Convinced that a national emergency exists in the shortage of teachers thruout the country, President Wilson has made an appropriation out of his national defense fund to establish in the Bureau of Education a School Board Service Section for the purpose of assisting officers of education in finding teachers for colleges, normal schools, and technical schools, superintendents and principals of schools, and teachers and supervisors of special subjects in secondary and elementary schools.

LIBRARY WAR SERVICE

The United War Work Campaign in New York



"Now GIVE" was the slogan that began to appear on New York billboards as soon as the Liberty Loan campaign was ended, and a little later street banners, pennants, and posters, showing Uncle Sam's hat overflowing with money and urging the public to "Give all in one hat," appeared as evidence that the United War Work Campaign was getting under way.

On Nov. 3 a splendid preliminary meeting was held in Madison Square Garden, where an audience of 15,000 crowded the building to the doors. The meeting was significant in its union of Catholic, Protestant and Jew for the presentation of the program. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., chairman of the New York City campaign, presented Hon. Charles Evans Hughes as presiding officer for the afternoon. Secretary of War Baker was the principal speaker, and was cheered for several minutes, when in outlining the need for generous giving, he called attention to the significance of this union of leaders of all churches in a common cause. The united aspect of the meeting was evident from the first. Rabbi Stephen S. Wise led in the reading of the Twenty-fourth Psalm. The national anthem was sung by Caruso. Then came selections by the U. S. S. Recruit band, by the Paulist Choristers, and by the Billy Sunday campaign choir, and addresses by W. Bourke Cockran, Charles E. Hughes and Louis Marshall. The benediction was pronounced by his eminence, Cardinal Gibbons.

The following Sunday, Nov. 10, many clergymen of the city made a plea for the hearty support of the drive the keynote of their sermons, and in the evening another joint meeting was held in Carnegie Hall, where spokesmen of the Protestant, Catholic and Jewish faiths, both clergy and laymen, met under the auspices of the Salvation Army. The speakers were the Right

Rev. Peter J. Muldoon, chairman of the National Catholic War Council; the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, rabbi of Temple Emanu-El; the Rev. Dr. Karl Reiland, rector of St. George's Episcopal Church and recently returned from France; Evangeline Booth, commander in chief of the Salvation Army in this country, and George Gordon Battle. The chairman, and George Ambassador Myron T. Herrick. The audience was enthusiastic and responsive, applauding wildly when a group of Salvation Army workers who had just returned from France were introduced.

On Saturday, Nov. 13, still another mass meeting was held in Carnegie Hall, a "women's thanksgiving." Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who had reviewed a column of more than 15,000 Brooklyn people in a victory parade that afternoon, was the principal speaker. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, speaking for the first time since her recent illness, was also welcomed, and Henrietta Roeloff, recently returned from France, told of the Y. W. C. A. work for women in that stricken country. Mr. Rockefeller again introduced the speakers, and the Billy Sunday choir of 700 voices furnished music. During the evening Joseph P. Day, who was in charge of "special features" during the whole week of the campaign, arrived with the Police Glee Club and a kiltie band. After each organization had rendered selections, Mr. Day auctioned off an oil portrait of President Wilson, and Marie Dressler made one of her characteristic speeches.

All thru the week the allied theatrical, motion picture and music team, of which William Fox was chairman and George M. Cohan associate chairman, presented a series of benefits, "all for one and one for all," including a monster concert and vaudeville performance at the Hippodrome on Sunday night; two great war relic exhibitions in Manhattan and Brooklyn armories; a concert at the Metropolitan Opera House by John McCormack, Maggie Teyte, and Jacques Thibaud; a football game at the

Polo Grounds between picked teams from Camp Upton and Princeton University; a "victory ball" at the Hotel Astor; an athletic carnival in Madison Square Garden; and on the second Sunday evening a mammoth benefit presented by the Friars and Lambs, the famous theatrical clubs. The Friars and the Lambs also had a "silver race" on opposite sides of Fifth avenue for an hour each day, the Lambs winning by a few hundred dollars. Over \$15,000 was collected by the two clubs.

For the first time in any drive for war relief purposes every collector was tagged and numbered officially. Three types of collection boxes were approved, and persons approached by solicitors with cigar and shoe boxes, ordinary tin cans or punctured army canteens were asked to report the solicitor to the nearest policeman as an imposter. No children were authorized to solicit money, their contribution being, as "victory boys" and "victory girls," to

try to earn \$5 by some legitimate labor and contributed this earning to the fund. The outstanding mark of identification of collectors was either a serially numbered badge or a sash with the phrase "United War Work Campaign" upon it, or both. Three kinds of boxes were used. One, by the Salvation Army, was a metal box with a card showing the Uncle Sam hat and the legend "All in One Hat. United War Work Campaign." These boxes were of battleship gray, with a glass front with a slot in the top and locked with a brass lock, and were for use by Salvation Army workers,

principally in the subway and elevated lines and some of the steam railroad trains. Each of these Salvation Army workers also had an identification badge, numbered serially. Other canvassers had a cylinder box six inches high and three in diameter, with the same legend and showing the same hat. These persons in most cases wore a sash of the campaign and one of the identification badges. In a few cases the solicitors had a box nine inches each way, bearing

the legend and hat, the canvassers also wearing the identification badge, and in most cases the sash.

By a generous and graceful act the American Red Cross relinquished the entire gross receipts of the National Horse Show held in Madison Square Garden Nov. 11-15, for the benefit of the United War Work Campaign. The Horse Show Association had selected the dates and leased the Garden long before President Wilson designated that week for the drive, and arrangements had been

made to repeat the patriotic act of last year when the entire net proceeds, some \$63,000, were given to the Red Cross.

The many industries of New York were organized for the purpose of giving to every employe an opportunity to subscribe "one day's pay" to the fund, while firms and corporations were asked to contribute one-fourth of one per cent of their capital. To all persons contributing to the campaign a red, white, and blue button like the one at the head of this article was given, and the appeal to "stand behind the service star" was frequently made in the posters and the local advertising appeals.



As in so many sections of the country, the signing of the armistice had the effect of slowing down the giving, and the campaign was continued two days longer in the hope of making up the original quota. At the end of the original time limit set, New York city had contributed only \$28,000,000 of its \$35,000,000 quota, but the leaders were determined to turn in \$5,000,000 on each of the two additional days in the extension of time allowed.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEWARK

The Newark Library sent out the following circular to all working in the campaign:

The Public Library is a Bureau of Information at your service. The Library is at the upper end of Washington Park. It is open daily from 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m.

Telephones, stenographers, typewriters, messengers and library assistants are there on call.

All posters, circulars, pamphlets and notes of instructions to all workers are on hand.

The information here obtainable will be found especially useful to speakers.

The entire staff of the library is at the service of campaign workers for any purpose whatsoever.

A motorcycle with side-car for quick transfer of material or for carrying messages is at your service.

Call or phone 320 Branch Brook for any information or any kind of service needed.

The Public Library

J. C. Dana, Librarian

Beatrice Winser, Ass't Librarian

Newark, New Jersey

November 4, 1918

This Notice applies to all interested or working for the

Young Men's Christian Association
 Young Women's Christian Association
 National Catholic War Council (K. of C.)
 Jewish Welfare Board
 War Camp Community Service
 American Library Association
 Salvation Army

These have united to raise \$170,500,000 for the welfare of our Army and Navy.

With the Soldiers in Camp

WORK WITH NEGROES

Not much has been heard about work with our colored soldiers. Thomas F. Blue, who is in charge of the Public Library's branches for colored people in Louisville, has had leave of absence for the period of the war in order to act as general camp educational secretary of the Colored Y. M. C. A. at Camp Taylor. Writing to his library chief, George T. Settle, Mr. Blue says of his work:

"After six months service in the Army 'Y' which it is said makes one a veteran, I am 'none the worse for wear' and am still 'on the job.' And it seems in a big way. Last week schools were held in the mess halls of 27 barracks with 65 classes and an attendance of 2314. To direct this is only a part of my work, so you see I am kept, as the Indian would say, 'plenty busy.'

"For the past six weeks the enrollment in the school for enlisted men has been more than a thousand. Three-fourths of these men could not write their names. Our slogan is 'Every soldier must learn to write his name and as much more as he can.' To-day a soldier came to the desk to have a money order cashed and

signed his name for the first time. Several weeks ago this man entered the school for illiterates, and could not make a single letter of the alphabet."

During the six months educational classes were conducted in six different units, with the following record of accomplishment:

"Classes conducted 502; attendance at classes 20,345; special lectures given 32; attendance at lectures 36,062; books circulated 1575. These educational classes included typewriting and French."

MOTTOES FOR THE LIBRARY WALLS

Writing from Camp Cody, New Mexico, Edward Day, the assistant librarian, tells of the simple but effective mottoes used to decorate the library room.

"Before Gen. J. A. Johnston, commander of the 34th Division, went east," he writes, "he called at the library and noticing a number of panels over bookcases, maps, and doors were bare suggested that they be filled with suitable mottoes or legends. Nothing was done for a time but when Clarence W. Sumner assumed charge he was quick to recognize the wisdom of the suggestion of the General. Hence he got a

local painter to print a fine lot of suitable sentiments upon white cardboard in black letters that might be seen and read from across the library.

"Some of these are simply calculated to welcome and inform patrons of the building as that upon the front of the desk:

Everyone is welcome at the camp library and that upon one side of the desk:

What is the A. L. A.?

It's the American Library Association with headquarters in Washington, D. C., and libraries in all war camps, and in fact wherever our Soldiers and sailors are stationed

and that over an end door:

The books of
the American Library Association
ARE YOURS
Are you using them?

Most appropriate is the legend over the main entrance:

A free library is a great doorway of opportunity,

and that beside it:

Do you know the "joy of revelation" that comes in reading?

"Under the four flags which float above the office door, the American, British, French, and Italian, is this:

Borrow the brains of the best writers on your line of work.

"Calculated to stimulate readers are the following:

One of the joys of reading is that of expansion,

and:

He that loves reading hath everything within his reach;⁴

while in the alcove in which are the war books are these:

Why not advance—

Books will help, especially those about war and the training necessary to win it,

and:

A necessary part of your equipment:
Knowledge gained from books, telling WHY,
HOW, WHERE, you are to fight.

"But far broader in their suggestiveness are some of the legends which are bound to encourage in the men high ideals of life and duty, as for example:

A man never knows his strength until he has carried a load .

He who faces every duty like a man is brave enough

The wise man is always ready

He who is satisfied with himself is past cure

Take good care of the body, it's your work machine

Respect yourself if you wish the respect of others

Leadership: self-reliance, initiative, aggressiveness, and a conception of teamwork are the fundamental characteristics of successful leadership

It is easy to follow a beaten path, not so easy to blaze a new trail thru the wilderness

He is fortunate who can bear misfortunes nobly

"Finally over the shelves in which are a lot of fine books on astronomy and general science is this:

Stretch forth thy hand, O man,
To the ultimate stars and feel
The throb of the spirit of God.

SERVICE ON TROOP TRAINS

During the summer Miss Ahern made an investigation of the need and condition of reading matter for troop trains en route.

The investigation showed that most of the camp libraries saw to it that the trains were supplied with magazines at the start of their journey. In addition, many Red Cross canteens made it part of their business to offer magazines and newspapers to the boys on the troop trains as they passed thru. As the Red Cross workers are the only ones who have Government consent to know of the movements of trains, it has remained for the libraries to help them by keeping them adequately supplied with magazines.

Here and There Among the Libraries

THE BEAUTY OF THE COMMONPLACE

Those who heard Miss Webster's talk at Lake Placid on the hospital library work, and who listened to the letters she read from hospital librarians, were particularly struck by the fine tone of one, written by a woman who had been conspicuously successful in her hospital library but who had given it up to go back to the less picturesque tho no less vital, service in her own college library.

"No doubt you have heard that after consultation with the President of our college, it seemed necessary for me to resume my duties here," she wrote after her return. "This is one of the most important, if not the most important school in our state. This coming year we shall have nearly, if not quite, 3000 students, the majority of whom will be soldiers. The assistant librarian, who might have taken my place as administrator here, and so permitted me to remain at the camp, has applied for canteen service in France and I cannot leave the library of this great school at the mercy of inexperienced girls. As I sit here drudging away at the numberless dull details of this work, and think of those beautiful days at the camp when I could feel the heart beat of my lonely boys and see the light of cheer coming into their eyes, I feel keenly that all of the heroes are not in France. But I feel that these are the days when the ordinary work which has furnished our country such splendid material for its defense, must go on normally, or the supply of that material will run short. We cannot all run off to France or to special war work. Some of us must be able to keep in view the greatness of the commonplace or the greatness will not issue therefrom at call.

"I keep getting letters from my boys. I found a letter awaiting me here from one of my favorite wards. It was addressed 'Mother _____' State. Some kind postmaster who had heard of me had pencilled in 'C. A. C. Library _____.'"

RECORDS OF LOCAL MEN IN SERVICE

As soon as the United States entered the war the Forbes Library in Northamp-

ton, Mass., started a list of local men in the country's military service. Information was gathered from various sources and was then verified by means of a simple questionnaire sent to the parents or nearest relative of each boy mentioned.

An effort is being made to cover the entire county of twenty-five towns and in order to do this the town clerks were asked to furnish a list of the men from their respective towns who had entered the service. More than half the towns complied at once and the others set about compiling the necessary lists.

At the end of October the card index showed approximately two thousand names for verification. Three thousand questionnaires had been sent out and over one thousand returned. About half of these were accompanied by photographs, and many more are promised.

The information has already proved of great use to reporters, chairmen of honor roll committees in other towns who want some basis for their lists, and to the Red Cross and Home Service Bureau.

All the material is kept in a steel cabinet, which besides the card index, questionnaires and photographs of the men, contains many camp pictures of Co. I men (the local company) and other pictures of local interest such as the "community sings" held on the library grounds all summer. A special exhibit of the individual portraits of the members of Co. I was shown at the three-county fair held in Northampton this fall, and later was set up in the library building.

In the million dollar campaign last year the quota of the Blackstone Memorial Library at Branford, Conn., was \$400, and its contribution amounted to \$652. A list of the institutions and individuals contributing was printed in attractive form and distributed at the annual meeting of the Connecticut Library Association this year, together with a list of Branford men who have served in the army or navy of the United States from the declaration of war against Germany to June 10.

The Library Board of the Tacoma Public Library has authorized the fitting up

of the newspaper room for war work purposes, primarily for the use of the Junior Red Cross in making scrap books for soldiers. The newspapers will be placed on a rack in the main reading room.

BY THE WAY

THE city of Richmond, Va., tho having a population of some 130,000, has no public library. The following paragraph from *The News-Leader* of Oct. 23, under the caption, "By the way," is one of the effects of war:

"If we mean never to have a public library in this city we are doing a mighty dangerous thing to send books to soldiers. How terrible it would be if they form the habit of reading and then come home and demand a public library, when we have made up our minds never to have one in this city. It would appear that some of our townspeople feel toward a public library pretty much as an old gentleman, who lived in a small town in which there was no inn, felt about the proposition to build one. He was teetotally opposed to it, he said, because if any gentleman came to town he would entertain him in his own home, and he didn't want to encourage anybody who wasn't a gentleman to come to town. In other words, we are willing to buy a new book now and then and read it in the privacy of our own homes, but we are not willing to encourage the general reading of books by building a home for them."

THE NAIVE INDEXER

THE librarian who indexed Wilde's "Importance of being earnest" as theology must have been kin to the librarian of a public library in a certain Cornish town who indexed Borrow's "Bible in Spain" under the same heading. But he excelled himself when he included in his catalog Besant's "Golden butterfly" as entomology, and a book on American drinks as educational. However, librarians are not the only people who increase the humor of nations by their indexing. Even the index of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* used to read: Art: Art Squares, Art Teaching, "Art thou weary."—*London Daily Chronicle*.

THE A. L. A.'S RECONSTRUCTION OPPORTUNITY

THE good work of the American Library Association during the war has greatly interested me, both because of my connection with the book-trade before the war and because the books I have been able to get thru the A. L. A. War Service have laid me deeply in the association's debt. Seventeen weeks as a patient in two hospitals have given me plenty of chance to see the library work "in action" in these hospitals, and now that the prospect of peace is focusing attention on reconstruction rather than further destruction, on the problem of the returned soldier rather than the sending of more men overseas, it occurs to me that those of us who know how valuable this hospital work *can be*, may be pardoned for "standing up in meeting" and urging the A. L. A. to mobilize the best resources at its command for this hospital work during the coming months.

I don't mean for an instant to minimize the urgency of the A. L. A. task in helping to keep our unwounded men contented during the necessary slow process of demobilization and, in an even more positive sense, in helping to swing their minds from the easy-going institutionalized life of a kept man in the army to the obligations and individual responsibilities of civilian life. It's not enough merely to occupy the minds of these men with Zane Grey if tact and intelligence on the camp librarian's part can set even a few of them thinking by giving them something positive to read. This work must not be slackened until the last man is mustered out.

But the thousands of men being sent back to this country to fret thru these seemingly interminable army hospital convalescences—extending for many a month past the final signing of the terms of peace—offer the A. L. A. an opportunity which, in possibilities if not in actual numbers involved, far surpasses the routine camp work among men on active service. Look at us here at the Walter Reed alone: In addition to a thousand or so men who have come from camps on this side and will soon for the most part be discharged to make room for wounded from overseas,



BURTON E. STEVENSON, MRS. F. B. SMITH, JR., PAULINE FULLERTON, W. D. DAVIES, MRS. BURTON E. STEVENSON, MARY J. BOOTH, MRS. ELIZABETH G. POTTER, MRS. FREDERICK PALMER



THE STAFF (ABOVE) AND THE ENTRANCE HALL AND CHARGING DESK AT THE A. L. A. CENTRAL LIBRARY, 10 RUE DE L'ELYSEE, PARIS

there are 500 to 1000 men here already from overseas with limbs amputated, four inches of bone cut out of the forearm leaving a pretty useless arm, or members twisted from severe flesh wounds and only to be rendered reasonably fit again by long months of massage treatment.

For the most part these wounds, by the time a man gets back to the United States, are not painful—so that diversion is not the prime consideration it is in the hospitals in France. In the months of enforced idleness in hospital most of these men are stopping, for the first time in their lives, in their round of just working-to-get-money-to-get-food-to-get-energy-to-have-a-good-time-so-as-to-go-back-to-work-to-get-money—and so on. For thousands of them hospital is, whether consciously or unconsciously, a time for readjustment. They are either incapacitated for returning to their old occupations or have a restless inclination to try something else.

Opposing this restless prompting to think about changed personal relations after the war is an even stronger tendency among these wounded men—stronger because attended with no effort—to leave it all to the Government. The corner grocery professional veteran of the Civil War is about to reappear. I have urged wounded college men to return at once to their college or university before they got out of the notion and almost invariably they have answered, "I want to go back—but I somehow don't feel like picking it up again just yet." It's *mañana* always, and with a very great many men there's the attitude that this country owes them a holiday, "a big party," before they settle down again.

And just here, in this conflict between these two forces, lies a great opportunity for the A. L. A. It has seemed to me in these four months in hospital, with candy and fruit and automobile rides and all manner of diversion being showered on us by various agencies, that one of the glories of the A. L. A.'s work has been the very fact that it has been attempting to minister to something more fundamental than the external sense of pleasure of the soldiers.

I know one man here who, with the

help of the local camp librarian, has been reading away at economics and philosophy until he bids fair to return to civilian life with a greatly changed idea of his personal responsibilities in life. A Georgia farmer in the bed next me has had his little universe magnified some millions of times by the accident of having picked up a book on astronomy from my table.

Here, surely, among the thousands of wounded that will pass thru our great base hospitals is an opportunity for the best that is in the A. L. A. And yet, taking both the hospitals I have known as examples, the A. L. A. isn't beginning to meet this opportunity adequately. It takes time and patience to break over apparent indifference—tho don't think we are all indifferent to the librarian's visits!—and find out what a man did before he came into the army, what he is interested in, or some other crevice thru which to gain access to the latent aspirations a fellow usually keeps carefully hidden. It is, of course, infinitely easier to drop a novel on a man's bed and move on; and when I have seen one librarian on this post pulling a boy's tin wagon loaded with books up hill and down dale in a breathless effort to "cover" these scattered wards with their 2000 patients, and in between times making flying trips in to Washington to get books for all manner of specialized wants she digs up among the men, it has seemed as tho the A. L. A. must be satisfied with such a superficial policy. The librarian is doing excellent work here with an enthusiasm that frequently keeps her on the job from 8:30 in the morning till after the building closes at 10 at night, but the job simply can't be done alone—nor even with the help of the assistant who has been helping of late.

Considerations of money and lack of personnel naturally hinder the A. L. A. in its work. But there is an extraordinary opportunity and need in our hospitals and it should be met by heroic measures. As the burden of work lessens in trench and overseas camp, these other librarians could most profitably be transferred to double the present hospital staffs. All sorts of features could be worked out to advantage: brief

talks on notable and stimulating fiction, reading aloud to groups of restless bed patients, informal talks on how books can help men in their trades and occupations, constantly changing and well placarded special selections of books on various subjects, etc. Books and more books are of course needed but even more pressing is the need for more librarians to introduce the right books to the convalescing man who faces the necessity of beginning life anew. Give us the best you have!

ROBERT S. LYND.

Walter Reed Hospital,
Washington, D. C.

PLAY-READING AMONG THE SOLDIERS

FROM Barrett H. Clark, the dramatic director at Camp Humphreys, comes an interesting note on the interest in dramatic matters which he has been able to cultivate among the men in camp.

"While it is the function of dramatic directors to train groups of soldiers to produce plays for all occasions—on leave from the trenches, in huts, and in the training camps—I, for one, have managed to establish small reading circles among my men here at camp, where we have gathered about us a circulating library of plays and books about the theater," he writes. "My 'school' meets often, and at odd times, when we discuss the plays we have read and consider what will be most appropriate for the various conditions under which the men will have to work.

"We began with no intention of establishing a reading circle, and that is perhaps the reason for our present success. It has grown out of the immediate and pressing needs of the moment. First we applied ourselves to digging possible 'stunts' out of the famous modern joke-books—'Funny-bone' and 'Madison's budget'—and then we turned to one-act plays. 'Mrs. Flynn's lodgers' and 'The depot lunch counter' received the same serious consideration as did Lady Gregory's 'The workhouse ward' and 'The rising of the moon.'

"Speaking of Lady Gregory, it was due to her that our 'circle' began to assume the dignity it now possesses. One highly gifted

tho uneducated soldier liked 'The rising of the moon,' and asked to borrow the book, which contained six other plays. I gave him the 'Seven short plays,' which now form the nucleus of his circulating library 'Somewhere in Siberia.' For some months we have issued books and plays to the men as they left camp, and we send them new plays as they appear, particularly the new numbers of the Service Edition of plays.

"This Service Edition is destined to be a curiosity in dramatic annals, for it marks our Government's first enterprise as a play publisher. So far the Edition includes ten plays, most of which were written by prominent dramatists for use by the soldiers. The first play was Austin Strong's well-known drama 'The drums of Oude'; the list includes plays by Augustus Thomas, Rupert Hughes, Edgar Selwyn, George Ade, and others. Distribution is limited to military circles and to those immediately engaged in producing plays for the soldiers.

"I look forward to some sort of official organization to carry on the tremendous and vital work of to-day, and I think our Government has come to realize that the theater, the library, yes, and *even* the artist, is an asset to the country, in time of peace as in time of war."

MANY examples of the foreigner's ambition to learn our language are seen among the men who come up for naturalization papers. A case in point is that of a sturdy young Slovak who looked as if he would make an ideal American; but the utter bewilderment and ignorance which he displayed when asked about Congress made the court very impatient. "Why haven't you studied?" the judge asked. "You have been up here once before, and failed." Then someone spoke up, "He's rattled, your Honor. He did better than that for me coming up on the train." Thereupon, the young Slav took up his own case, and pronounced an indictment against the native born: "No one me help. Everybody too busy, money. I get book, nobody me teach." What are we going to do to answer this indictment?

BUDGETS AND SALARIES IN DIFFERENT CITIES

THE 1919 city budget as adopted in New York, is printed in tabulated form in the *Municipal Reference Library Notes* for Nov. 6. An introductory paragraph calls attention to the fact that the figures given may be reduced (but not increased) by the board of aldermen, that the mayor has the power to veto such action, and that the aldermen may override such veto by a three-fourths vote.

In the case of each one of the three great library systems in Greater New York, the budget was cut not only from the sum asked in the tentative budget, but nearly \$135,000 was deducted from the sum appropriated last year. The figures for each are as follows:

	1919 Budget Total	1918 Budget Total	Decreases, 1919 under 1918
New York Public Library	\$782,206	\$856,203.00	\$73,997.00
Brooklyn Public Library	481,323	526,504.30	45,181.30
Queens Borough Public Library ..	160,000	175,791.49	15,791.49

On the other hand, Election day, Nov. 5, 1918, will be long notable in the history of the Los Angeles Public Library, for it marked the acceptance by popular vote of an increase of the library tax-rate, which was raised from a minimum of four-tenths to five-tenths of a mill on every dollar of taxable property. In all, fourteen local ordinances or charter amendments were on the city ballot, and of these only five were adopted. The fact that the library tax provision was included among the measures carried is a high tribute both to the place that the library has come to hold in the regard of the community and to the remarkably effective campaign of publicity carried thru under great handicap by the Library Board and staff.

The decision to appeal directly to the community for an increase in the library's income was not made by the board of library directors until late in September. The measure was approved by the city council and ordered placed on the ballot on Tuesday, Sept. 24, the last possible date for action, and it was actually filed for inclusion on the ballot just one hour before

the legal time limit for its acceptance expired. This left just forty-one days in which to plan and conduct an intensive campaign that should thoroly inform the city of the library's work and needs—and during almost this entire period all normal avenues of publicity were closed by the restrictions due to the influenza epidemic. No public meetings of any kind were possible; clubs, schools and organizations that would ordinarily have co-operated in reaching many persons were unavailable; and the closing of the main library and branches for all public reading room and study use also limited the opportunities for personal contact. Add to this, the depression of all business, due both to the epidemic and to war demands, and the ordinary public reluctance to vote for any measure increasing taxation, and it will be seen how great the obstacles were to be surmounted. A committee of the staff was formed, under the direction of the librarian, and every person connected with the institution gave unstintedly of time, thought, ingenuity and labor to the task of arousing public interest and sympathy for the library's cause. This task was performed necessarily chiefly thru the use of posters, charts and placards (no paid advertising was used, however) and thru printed slips placed in all books issued; thru the work of library representatives appointed to cover all the voting precincts of the city; and, most important of all, thru the personal friendly relationship established with thousands of individual library users. The local newspapers, with one exception, lent their support; the city school librarians and teachers gave their cordial help, in so far as it was possible to do so; the chief women's clubs willingly endorsed the measure; and there was evident thruout the community a strong current of approval of the work done by the library and a desire for its adequate support. No organized opposition developed at any time, and tho the vote was close the provision was adopted by a majority of nearly 2600, the vote in favor being 31,765, against a negative vote of 29,194. With the success of this undertaking, the first great step has been taken for the proper development of the Los Angeles Public Library; the second

will be the public authorization of a central library building.

In Toledo the voters overwhelmingly approved a tax levy of 2/10ths of 1 mill for public library purposes at the general election on Nov. 5; 24,434 votes were cast in favor of the proposal, 11,992 against the proposal. A year ago the same proposal was defeated by the narrow margin of 1500 votes. The change in the sentiment of the people was no doubt largely due to the service given by the branch libraries which were opened in January of this year. The tax levy is for a period of five years and unless unforeseen circumstances arise will yield adequate revenue. The levy becomes effective for the revenue of 1920.

At the October meeting of the Clinton (Iowa) Library board, a resolution was passed increasing the salaries of all members of the library staff, the increases ranging from \$3 to \$10 per month.

In a recent interview with Dr. Steiner, published in the *Baltimore Sun*, the pressing need of the Enoch Pratt Free Library for increased monetary support is taken up.

Dr. Steiner said that in spite of the fact that wages and everything else connected with the performance of the work have increased, the appropriation of the Board of Estimates for public libraries has remained the same. As a result, the low wages paid librarians renders it impossible to secure girls to take up this branch of work. Out of a force of 125 employes there are 24 vacancies, said Dr. Steiner, and not one girl in training. The tax per capita in Baltimore is 9 cents, while in other cities of Baltimore's class it ranges from 45 to 75 cents. The open shelf library at 404 Cathedral street now closes at 6 p. m. instead of 9 p. m. as formerly, and station no. 10 is open only half time.

"We used to be able to drag along with a fairly good appearance," said Dr. Steiner in this interview. "Now we cannot even do that. At present because of the additional territorial annexation we should have at least 20 new branch libraries, besides the crying need for 10 new ones in old Baltimore. We need, too, a new central library building, and the organization

of three new departments, a fine arts department, a pedagogical department for teachers and a commercial department for business men."

The Tacoma Public Library has been granted a tax levy of 3/4 of a mill for 1919 which will produce approximately \$42,750. Additional sources of income will bring the total budget to \$45,750 or \$5750 more than the budget for 1918.

In tendering his resignation as trustee of the San Diego Public Library, Lieut. Eugene Ferry Smith, on the eve of departure overseas, wrote as follows of the needs of the library:

"In closing, I desire to say that it is my earnest hope that your honor and the honorable council will not forget that in such a time as this the public library should be one of the last departments to feel the axe of retrenchment, for it can furnish to the citizens of San Diego, as can no other institution, the mass of educational material and the leavening and steadying influence that is so badly needed by all in this great crisis.

"And do not forget that one of the greatest users of the public library system at this time is the very body of men who are giving their lives to perpetuate the great democracy of which we are members. Not only do they enjoy the lighter side of the book material, but many are drawing constantly on the all too small supply of technical books that are housed within its buildings.

"And, as the cost of books increases, the poorer classes, which constitute by far the larger percentage of the library's patrons, will more and more be forced to turn to the library for their reading matter, and there should be no stinting of the supply for this most urgent need."

In Ontario a definite movement to secure adequate salaries for librarians has been started. In the August number of the *Ontario Library Review* the leading editorial is an argument for better salaries for librarians and assistants, and puts the remedy squarely up to the trustees.

"Ninety-eight per cent of our librarians and assistants," says this editorial, "have always been underpaid. . . . Ontario has

scores of librarians and assistants who have the greatest devotion for their work; their work is part of their lives, and they deserve the most favorable consideration in regard to adequate remuneration.

"Is it a commendable thing to maintain conditions that make the library profession an undesirable one to be engaged in?"

"Why should a qualified librarian be worth more to a commercial or financial institution than to a library? In other words, why should she receive less for work that she has been trained for, and in which she has had experience, than for work in which she has not had one day's experience? Business houses and other institutions are learning the value of young women who have a knowledge of library science; if library trustees have learned it, is it not high time that they paid for it?"

"Salaries should be increased:

"1. Because librarians and assistants render worthy service.

"2. Because librarianship requires more than an average education.

"3. Because it requires a practical knowledge of librarianship.

"4. Because the salaries are too low to hold qualified persons.

"5. Because the diminished value of the dollar renders it impossible for most of our librarians and assistants to remain where they are.

"Trustees, wake up! Do something worth while. Your communities will approve of anything you will do to make things just and right. Keep your librarians."

INDEX PROHIBITORIUM*

Who gives a book he does not like himself
Some Deathbed Dreadful from his penny
shelf;

Defunct commission annals, thousand-paged,
Repellant ever; old ere Athens aged,
Or books on Flight wherein 'tis finally told
How Icarus, wax-feathered, fell of old—
Not flew; or "dupes" of undetermined years,
Or thrillers silenced by the censor's shears,
Or broken-backed decrepits taking space
Long needed for a handsomer volume's place—
O, Lord, who judgeth sins of all degrees,
Is there no little private hell for these?

*Books we are cordially invited not "to give to the soldiers."

WHY I BELIEVE IN ADVERTISING THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

CHARLES E. RUSH, librarian of the Public Library at Indianapolis and a firm believer in library advertising, sets forth his creed as follows in the April issue of *Associated Advertising*:

"You have asked me, 'As a librarian, why do you believe in advertising the public library?' which is equal to asking, 'What has the library for the business man and the trades and for all of the people?'"

"Out of every 1000 children who enter the common schools, only thirty-four graduate. Of these, fourteen enter high school and six complete the high school course. Of these, only two enter college and one of the two graduates from the college or university.

"One out of 100 completes the university course. The public library is for the other ninety and nine. To what other institution can they turn?"

"I believe in advertising the public library because I believe it has a great educational mission to fulfill.

"I believe it is more than the privilege of the librarian to call attention to the service which the library has to render. I believe it is his duty. The public has a right to know all about its educational resources.

"I believe in exerting every effort to teach men and women and children to turn to the public library for information just as naturally as they turn to the water company for service, the fire department for relief and the police department for protection.

"I believe that it will not be long until the business man, who fails to depend constantly upon the public library for practical help in his line, will be smiled upon for his lack of initiative, judgment and up-to-dateness.

"Therefore, I believe in making the library a bureau of information on all subjects for the free use of everyone in the community, and that publicity of these ideas and a spirit of welcome and liberality within the library are the chief means to this end.

"I stand for all sensible and feasible

means which will popularize the library, encourage the 'library habit' and spread the knowledge that the public library is an absolutely free institution, owned and supported by and for the people, and that it is not only the right of, but the opportunity for all residents to enjoy its privileges and benefits.

"I believe the public library is the greatest institution there is for the continuous education of all who are beyond their school days, and that it is the most democratic of all public institutions.

"I believe it is an integral part of our public educational system and should make itself, as nearly as possible, the center of a city's cultural and intellectual life.

"I believe the public library should be, and will be, of the greatest possible use in the sharp awakening that is taking place in our civic and industrial life, and that it should be lively interested in, and thoroly prepared on, all subjects stirring the thoughts of the community.

"I believe in endeavoring in every way to make the library of more practical and inspirational value to the interests of all classes and ages within the city.

"I believe it is the privilege and the duty of every advertising club to aid the library, and to do so even if much missionary work is necessary to make the public library see the value of publicity.

"An advertising club is in the business of teaching people, just as are individual advertising men, and my experience has shown me that advertising men are more than willing to co-operate with librarians. They see in such work a great opportunity to turn the force of advertising to public good. Better books—better citizens—better business—*ad infinitum.*"

IN the highest civilization the book is still the highest delight. He who has once known its satisfactions is provided with a resource against calamity. Angels they are to us of entertainment, sympathy, and provocation—silent guides, tractable prophets, historians, and singers, whose embalmed life is the highest feat of art; who now cast their moonlight illumination over solitude, weariness, and fallen fortunes.

ONE MORE TRIBUTE TO MR. BRETT

THE death of William H. Brett, librarian of the Cleveland Public Library, constitutes a serious loss, not only to the profession but to the whole body politic and especially to those interested in altruistic and humanitarian effort.

Doubtless, many appreciations will appear in the pages of the LIBRARY JOURNAL written by colleagues intimately associated in technical work. The purpose of this personal brief tribute is to bring out, by drawing attention to one incident, testimony evidencing the power of visualization of this eminent American citizen, an incident which is perhaps known to very few.

The writer was fortunate enough to work in Cleveland at a time when its public life was rich in the participation of some of the choice souls in the ranks of American social workers. Newton Baker was mayor, Harris R. Cooley was commissioner of public safety, Howard Strong was at the Chamber of Commerce, Charles Orr was at the Board of Education, William H. Brett was at the Public Library.

Co-ordination and co-operation reigned supreme. Happy was the lot of the social worker working in a model city. The story was set in this, in many respects, unique hour. The writer was new to America then and viewed his function at the head of a large social settlement with something of old world vision. The settlement was in the Ghetto and the library had its branch as it has in all the other settlements of the city. The avidity of the Jewish child for reading is proverbial and the children's room was always crowded to excess. This did not bother the head worker and he hardly stopped to think about it, but many times he did stop before the empty adults' room, stocked with books on Jewish subjects and full of Yiddish literature, and he wondered, why! As he remembered the reading room of Toynbee Hall in England, he visioned a room in which it was difficult to find a seat. Why should his room in the Cleveland Ghetto remain empty? There was no immediate solution, and he pondered on, in the meanwhile getting more intimate knowledge of his constituency. Then there came to him,

not as a sudden inspiration, but as a growing conviction, that the explanation lay in the fact that the Jew in the London Ghetto was to a much larger extent an Anglicized Jew than was his counterpart in the Cleveland Ghetto an Americanized Jew. So the empty library room became at once a part of the large problem of Americanization.

There are two view-points of Americanization. One is the narrow view-point which would take the Jew and the Scandinavian and Italian and Slav, and crush out of them every old world idealism, in the vain effort to make them stereotyped American citizens, without much emphasis upon the quality of citizenship. The other is the far-visioned type, which conceives Americanization as an effort to bring a common ideal and a common aspiration to a citizenship of a hundred million souls thru the contribution of the joy in music and art of the Italian, the domesticity, perseverance and frugality of the Scandinavian, and the intellectuality, chastity and impetuosity of the Jew, coupled with the similar specific contributions of the diverse peoples who contribute to the make-up of these one hundred million souls. This is the writer's humble conception and it received the whole-souled co-operation of the choice spirit that was William H. Brett.

Our reading room was changed. We took out the formal furniture and we made the room beautiful. We changed librarians, not because the girl in charge was inefficient or incapable, but because we wanted to put into the room a girl with vision, who understood both America and the Jew and who could speak to her prospective clientele in the language understood, Yiddish. We let it be known that while it was considered good manners in America to take off one's hat in a public place and especially in the presence of ladies, this was a peculiarly western custom that we strictly enforced in the children's room because the little boys were going to school and knew all about it; but that we would agree to hold it in suspense in the case of the seventy year old immigrant who had not orientated

himself to the weird and strange customs of the west. We went farther still. We wanted to make this room a haven of refuge from the drear, barren and noisy apartments of the slum and to make it approach the ineffable conception which is called "Home." So we served tea in Russian style at a cent a glass, and it could be obtained right in the reading room without an excursion to the top floor or the basement to a cafeteria, which American institution is not beloved of the men and women whom we were trying to make "at Home." At first the new order of things seemed to be too much like a dream to be true. Fresh from the atrocities of bureaucratic Russia, not altogether insensible of the pressure of the corrupt forces rampant in the American slum, these bruised and battered victims of the inequalities of our human life were naturally suspicious of this tender regard for their innermost susceptibilities and wondered what would be the price. As they came to conceive that, assisted only by the interpretation of a modest brother-in-faith differing from them in outward conception but linked to them by centuries of tradition, this new order of things was a gift from a whole-souled American citizen for whom Democracy spelled "Brotherhood" and from whose soul narrowness was far distant, our reading room was crowded, night after night, and threatened to take up more space in our building than we could afford.

The incident is not a vital one in itself, but it typifies William H. Brett. He has been called all too soon to his eternal rest, but there will be many scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific who came under the sway of his beneficent influence, who learned at his feet the abiding lesson exemplified by his life, of the joining together of gentleness with great executive ability. The prevailing note of his life was gentleness; its prevailing passion Brotherhood; of these two the Americanism of tomorrow shall be born and shall endure. He needs no monument; his life was his monument, and many men of many creeds rise up and call him blessed.

RABBI EMANUEL STERNHEIM,
Sioux City, Iowa.

NEW PROGRAM FOR LIBRARY CO-OPERATION WITH THE FOOD ADMINISTRATION*

As members of the Food Administration our duties as librarians begin and end with placing conclusively before our communities, first, what we need to do with regard to food; second, why we need to do it; third, how we are to do it.

I.

What we need to do. We cannot tell this once for all and be done with it. Situations continually change because of natural causes which we cannot prevent nor foresee; climatic conditions, insect pests, disasters in the shape of floods, fires, and tornadoes, needs in the shape of demands from countries where productive food industries have given their workers to the war. Therefore, we must use the foods most easily procured and least needed abroad in such a manner that nothing will be wasted. Therefore, we must be prepared cheerfully to accept privation if necessary.

II.

Why we need to do this. Because America is most accessible, because our country is not devastated by war, because its resources are practically boundless and in five words, because we are a democracy!

III.

How we are to do it.

The Food Administration must arrange for fair distribution of the food supplies of the United States, leaving enough for us at home and supplying deficiencies across the water. To accomplish this our supplies must be listed and the needs of our Allies must be known. It is not necessary for every person in this country to know the above facts any more than it is necessary for every member of a household to know just what is in the pantry. It is necessary, however, for the person carrying the pantry keys to administer the food in her charge wisely and justly and it is necessary for the family to eat wisely and to waste nothing.

We face now two problems—the problem

caused by the fact that a large percentage of the Allied population formerly devoted to food production and manufacture is now on the battlefields, and the problem that many items on our daily menus tax severely the transportation systems of our country now largely needed for war service. What can we do about it? We can use only necessary foods; we can use foods raised or manufactured or naturally brought to the place in which we live. There are necessarily unexpected, temporary food shortages which must be met by our going without. These cases we must meet to order, but the all-year-round job for which one order suffices is the place where the library can help most.

Librarians are trained to gather, file, classify and make accessible information. Now is the librarian's opportunity to create a corner in food information for the home guard. This, by the way, might be the name of the corner, "Food information for the Home Guard." Here all depends on the librarian. First, she must make her collection of books; next she must advertise them, perhaps thru a local paper that will allow reviews of the material in this food corner. If the library is so well organized that a person naturally goes to it for information, then advertising on the ground is the thing, by means of the bulletin board and by means of little exhibits of all kinds. Bulletin histories of food are very much in order. This corner must have its recipe file and its bulletin board and of course no two libraries will deal with this subject alike, but every library can do something.

"Let me make the songs of the people and I care not who makes the laws." It is after all the spirit always that we rise to defend. We have got to put romance and chivalry into this food business and this is the library's legitimate business or the library has no place in the land.

Our President chose as Food Administrator, not the greatest production expert, not the greatest manufacturing genius, nor yet the foremost statistician, but the man who as the representative of the American people saved a nation from starvation and annihilation. The President in authoriz-

* Read before the New York Library Association at Lake Placid Sept. 24, 1918.

ing Mr. Hoover to organize first the women of the nation said, "The women of the nation are already earnestly calling to do their part in this our greatest struggle for the maintenance of our national ideals," and the women were the first ones called upon to help with voluntary services. They were to give to their sisters across the sea, and this gift was to be the price of sacrifice.

What is our part in all this? Reserves are our hope, for the consumption of food will increase because extraordinary physical tests call for extraordinary supplies of food.

What can mere librarians offer to offset the decrease in our production, the increase in our consumption? How can we best present the tragic romance of the old world's struggle? How can we best help to call forth the chivalrous feeling of our nation?

The first difficulty to be vanquished in creating stocks for shipment and in accumulating reserves for lean years is transportation. Every library in the land should constitute itself a bureau of information on the resources of its neighborhood. If it is a rural library, it should learn the food resources of its county; if it is a town or city library, then the food industries and the food supplies nearest at hand, and this information should be presented in such a manner that its appeal will result in effective action.

Autocratic Germany laid the foundations for a destructive program in the schools of her country. Where but in the schools of our democratic country should a great constructive program be laid? Now is the time to give to our children a hint of the power they will possess. Now is the time to give them a vision of the right use of that power. Now is the time to call them to service, lest in years to come they reproach us for depriving them of their legitimate birthright, the right to revivify our tired plans and dreary schemes with their direct and fearless ideas. Geography, history, English, domestic science, and art, these are the winning weapons for children. The commercial geography classes can make maps and lists; maps showing rail, water,

and motor transportation systems of their states in relation to the United States. They can make lists of crops raised in their counties and of food industries of their towns or cities. They can list the fish of neighboring forests, mountains or prairies.

The English classes can write the romance and chivalry as well as the practical facts into the story of food. And the libraries will be placing "The Complete Angler" and "Walden" besides Sherman's "Food Products," and "Farmer's Cook Book." The domestic science classes will compete in making balanced menus using only foods locally produced or manufactured, and they will provide recipes for the various items of these menus.

The drawing teachers will supervise the production of meals on paper in form to be cut out and arranged with easel backs so that a complete meal can be displayed.

At the library will be exhibited for the information and instruction of the public the transportation maps, the lists of local products and food industries, the menus and the recipes. And finally on the table or in a glass case the painted food executed by the art classes. This comprehensive war service can be given week by week by the schools while they are in session as long as the war lasts. As long as the seasons and the markets and the requirements of our comrades across the sea change, week by week, and month by month, interesting exhibits will be on display in the libraries all over the land.

EDITH GUERRIER.

REALIZING the immense value of the picture as a means of driving home certain facts, the French General Staff has assigned one of its own number to the sole duty of seeing that every man in the French Army sees Raemaekers' wonderful cartoons. Raemaekers has recently finished a set of 60 drawings that show how Germany during the past 40 years has steadily and continually been preparing for this war. The French government has ordered 2,000,000 books containing sets of these drawings to be put into the hands of its soldiers.

STATUS OF TRAINED LIBRARIANS AT WASHINGTON

THE confusion prevailing in the government war service at Washington as to the rating of trained librarians, may be charged, perhaps, to three things: first and foremost, the apparent ignorance of the federal Civil Service Commission as to the training given by library schools; second, the ignorance of officers—and it must be remembered that most of these officers are business men in uniforms—of the training of librarians, or as to what should be expected of them; third, the habit of every girl with high-school education, who has had apprentice training, or has perhaps been a clerk at the charging desk, of calling herself a “trained librarian.”

From these causes, utter confusion prevails at Washington in official quarters, and much discontent and unhappiness among the former librarians.

To bring this out more clearly, compare the situation with business clerks. For war service, a typist, with high school education, and ability only to use a typewriter, is paid, minimum and maximum, \$1100-\$1200 per annum, the advance of \$100 being automatic at the end of three or six months. A stenographer is on a basis of \$1200-\$1400, again perhaps with only high school education and little experience. Many of them are exasperatingly inefficient.

The Civil Service also has many combinations for business women. There is, on about the same basis as stenographers, the position of “clerk-stenographer”; or of “bookkeeper-stenographer”; or of “clerk with experience in business administration”; while an “office manager,” with ability to keep records of salaries, absences, etc., receives a salary of \$1500, or \$1600, or even \$1800, while her assistant receives \$1400 to \$1500 at work which is not at all highly-trained, but requires good business sense and accuracy.

Trained librarians, on the other hand, if they offer their services, receive a blank only for “catalogue and index clerk,” with no explanation of the work expected. The salary is exactly the same as paid a typist, and the rating below that of a stenographer.

There are many cases in Washington where women accustomed to executive work and to salaries of from \$1500 to \$1800 find themselves here granted an opening salary of \$1200, as a recognition of their special training—and then set to work standing all day long at a file, mechanically filing letters. The hopeless monotony of it would almost drive an active woman mad; yet it is almost impossible to get a transfer, tho the hundreds and hundreds of transfers asked for show the dissatisfaction.

That seems to be the idea of the Civil Service Commission of the extent of library training, and it seems to them also a fair salary for a woman with perhaps four years of college training and two years of library training, besides experience. It is, in fact, the same rating exactly as given to business girls who have had high school training, six weeks at a business college to learn how to file letters, and a year's experience in some business office.

Meanwhile there are other positions for which a well-educated, well-trained librarian is eligible but the Civil Service doesn't know enough to send out notices of such vacancies to library applicants. Such positions are those of “editorial clerk,” with entrance salaries of from \$1200 to \$1600, no maximum stated; “research assistants,” at a fixed salary of \$1500; “library assistants,” at a fixed salary of \$1200, tho perhaps if very useful, the officers over such an assistant could get the salary raised to \$1300 or \$1400, but only by persistent efforts and the sitting of an Efficiency Board after perhaps six months of waiting.

In a recent examination for “research assistant” one clever woman, well educated, reported that she could translate the French and German, with the aid of the dictionary permitted, and answer some of the other questions, but she knew she had failed. “And what in the world,” she asked, “is a dictionary catalog?” Evidently, altho the writer of this did not see the questions, the examination was one for a good reference librarian.

On the other hand, where there really is indexing to do, it is a matter of abstracting, or “briefing,” or “stripping,” as it is called here. That is, a letter comes in with

perhaps two or twelve indorsements. The index card must show a clear abstract of the contents of the letters,—and it's not always an easy thing—or perhaps it is a document to be indexed and filed. That abstract is not always easy to make; and the subject headings must be worked out by one's self, and not from the A. L. A. or the Library of Congress "Subject headings." For such briefing, librarians are not trained; business index clerks are. But a clear-headed librarian can easily learn if she is not so bound down by theories of cataloging that she wrecks the work.

"I won't have a trained librarian," said the head of a large Mail and Control Section to the writer recently. "They fall down on their work; they're no good." And he cited the case of a section which was abolished by the powers-that-be because the trained librarian, coming here with the prestige of being an expert cataloger, could not index so that correspondence and material could be found. He had tried them himself, also, he said, and a captain standing near added that "trained librarians were no good." He had tried them, too; and that captain I know to be a fair-minded, reasonable man, who takes great pride in the really good work done by a trained, experienced librarian in the office of which he has charge—a librarian who saved valuable files from being wrecked. A few minutes' questioning, however, brought out the fact that neither man knew whether the clerks who had failed were really trained librarians, or whether they were merely library clerks who had been at charging desks and knew nothing whatever of indexing.

The Civil Service Commission sent over to one of the branch libraries of the War Department a "catalog and index clerk." The librarian, a college professor in uniform, knew a good deal about library work, however, and a few questions brought out the fact that the "catalog and index clerk" knew nothing whatever about the subject—had never done any cataloging or indexing. The office manager, a former assistant superintendent in some steel works, and knowing no more of libraries than a school boy, came to the writer.

"Do you mean to tell me," he demanded, "that a person can be in a library five years and not know how to index or catalog?"

"Yes—or fifty years," I answered. "Working in a library, without special library training, means that such an assistant knows just her own work and usually nothing more."

"By Jove!" was his dismayed reply.

There are two ways out of this puzzle. One is that the Civil Service Commission label their library workers aright, and pay them salaries commensurate with training and experience. For instance, compare that one title, "index and catalog clerk" for all librarians and for all business index clerks as against the minute classification mentioned at the beginning of this article for business clerks.

Then the classification should be: "Index clerks experienced in abstracting and indexing"; "file clerks"; "editorial clerk with library training"; "library assistant," as it now stands; "research clerk and reference librarian," or "research clerk with experience as reference librarian," which would hit the nail on the head exactly. And so on.

But for the present, altho correspondence is growing and "index and catalog clerks" are going home disgusted with the work assigned them, trained librarians with executive experience, would do better to offer their services as "research clerks," as "library assistants," as "editorial clerks" (provided they have any sort of literary sense), etc., rather than simply as index clerks.

The officers, for the most part, do try to be fair; but where a man in charge of correspondence files has a dozen clerks, perhaps, or thirty, working on three shifts, and needs five or six more, he is not going to allow a capable assistant to be transferred to a higher class of work—he is certain he cannot replace her. And the more capable she is, the more he wants her.

"WHEREVER there has been vision and fineness of work there is a willingness to impart the lesson to others, and the public library is the place of exchange."

AMERICANIZATION THRU FOREIGN
PRINT

LIBRARIANS have been interested in the education, or Americanization, of our foreign-born adults for ten or fifteen years, and our belief that it is good to offer the foreign-born men and women information and inspiration in their own native languages, is excellent in principle, I believe, and founded upon accepted pedagogical truth. We have made mistakes, I also think, and in our emotional zeal "to do something for the foreigner," have reversed the order in which we might have supplied his needs more successfully. We have approached him almost exclusively thru the classical literature of his homeland instead of thru the familiar and eagerly read pages of his daily foreign newspaper.

The Public Library of Newark, N. J., has had a small branch in the most congested foreign quarter of the city, and has been interested for many years in the task of educating the foreign people. Incidentally, we believe that the public school system of a city, since it has the necessary funds and machinery, is the proper agency for directing the education of the adult alien and that the library should remain, as in all other educational work, a collateral aid. My experience in the Springfield branch of the Newark Library has taught me interesting things about various phases of "Americanization" work, and thru letters and interviews with people prominent in educating the foreigners and thru conversations with intelligent foreign-born people themselves, we have evolved a scheme for our own guidance in the purchase of material and in methods of advertising it thru the foreign press.

Expenditure for print, by which, according to our policy, a library may legitimately help in the education of foreign-born people should be made in the order and for the reasons given below:

Buy first, all the foreign-language newspapers displayed on the newsstands in the foreign sections and read by the foreign-born people of the community. We need to buy newspapers and magazines, obtainable thru news dealers and importers, so

that thru them the foreign readers may get current news at the library. If we handled all of these publications, even for a limited time, we should soon learn which ones were most accurate in statement and improving in sentiment, and would of course curtail our original expenditure.

Obtain all available informational literature published in the several foreign languages which are spoken and read by the nationalities in the community. Foreign-born people need facts, and especially do they need facts about America, her life, and laws and ideals. It is immaterial in what language these facts are presented. The disappointing discovery is that very little has been printed in foreign languages for the instruction of foreign readers in America. Farmers' Bulletins which are so valuable to the English reader are closed books to the man who reads only Bohemian but wishes to grow strawberries or onions and knows nothing about conditions of soil and climate in America. He should not be obliged to wait for this knowledge until he has mastered an unfamiliar and intricate language. We might expend some of our book fund money at this point on getting printed in our local foreign-language newspapers the educational articles which we need and which we have not been able to discover in print. The foreign newspaper editors are glad to print in their papers anything which acquaints their readers with things American.

Buy the "classics" in each foreign language and the best books on learning English. I would stretch the term "classics" to cover much that is written with sincerity of purpose, conveying some phase of the spirit of the people. I would not buy popular books merely because they are popular. It seems to me, that, since our national language is English, a public library is justified in buying material of ephemeral quality in that language which it is not warranted in purchasing in the foreign languages. I do not believe in buying the innocuous love stories, but I do want the cook books and poetry of all the nations! It would be a fine thing to build up collections, however slender, of the best and

most typical productions of the minor European groups which have come to America. We need to have in the library the inspirational books in many foreign languages.

Our experience in advertising our foreign branch thru the local foreign language newspapers, together with a specimen "story" will be given in detail in a later issue of LIBRARY JOURNAL.

DELLA R. PRESCOTT.

Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.

WORDS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

THE problem of supplying information about new words that are constantly appearing in current news exists in every library but is especially the problem of the high school library. When the head of the English department in a high school reads the *Times* at the breakfast table, gives out a list of words to his first period seniors and these pupils come into the high school library for information the second period, the value of "preparedness" is easily understood.

In the Passaic High School Library, waiting for the demand for this information before looking it up, soon proved unwise. Accordingly the head of the English department was asked to furnish the library his list of words before it was given to the pupils, with the following results:

On a sheet of heavy white paper three and a quarter by two and a quarter feet, one of the art students printed in India ink the heading "Words you ought to know" in letters two inches high. Listed below in columns in letters one inch high were the words in question, five or six the first day, and more each day following. This bulletin was hung in a conspicuous place directly opposite the entrance to the library where it could be seen from the hall, the large heading catching the eye of the passer-by, causing him many times to stop, and often leading him to closer examination. The interest aroused was immediate and the librarian was prepared to meet the demand.

When the back numbers of magazines were removed from the reading tables they were clipped for information about new

words. These clippings were mounted on catalog cards, with the word as the subject heading, and arranged alphabetically in a drawer in the catalog reserved for them.

The best sources of information were "Words of the Week" in the *Independent*, the "Lexicographer's Chair" in the *Literary Digest*, "By-the-Way" in the *Outlook*, and *Current Events*, especially the column in it headed "Question Box." An extra copy of *Current Events* coming to the library made it possible to clip this at once.

Not all the words listed are new ones, "sinister," for instance, being one of the first on the list, and for these a late dictionary was sufficient source of information, but for most even the latest dictionary was hopelessly out of date. When the information given in periodicals was too long to be easily pasted on a catalog card, the name of the magazine and the date of issue were given instead: for instance, Soviet—*Outlook*, Mar. 27, '18; Kultur or Culture—*Lit. Dig.*, 49:1064. Everywhere we watched for definitions, derivations, and pronunciations of new words and new meanings for old ones.

The interest in and use made of this list continued until the close of school. The English teachers used it in English problems of word study and vocabulary building. The questions "How do you pronounce" and "What is the meaning of—" became very numerous. Many pupils looked up every word on the list, several copied it to "use on the family," several teachers made it a point to stop in daily to see what new words had been added and to make suggestions.

Some of the words are Aces, Anzacs, Waacs, Barrage, Bolsheviki, Camouflage, Cantonment, Communiques, Fuselage, Ground schools, Junker, Khaki, Morale, Poilu, Profiteers, Punitive, Reveille, Sabotage, Sinn Fein, Soviet, Ukraine, Hegemony, Moratorium, Uhlans, Autonomous, Shibboleths, Ultra-Montane.

The list is being shown in the branches of the public library during the vacation season and in the fall will be supplanted by a new one in the High School Library.

IRENE DAYTON,

Passaic High School Library,

Passaic, N. J.

THE AMERICAN'S CREED

"I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, and for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign nation of many sovereign states; a perfect union, one and inseparable, established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrifice their lives and fortunes.

"I, therefore, believe it is my duty to my country to love it, to support its constitution, to obey its laws, to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies."

WILLIAM TYLER PAGE.

WHEN the idea of formulating a national creed was first advanced by Henry S. Chapin, of New York, the proposed contest was to have closed in December, 1916, but patriotic societies urged the postponement of its closing until nation-wide publicity could be given to the contest. The city of Baltimore as the birthplace of the "Star-spangled banner," offered a prize of \$1000 "for the best summary of the political faith of America." This offer was accepted, the contest was informally approved by President Wilson, and committees appointed to pass on the manuscripts submitted. Several thousand creeds were submitted, but "no. 384" was found to be the general choice. The envelope containing the author's name was opened and it was then disclosed that the successful competitor was William Tyler Page, of Friendship Heights, Md., a suburb of the national capital. His creed was selected because it was not only brief and simple and in every way suitable for educational purposes, but also remarkably comprehensive of the best in American ideals, history and tradition, as expressed by the founders of the Republic and its greatest statesmen and writers.

Inquiry developed that he is a lineal descendant of a signer of the Declaration of Independence, Carter Braxton, and of John Tyler, ex-President of the United States. In view also of the fact that Baltimore City awarded the prize in honor of Francis Scott Key and the "Star-spangled banner," it is a series of remarkable coincidences that Mr. Page should have been

born in Frederick, the birthplace of Francis Scott Key; that he should have attended the public schools of Baltimore, whose successful defense inspired the writing of the "Star-spangled banner"; that he should be living at Friendship Heights, in Maryland; and that he should be earning his livelihood in the national capital.

The *Bulletin* of the Grand Public Library for July has worked out the source of the creed, which is shown to be largely a mosaic of the words of our great American writers and thinkers:

1. "I believe in the United States of America"—

From the preamble to the Constitution of the United States.

2. "A government of the people, by the people, for the people"—

From the preamble to the Constitution of the United States, Daniel Webster's speech in the Senate of Jan. 26, 1830, and Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg speech.

3. "Whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed"—

From the Declaration of Independence.

4. "A democracy in a republic"—

From no. 10 of the *Federalist*, by Madison, and article X of the amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

5. "A sovereign Nation of many sovereign States"—

From "E pluribus unum," the great seal of the United States, and article IV of the Constitution of the United States.

6. "A perfect Union"—

From the preamble to the Constitution.

7. "One and inseparable"—
From Webster's speech in the Senate of
Jan. 26, 1830.

8. "Established upon those principles of
freedom, equality, justice, and humanity"—
From the Declaration of Independence.

9. "For which American patriots sacri-
ficed their lives and fortunes"—
From the Declaration of Independence.

10. "I therefore believe it is my duty to
my country to love it"—
From Edward Everett Hale's "The man
without a country."

11. "To support its Constitution"—
From the oath of allegiance, section 1757
of the Revised Statutes of the United
States, and article VI of the Constitution of
the United States.

12. "To obey its laws"—
From Washington's farewell address and
from article VI of the Constitution of the
United States.

13. "To respect its flag"—
From the national anthem, the "Star-
spangled banner"; "Army and Navy regu-
lations, War Department circular on flag
etiquette, Apr. 14, 1917.

14. "And to defend it against all ene-
mies"—
From the oath of allegiance, section 1757
of the Revised Statutes of the United
States.

BOOK TITLE ALIASES

Collected by the Brooklyn Public Library

- Empey.** Over the top. Putnam
From the fire step. [London]
- Hay.** All in it. Houghton Mifflin
Carrying on after the first hundred
thousand. Blackwood
- Nobbs.** On the right of the British line.
Scribner.
Englishman Kamerad! Heinemann
- Jones.** America entangled. Laut.
The German spy in America. Hutchin-
son
- Gibson.** Journal from our legation in Bel-
gium. Doubleday, Page
A diplomatic diary. Hodder & Stough-
ton
- Chévrillon.** England and the war. Double-
day, Page
Britain and the war. Hodder &
Stoughton.

Powell. Italy at war, and the Allies in the
West. Scribner

With the Italians and the Allies in
the West. Heinemann

Dawson. Khaki courage. Lane
Carry on.

Tiplady. The cross at the front. Revell
The kitten in the crater; and other
fragments from the front. Kelly

Bowser. Britain's civilian volunteers. Mof-
fat, Yard
Story of British V. A. D. work in the
Great War. Melrose

Tinayre. To arms. Dutton
Sacrifice. Melrose

A sunny subaltern: Billy's letters from Flan-
ders. Doran

A Canadian subaltern: Billy's letters
to his mother. Constable

A soldier of France to his mother. McClurg.
Letters of a soldier, 1914-1915. Con-
stable
(French original the same. Transla-
tions different.)

Schauffler. Flag day. Moffat Yard (1912)
Our flag in verse and prose. Moffat,
Yard (1917)

Stratton-Porter. What I have done with
birds. Bobbs-Merrill (1907)
Friends in feathers. Doubleday, Page
(1917)

Benson. The tortoise. Doran
Mr. Teddy. Unwin

Bindloss. The girl from Keller's. Stokes
Sadie's conquest. Ward, Lock & Co.

Purinton. Efficient living. McBride, Nast
(New York)
The business of life. McBride, Nast
(London)

Frazer, J. G. Studies in Greek scenery,
legend and history. Macmillan (?)
Pausanias; and other Greek sketches.
Macmillan (1900)

BUT the finest music in the room is that
which streams out to the ear of the spirit
in many an exquisite strain from the hang-
ing shelf of books on the opposite wall.
Every volume there is an instrument which
some melodist of the mind created and set
vibrating with music as a flower shakes
out its perfume or a star shakes out its
light. Only listen, and they soothe all care,
as tho the silken-soft leaves of poppies had
been made vocal and poured into the ear.
—JAMES LANE ALLEN.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE LIBRARY IN THE SCHOOL

At the meeting of the Inland Empire Teachers Association in Spokane, Wash., Dr. James Fleming Hosis, secretary of the National Council of Teachers of English and the principal speaker of the convention, took for his topic "The importance of the library in the school." After commenting on the recent remarkable increase of interest in the matter of school libraries in all parts of the country, he said:

"One of the most gratifying evidences of this is the enlargement of the equipment in the older schools and the providing of new and very fine equipment in the schools that are being built. Probably no finer example of the school library can be found than that in charge of Miss Mary E. Hall in the Girls' High School at Brooklyn, N. Y. With the help of a trained assistant and two or three cadets Miss Hall takes care of a daily circulation of over 500 books and conducts a library classroom next door to the library itself. In the library are found, in addition to the books belonging to the school, a large loan collection from the New York Public Library, vertical files containing clippings relating to the various subjects of study, a file of lantern slides, an exhibit case for new and illustrated books, and a bulletin board for clippings from the papers, under the charge of committees of students. The work of the library is immediately connected with that of most of the departments in the school. Among other notable examples of library organization is that in Buffalo, where a room has been provided which will take care of 40,000 volumes.

"The importance of the library will be seen at once when it is stated that in the modern school pupils are trained to work as they are expected to work in their later life. This means that they solve problems for themselves and in doing so learn how to solve problems. For example, history is not taught merely from a single book which is memorized, but the subject is presented in the form of large problems and the pupils are invited to arrange projects for getting the material with which

to solve the problems. This material they collect, present, and organize for themselves. To do this kind of work requires a library. To illustrate the point further by reference to English, it will be seen at once that if boys and girls are to form the habit and to learn the method of reading extensively, they must have access to a library. The intensive reading of a few masterpieces with the help of formal notes will never produce the ability or the disposition to use books as people actually do in the ordinary walks of life. In a word, the school is to present a full and varied experience, and the library is an essential means for doing this.

"As a matter of practical procedure, the smaller places may find it necessary to center their efforts in the public library, bringing together there all of the books which are available for circulation. In such case the pupils are near the building and it is possible for all of them to come and go. In towns of moderate size it is desirable that at least a part of the available capital of books be segregated in the various schools. Here, perhaps, close co-operation between the public library and the schools will prove to be the solution, but wherever the size of the place will warrant it, the school should have its own library and should depend largely upon it, not forgetting the possibility that books may be obtained from the public library which the school cannot afford to own, nor that if the pupils are to learn to use the public library, they must use it. The first step probably is to educate the authorities to the need of library equipment and of a properly trained teacher-librarian, who should be paid as other heads of departments are paid. The second step is to secure a definite place for library training in the course of study and full co-operation on the part of the various departments with the library. These steps must be taken gradually, but they should be taken persistently. If the modern school requires, as it is generally supposed to do, extensive shops and laboratories, it also requires a well-furnished, well-equipped, and well-managed library."

RECENT MOTION PICTURES BASED ON STANDARD OR CURRENT BOOKS

THESE pictures have been selected for listing by the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures:

The Bells, 5 reels, Pathé. Star—Frank Keenan.

A picturization of the celebrated tragedy by Erckman Chatrian.

Better Half, The, 5 reels, Select. Star—Alice Brady.

A picturization of Miriam Michelson's novel, "Michael Thwaite's Wife."

Border Legion, The, 6 reels, T. H. Holmes. Star—Blanche Bates.

Early Western story based on the novel by Zane Grey.

Burden of Proof, The, 5 reels, Select. Star—Marion Davies.

A motion picture based on the novel by Sardou, adapted from the stage play "Diplomacy."

The Cavell Case, 6 reels, Select. Star—Julia Arthur.

A depiction of the story of Edith Cavell.

Clemenceau Case, The, 5 reels, Fox. Star—Theda Bara.

A screen adaptation of Dumas' novel. (Reissue.)

Deciding Kiss, The, 5 reels, Universal: Bluebird. Star—Edith Roberts.

A gentle satire on the theory of "co-operative parentage," founded on a novel by Ethel M. Kelly.

Demon, The, 5 reels, Metro. Star—Edith Storey.

A photoplay based on the African romance by C. N. and A. M. Williamson.

Dream Lady, The, 5 reels, Universal: Bluebird. Star—Carmel Myers.

An adaptation of Margaret Widdener's novel "Why not."

Eye for Eye, 7 reels, Metro. Star—Nazi-mova.

An elaborate adaptation to the screen of the play by the Belgian dramatist, Henry Kistemaecker, portraying the difference in ideals between Orient and Occident.

Fallen Angel, The, 5 reels, Fox. Star—Jewel Carmen.

Founded on Gouverneur Morris' story "You can't get away with it."

Fame and Fortune, 5 reels, Fox. Star—Tom Mix.

A picturization of Charles Alden Seltzer's cowboy frontier story "Slow Burgess."

Flower of the Dusk, 5 reels, Metro. Star—Viola Dana.

Myrtle Reed's novel represented in a motion picture.

Gentleman's Agreement, A, 5 reels, Vitagraph. Star—Neil Shipman.

Based on the story by Wallace Irwin.

Her Great Chance, 5 reels, Select. Star—Alice Brady.

A problem drama based on Fannie Hurst's novel, "The golden fleece" [not on a book of the same name, as previously listed].

Hobbs in a Hurry, 5 reels, Pathé. Star—William Russell.

A comedy romance founded on the story by George Lee McCandless which appeared in the *Saturday Evening Post*.

Hoosier Romance, A, 5 reels, Mutual. Stars—Thomas Jefferson and Colleen Moore.

James Whitcomb Riley's poem of the same name charmingly depicted.

House of Mirth, The, 5 reels, Metro. Stars—Anna Nilsson and Franklyn Farnum.

Edith Wharton's novel turned into a photoplay.

Mirandy Smiles, 5 reels, Famous Players-Lasky; Paramount. Star—Vivian Martin.

The book, "The little scrub lady," by Belle Maniates, is the source of this comedy drama.

O. Henry Stories: A Bird of Bagdad, Mammomon and the Archer, The Marquis and Miss Sally. 2 reels each, General Film Company.

O. Henry Stories: Buried Treasure, Ramble in Aphasia, Tobin's Palm, Transients in Arcadia,—2 reels each, General Film Co. Also, The Changing Woman, 5 reels, Vitagraph. Star—Hedda Nova.

Our Mrs. McChesney, 5 reels, Metro. Star—Ethel Barrymore.

An excellent screen adaptation of the Emma McChesney stories by Edna Ferber.

The Prodigal Wife, 6 reels, Screencraft. Star—Mary Boland.

Founded on Edith Barnard Delano's domestic problem story, "Flaming ramparts," published in *Harper's Magazine*.

Riders of the Purple Sage, 7 reels, Fox. Star—William Farnum.

Another novel by Zane Grey done into a motion picture.

The Road Through the Dark, 5 reels, Select. Star—Clara Kimball Young.

Based on Maud Radford Warren's thrilling story of the early period of the war.

Safety Curtain, The, 6 reels, Select. Star—Norma Talmadge.

Screen version of the novel by Ethel M. Dell.

Salome, 8 reels, Fox. Star—Theda Bara.

A spectacular production of the classic theme along the lines of Josephus' narrative.

Secret Strings, 5 reels, Metro. Star—Olive Tell.

A detective photoplay based on Kate Jordan's story originally published in *Ainslee's Magazine*.

Tongues of Flame, 5 reels, Universal: Bluebird. Star—Marie Walcamp.

A Western melodrama founded on Bret Harte's "In the Carquinez Woods."

Wolfville Tales by Alfred Henry Lewis: The Coming of Faro Nell, The Jest of Talky Jones. 2 reels each, General Film Company.

Wolfville Tales by Alfred Henry Lewis: Rose of Wolfville, Toad Allen's Elopement, The Widow Dangerous,—2 reels each, General Film Co.

Woman, 7 reels, Hiller and Wilk. Various stars.

A Maurice Tourneur production in five episodes including the stories of Adam and Eve; the Roman emperor Claudius and Messalina, his wife; Abelard and Heloise; and a fable of the coast of Brittany; a series of beautiful pictures.

Woman's Fool, 5 reels, Universal. Star—Harry Carey.

A Western drama based on Owen Wister's story of the same name.

Library Organizations

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

The Special Libraries Association has elected the following officers: President, Guy Marion, 27 State St., Boston; vice-president, Edward A. Redstone, Social Law Library, Boston, Mass.; secretary-treasurer, Caroline E. Williams, Experiment Station, E. I. Dupont Co., Wilmington, Del.; Executive Board, president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, and J. H. Friedel, West Newton, Mass.

The editor-in-chief of *Special Libraries* is J. H. Friedel, with the following associate editors: In charge of agriculture and government libraries section, Claribel R. Barnett; business and commercial libraries section, Mary B. Day; financial libraries section, Ella M. Genung; technological and engineering section, Edward D. Greenbaum; theological and fine arts section, Mary A. Pillsbury.

NEW YORK SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the New York Special Libraries Association was held Nov. 8, at the Municipal Reference Library, to discuss the association's participation in the United War Work Campaign. It was voted that the association would contribute the sum of \$100, the amount to be raised by subscription among the members.

MARY D. COX, *Secretary*.

ASSOCIATIONS ELECT OFFICERS

The Minnesota Library Association at its annual meeting at Mankato Sept. 28, elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Jenny Lind Blanchard, Little Falls; first vice president, Mrs. J. T. Jennings, St. Paul; second vice president, Grace A. Meyer, Red Wing; secretary-treasurer, Marie A. Todd, Minneapolis; member executive board, Dorothy Hurlbert, Hibbing.

At its annual meeting at Chattanooga, the Tennessee Library Association on Sept. 11 elected the following officers: President, Margaret McKercheval, Nashville; vice president, Nora Crimmings, Chattanooga; secretary-treasurer, Ruth Barker, Memphis.

The election of officers was the principal item of business transacted at the annual meeting of the Vermont Library Association in Rutland Sept. 23. Mary R. Norton of Proctor was chosen president, Mrs. R. Bates of Burlington, vice president, and Alice M. Eaton of Woodstock, secretary and treasurer. The following second vice presidents were elected: Rutland and Bennington counties, Ida J. S. Kingsley of Brandon; Franklin, La-

Moille and Grand Isle, Anna L. Mower of Morrisville; Addison and Chittenden, Edith Chamberland of Vergennes; Windsor and Windham, Elizabeth McCarthy of Springfield; Washington and Orange, Frances M. Atkinson of Newbury; Caledonia, Essex and Orleans, Miss Truax of St. Johnsbury.

At the close of its three-day session in Mt. Clemens, the annual convention of the Michigan Library Association elected the following officers: President, Adam Strohm, Detroit; first vice president, Anna A. Pollard, Grand Rapids; second vice president, Alice M. Wait, Traverse City; secretary, Lucy E. Morgan, Detroit; treasurer, Mrs. E. Jennie McNeil, Lansing.

NEW JERSEY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

A special meeting of the New Jersey Library Association was held in the Newark Public Library on Thursday, Oct. 31.

At the morning session, presided over by Charles M. Lum, second vice-president, Mr. Dana talked of the dependence of the city and its institutions upon the suburban and rural population, and its reciprocal duty toward them, touching upon the museum feature and its relation to the library.

The Newark Library and Museum were inspected under the guidance of members of the staff before luncheon, which was served in the place of meeting and gave opportunity for informal conferences.

At the afternoon session the president, Edna B. Pratt, had the chair, introducing Frank P. Stockbridge, who has been in charge of the publicity work for the American Library Association's War Finance Committee. He spoke on "Library advertising and publicity methods," emphasizing the need to know one's material and especial public, adapting one's methods accordingly. He also prophesied that the returned soldier would be the ruler for years to come, and the library's greatest patron and supporter.

An animated discussion covered the advisability and the methods of newspaper publicity, which was held to be the most effective sort; also the possibilities of advertising thru moving picture films. Mr. Dana discouraged the latter, and advised much practice in brief, biographic, dramatic news-writing as an aid to placing effective articles in the local press. The question of putting co-operative cards in tube trains for suburban libraries on the same railroad was dismissed with a consideration of the fitness of the appeal to time, place, and circumstance.

The speaker for the United War Work Campaign, Mr. MacRae, gave an hour's thrill-

ing talk on first hand experiences at the front where he had been for months with the First Division of the American Army in the interests of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The final discussion was opened by Mrs. Howard J. Baumgartel, speaking for the Victory Boys and Victory Girls of New Jersey, and closed by Miss Askew with information for libraries in the campaign and specimens of the "aeroplane letters."

IRENE A. HACKETT, *Secretary.*

MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

The autumn meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club was held at the Old South Meeting House, in Boston, Nov. 7. The morning session opened in a most enthusiastic way by the collective singing of soldiers' and sailors' songs under the direction of a song leader. The president of the club, John A. Lowe, presided.

The formal program opened with an excellent review of "Some recent books of importance on the war" by Robert K. Shaw, librarian of the Free Public Library, Worcester. A very helpful feature of the paper was the characterization that Mr. Shaw gave of the several titles and the grading of the books in a way to be of service for library purchase. Anna L. Bates, librarian of the Quincy High School Library, spoke on "High school work in Quincy." After outlining the nature of the work in Quincy Miss Bates urged a closer co-operation between the library and the school and the more general establishment of school libraries.

R. R. Bowker brought the greetings and the message of the American Library Association and of its War Service Committee. Mr. Bowker referred to a largely attended recent gathering of war workers in Madison Square Garden, which he regarded as a happy indication of unity among our people and a harbinger of the things to issue out of the war. Mr. Bowker referred, in a general way, to the work of the "seven sisters of service" and urged that the A. L. A., altho a little sister, should speak out loud during the progress of the United War Work Campaign. The great opportunity afforded during the war to make books of service should be a great opportunity for the future. The work of the welfare agencies will be of the utmost need in the weary days of waiting following the ending of military operations. Mr. Bowker expressed the hope that the library spirit, which is universal, will be pervasive thruout the world, and he looked forward to the time

when libraries should be missionaries of the new spirit which will come after the war.

"The welfare of the soldiers" was the subject of a brief address by Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham. The history of this war, Mr. Frothingham declared, is not going to be history in the old sense. The new and exceptional thing is not heroism and barbarism. All wars have exhibited these traits. The new thing is that the forces of goodness have pressed up to the front to keep our soldiers steadfast and upright. The history of the war will tell of the work of these divergent and separate welfare agencies which have now combined in a unified drive. Mr. Frothingham cautioned his hearers against believing that the need for the work represented by these organizations is over. He touched upon the delicate problems growing out of the war and strongly recommended the general reading of Fiske's "Critical period in American history."

The morning session was brought to a dramatic close thru the announcement, by the president of the club, of the coming of peace. The announcement was made on the authority of a press report and altho slightly in advance of the accomplished fact gladdened every one present.

At the opening of the afternoon session Pemberton Hale Cressy spoke on the subject of "Poetry." In the period just before the war, poetry, Mr. Cressy thought, had rarely sunk to lower depths. There was too much emphasis on the manner and method of expression. The war swept all this aside. The emotions were aroused by the great events of the period and we need not despair of the poems of the war because the emotions they arouse are so immediate and direct. Volumes published as "poetical works" offer, in many instances, a barrier to the appreciation of poetry. The anthology, however, offers a promising field of approach. Many who dislike "Complete poetical works" would, in Mr. Cressy's opinion, enjoy a well selected grouping of poems. Anthologies of war poems were especially mentioned and Mr. Cressy regarded the reader as additionally fortunate **who can** bring to a reading of these some snatches of the long line of English song.

In the course of an address on the problems growing out of the war Robert Herrick emphasized the need of welfare work, the value of morale and clear, straight thinking on the issues of the war. He had found some of the least muddled thinking among the soldiers at the front and some of the best comments on the war among soldiers' letters. The men in the service have proved

themselves to be readers, as well, of books in philosophy, science and politics. Mr. Herrick declared his belief in a constructive educational program for the American soldier during the period following the declaration of peace.

FRANK H. WHITMORE, *Recorder.*

OHIO LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Ohio Library Association was held at Columbus, Oct. 1-2, in the Southern Hotel, with a registered attendance of 94.

In the absence of the president, Herbert S. Hirshberg, who was detained on account of illness, the first sessions were presided over by Sophie M. Collman, first vice president. The first session, Tuesday afternoon, was devoted largely to reports of committees.

The session of Tuesday evening was devoted to the now vital subject of Americanization. Prof. Herbert Miller, of Oberlin College, who has done such remarkable work with the aliens at Camp Sherman, was unable to be present. A résumé of his work was given by Mrs. Eleanor Ledbetter, of Cleveland. Prof. Miller found 35 languages other than English being spoken at Camp Sherman, by nearly one-third of all the soldiers. As a result of his work, 90% became American citizens.

"Personal experiences" as given by Mrs. Helen Horvath, a native of Hungary, now a resident of Cleveland, was most vital and intensely interesting. Mrs. Horvath came to America with her husband and adopted child, went to night school and studied hard for four years to learn the English language. She is now teaching civics and English to foreigners in Cleveland, having eight afternoon classes, including thirty-one mothers and grandmothers. Mrs. Horvath paid splendid tribute to the work the libraries are doing for the foreign born.

"Americanization and the public library" was presented by Mrs. Eleanor Ledbetter, who suggested many ways of reaching the immigrants thru their newspapers, churches, lodges, etc. "Plans for Ohio" were outlined by Juliette Sessions.

"Camp library service" was the topic of the meeting Wednesday morning. Prof. A. S. Root, Oberlin College library, after seven weeks' work at the Camp Sherman library, brought a message of great interest, urging support of the coming campaign. Charles W. Reeder, of the Ohio University Library, outlined the publicity plans of the campaign.

The college and reference section met at luncheon at the Chittendon Hotel on Wednesday. Thirty-two were present, including as

guests of honor W. W. Bishop and Adam Strohm. At the business meeting which followed the luncheon, R. B. Miller, librarian of the Ohio Wesleyan University, was elected chairman of the section and Annette Ward, of Oberlin, continued as secretary for the coming year. Short talks were then given by Miss Dingman, Miss Olive Jones, Prof. Root, Mr. Strohm and Mr. Bishop, who spoke of the work of the A. L. A. and of the new phase of the work which the opening of the S. A. T. C. in the colleges and universities of the country would bring to the A. L. A. and to the libraries of these institutions. He emphasized the need of technical texts and felt that the A. L. A. would be ready to help the college libraries by lists and possibly with books.

Wednesday afternoon Mary E. Downey led a two hours' round table session with the librarians of the smaller libraries. The following topics were presented for discussion: binding and rebinding; when is a juvenile book too dirty to use?; hours, salaries, vacations; certification of librarians; standardization of libraries; methods of returning overdue books and of collecting fines; teaching school children how to use the library; war work the small libraries are doing; preservation of war and current literature; war books people are reading. Miss Ahern was present and spoke effectively, urging the librarians not to be led too far from their primary duty and to remember that library work is war work.

Following the college and small libraries section meetings Mr. Bishop delivered a splendid address on "Changing ideals in librarianship."

The convention closed Wednesday evening with a memorial for William Howard Brett, whose death occurred in Cleveland Aug. 30. Prof. Root, presiding, recalled that Mr. Brett was the man who sent out the first call for the organization meeting of the Ohio Association, and who was its first President, later serving a second term. W. C. Cochran, a life long friend, told of Mr. Brett, the friend. "Mr. Brett, the man," an address prepared by Pres. C. F. Thwing, was read by Alice Tyler, who added a few words of appreciation of Mr. Brett as Dean of the Library School. Mr. Strohm paid tribute to Mr. Brett, the librarian, and Miss Doren, to Mr. Brett, the founder of the Ohio Library Association. Washington Porter spoke of Mr. Brett's work in state legislative matters. Mr. Bishop read a letter from Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, and added to this his own thought and appreciation. J. B. Newman, state librarian, added his tribute.

LOUISE A. HAWLEY, *Secretary.*

SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The eleventh annual meeting of the South Dakota Library Association was held in Sioux Falls, Oct. 11-12. The meeting was called to order by Miss Lewis, the president. After the reading of the secretary's report, Miss Stockett of the Free Library Commission spoke of the state war library work of county libraries, and of certification of librarians.

Committees were then appointed on revising the South Dakota Library Association's constitution, nominating officers, legislative work and resolutions. After registration, payment of dues and announcements, response was made to the roll call, "The best book I have read this year," and the meeting was adjourned.

In the afternoon, those attending met at the home of Mrs. Manchester, who welcomed the association. Response was made to her welcome by Miss Anding. Miss Story of Huron talked helpfully from personal experience on "Reorganizing the small library." Mr. Ostrander of the South Dakota State College extension force told most interestingly of the work being done with the "Boys' Working Reserve." Mr. Powers of Brookings gave a stimulating talk on his experience at the libraries at Camp Cody and Camp Funston.

In the evening, the members of the association went to the High School where Miss Story spoke on Y. M. C. A. work in the war and Mr. Robinson of Pierre gave an entertaining and instructive paper on the "Literature of South Dakota."

After preliminary business Saturday morning, Mr. Lowe of the Massachusetts Commission told the association of his very interesting work in the Camp Library at Camp Devens. Miss McCarthy of the Democrat Printing Company of Madison, Wis., gave much useful information on "Equipping the library." A telephone message from the mayor, announcing that all public meetings must be closed by noon, made it necessary to hurry thru essential business. Fifteen minutes only were left for Miss Armstrong of Council Bluffs, Iowa, who talked inspiringly on "New war books."

The afternoon and evening meetings were dispensed with, the session closing with a delightful dinner given by the Sioux Falls Library Board and Staff at the Cataract Hotel.

The following officers were elected for next year: President, Leora Lewis; vice-president, Ethel Else; and secretary-treasurer, Ada Pratt.

ADA M. PRATT, *Secretary*.

TWIN CITY LIBRARY CLUB

The annual fall dinner of the Twin City Library Club was held at the Leamington Hotel, Minneapolis, on the evening of Oct. 9, with about ninety members present.

John Adams Lowe, librarian of Camp Devens, Mass., gave a delightful informal talk on camp libraries, relating many amusing incidents of camp life in general and convincing his audience that war library service is well worth while.

Clara F. Baldwin, of the Commission, announced the coming United War Work Campaign, laying stress on Minnesota's share and what is expected of the librarians thruout the state.

A short business meeting was held and the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Bessie Scripture, East High School, Minneapolis, vice-president, C. Edward Graves, State Historical Society, St. Paul; secretary-treasurer, Florence Currie, University Library, Minneapolis.

AMY COWLEY, *Secretary*.

IOWA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

All public gatherings in Des Moines coming before Oct. 25 having been called off by proclamation of the Mayor to prevent the spread of Spanish influenza, the Iowa Library Association meeting, scheduled for Oct. 23-25 was cancelled, and it is announced that no meeting of the Iowa Library Association will be held this fall. The suggestion has been made that a meeting be held in Des Moines in the spring, taking the place of all of the district meetings, but that will not be definitely settled until later.

MARY E. MARKS, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK HIGH SCHOOL LIBRARIANS' ASSOCIATION

The New York High School Librarians met in the library of the Washington Irving High School on Oct. 9, when several new members were welcomed into the association. Miss Williams, assistant supervisor of work with the children of the New York Public Library, presented methods for co-operating with school libraries, and Miss Christopher gave an account of the meeting of the American Library Association at Saratoga Springs.

KATHARINE M. CHRISTOPHER, *Secretary*.

KANSAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Because of the prevalence of Spanish influenza the annual meeting of the Kansas Library Association scheduled to be held at Pittsburg, Kan., Oct. 21-23, was cancelled. No annual meeting will be held this year. The

1919 meeting will be held at the same place and at approximately the same time. It is hoped that a series of district meetings can be held during the winter in various parts of the state.

JULIUS LUCHT.

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Margit Smith Amundsen of Elvrum, Norway and John Ansteinsson of Christiania, whose entrance was delayed on account of war restrictions on ocean travel, have joined the school.

The subject for the study club programs prepared by the senior class is "Switzerland."

A survey of the work of the Albany Free Library is being made by the library extension class under the direction of Anna G. Hall.

Steel wall-cases have been put into the main lecture room. Not only has this relieved the congested shelves in the other school rooms but the acoustics of the room have been perceptibly improved.

During the recent influenza epidemic, school exercises were suspended for two brief periods but no serious demoralization of the school schedule resulted. The few cases which have developed among the students have not been serious.

President W. W. Bishop of the A. L. A. lectured on "College library administration" and "Fifteenth century books," Nov. 12.

The class of 1920 has erected the following officers: President, Hazel B. Warren; vice-president, Carrie M. Frey, secretary-treasurer, Mary Hiss.

The bibliography subjects of the senior class are as follows:

- Jane L. Burbank and Cerene Ohr. Representative contemporary biography.
- Helen G. Cushing. Recent phases of home rule in Ireland.
- Elizabeth B. Harding. Reading list on insects.
- Pearl Hinesley. Kentucky's part in the Confederacy.
- Hazel M. Leach. Continuation of a consolidated index to the Best Books Lists of the New York State Library.
- Glyde Maynard. Select list of English essays of the 20th century.
- Lulu Ruth Reed. The mountains of California.
- Ruth E. Smith. Municipal recreations.
- Robert E. Stauffer. Selected list of writings by American immigrants.

These subjects are all liable to later change due to changes in scope of the bibliographies.

FRANK K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The school did not have to close because of the influenza. There were only four cases among the students, and these were taken in

hand early enough to prevent serious result. One withdrawal was the indirect outcome of the epidemic. But the plague took toll of our graduate body. Caroline Chapin (1895) a valued member of the Pratt staff, Flor-Etta Kimball (1914), and Matilda Livshitz (1917) were among its victims.

The reception of the Graduates' Association to the class of 1919 was held Oct. 31, with sixty-six present, including five members of the class of 1918. This class was further represented by a beautiful bunch of chrysanthemums, a greeting to its successor. In order that the association might not accuse itself of frivolity in holding a reception in war times, Miss Gooch, the president, provided occupation in the shape of 300 books that the library is sending to Camp Merritt, which those who felt industriously inclined helped prepare for the shelves.

On Oct. 22, Mary F. Isom (1900), librarian of the Portland, Oregon, Public Library, gave the class a talk upon the war work that the library has been doing in Portland and the adjacent country. Miss Isom was on her way to France, where she goes as representative of the A. L. A. She was accompanied by Mrs. Grace Bush Jekyll, 1908. On the same day Anna A. MacDonald, 1908, field secretary of the Pennsylvania Library Commission, visited the school.

Dr. A. S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College, spoke before the class on Oct. 29 on "The college library and community service," a talk which several successive classes have listened to with great pleasure.

The class of 1919 organized on Oct. 17 and have chosen the following officers: President, Constance R. S. Ewing of Portland, Ore.; vice-president, Hilda C. C. Laird of Halifax, Nova Scotia; secretary and treasurer, Helen M. Drew of Clearwater, Florida; women's club representative, Frances Hubbert of Portland, Ore.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE.

SIMMONS COLLEGE—SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The college reopened Oct. 21, after the loss of over three weeks. The calendar has been revised to compensate for this loss by extending the year from June 9 to June 16, and cutting the time for the Christmas and spring recesses. The enforced vacation not only interfered with school work, but hindered volunteer work on Tuesday evenings for the Library War Service, which was just beginning before the quarantine. About twenty-five of

the girls, carrying the Simmons banner, marched in the parade of the Dispatch Office workers on the afternoon of Oct. 31.

JUNE RICHARDSON DONNELLY, *Director*.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Prof. A. S. Root, librarian of Oberlin College and formerly principal of the school, gave his series of discussions on the history of the printed book beginning Oct. 25 and closing Oct. 30. Charles E. Rush, librarian of the Indianapolis Public Library, who has been working at the headquarters of the War Service Committee addressed the school on Oct. 15 on "What makes a good librarian." A number of lectures on the departments and divisions of the New York Public Library have been given in October and November by members of the library staff. The class also inspected a very comprehensive collection of material on the history of printing in the main exhibition room of the library, as well as an exhibit illustrative of the development and technique of lithography in the print room.

In addition to the inspection of the New York Public Library visits have been made to the library of the Russell Sage Foundation, to the bookstore of the Baker & Taylor Company, to the plant of the J. F. Tapley Company, book manufacturers, to some of the libraries on the campus of Columbia University, and to the library of Union Theological Seminary.

The Red Cross auxiliary conducted at the School in 1917-18 under the direction of Miss Sutliff has resumed its activities, and is now merged with the auxiliary formerly maintained by the staff of the Library. Weekly meetings, with readings, are to be held at the school thruout the winter.

ERNEST J. REECE, *Principal*.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF ATLANTA—LIBRARY SCHOOL

The school opened its fourteenth session on Sept. 16 with an enrollment of ten students, representing four states: Georgia, Florida, Alabama, and North Carolina. One of the students was forced to withdraw the first week on account of illness.

With the opening of the school term, Mary Bell Palmer began work as instructor, giving several of the technical courses and having general supervision of schedules, etc.

Willis H. Kerr lectured on Oct. 26, when he was in Atlanta visiting the Camp Gordon Library as field representative of the A. L. A. Mr. Kerr talked on "Library promotion" and on "Normal school libraries."

TOMMIE DORA BARKER, *Director*.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Regular class work was continued during the influenza epidemic, under certain provisions safeguarding health, as all students continued well. The practical assignments for work in the Cleveland Public Library were delayed, because of the closing of the libraries until the second week of November.

The class of 1919 has organized for the school year with the election of Helen R. Keeler, president; Beatrice Snow, vice-president; Ida W. Brigham, secretary; Loraine A. Slater, treasurer.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director*.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY SCHOOL

Owing to the influenza epidemic, the Library School was closed from Oct. 25 to Nov. 9.

Faculty

Bertha T. Randall, instructor in cataloging, resigned her position Nov. 7. Miss Randall's successor has not yet been appointed.

Sarah L. Howell has been appointed as part time instructor in the Library School. Miss Howell will continue her work as assistant in the technology department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

ST. LOUIS LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Library School opened on Thursday, Sept. 19, with a registration of nineteen students, six of whom had had practical experience. The rest of the students had fulfilled the preliminary requirement of two weeks practice work in the St. Louis Public Library.

The first visiting lecturer of the year was Mrs. Philip N. Moore, secretary of the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense, who spoke on "Woman's share in war work." Other talks have been given by Nelson Cunliff, park commissioner, St. Louis, on "Public recreation in St. Louis," and by Elizabeth B. Wales, secretary of the Missouri State Library Commission and director of library publicity of the Food Administration for Missouri, on the "Co-operation of libraries with the U. S. Food Administration."

Mrs. Edna F. Gellhorn, director of state and city relations, Federal Food Administration for St. Louis, solicited the aid of the school in the filing of cards. The students volunteered and began the work but it was postponed after a few days on account of the quarantine declared because of the prevailing influenza.

The school lecture work was discontinued because of the quarantine, but the students were distributed among the branches and de-

partments of the library which kept open for the circulation of books, thus enabling them to carry on their laboratory work in part.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK, *Director*.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The sixth class of the California State Library School started work Sept. 18, with twelve students.

There will be several minor changes in the curriculum. The courses in book selection and school library service have been considerably enlarged, while several lectures on subject headings will be given as an independent course.

In the practice work schedule, a plan has been adopted according to which each student will have work in the different departments of the State Library for three afternoons each week instead of five, thus allowing more time for the preparation of assignments.

A new course of lectures has been introduced dealing with library war service. This will cover the campaigns for funds, the work of the camp libraries and the base hospital libraries, and the collection and preparation of books for the different libraries. The lectures will be given by Mr. Ferguson, who is director, American Library Association, Western Military Division; by Mr. Quire who has returned to the State Library after serving for a year as librarian of the Camp Kearny Library; and by Miss Gregory who has charge of the camp library work in the State Library.

In connection with the book selection course, the students have been writing book reviews for new books, mostly fiction, sent up for the purpose from Newbegins, San Francisco.

Aside from the regular schedule, several outside lectures were given during October. On Oct. 10, J. C. Whitman, chief examiner of the State Civil Service Commission, spoke on the development of civil service, and on the functions of the various departments of California state government. The latter part of the talk was illustrated by very detailed and comprehensive charts. On Oct. 21, Dr. Margaret S. McNaught, commissioner of elementary education of California, talked about rural schools, and what the county free libraries can do for them. On Oct. 31, Hazel Askey, who has just resigned her position as assistant in the Siskiyou County Free Library, to take charge of the Plumas County Free Library at Quincy, told the class something about county free library work in Siskiyou county.

MILTON J. FERGUSON.

LOS ANGELES LIBRARY SCHOOL

The Los Angeles Library School opened Oct. 7 with a class of twenty-two regular students and eight partial students, the largest in its history. Eleven are college graduates; four, two of whom have master's degrees, come from Stanford University, the others from the University of California, Wellesley, Occidental, Pomona and Whittier Colleges, the University of Southern California and the University of Indiana. The other students have had from one to three years of college or normal school, with the exception of two, who have had several years of library experience. The students who had not had library experience spent at least two weeks in preliminary practice before school opened. The part-time students have chosen one or two courses that will be valuable to them in the libraries where they are working—the Pasadena High School, and the Pasadena, Whittier, and Los Angeles Public Libraries.

Several courses have been changed or expanded. Mr. Perry and Miss Drake will give lectures in library administration in addition to those given by Miss Zaidee Brown. Miss Haines and Mrs. Leaf will give the course in reference work. In Miss Haines' classes in book selection more time will be given to discussion of books checked in *Publishers' Weekly*. The lists of books chosen for large and small libraries will be compared with the titles reviewed in the *Booklist* and *Book Review Digest*. Miss Foote will give lectures on the work of the registration department, including overdues, clearance cards and books reported lost, supplementing Miss Kennedy's course in loan systems.

Special lectures have been given by George Watson Cole, of New York City, who described the rare books in the Huntington collection, and by Mrs. James Norman Baskin, author of "Firecracker Jane." Mrs. Baskin's experiences with books and libraries gave zest to her talk on the psychology of welcome.

MARION L. HORTON.

RIVERSIDE LIBRARY SERVICE SCHOOL

A short course will be held from Jan. 6 to March 1, 1919. A new subject, The business library, will be offered in this course, to begin Jan. 20 and run four weeks. It will be taught by Louise B. Krause, Illinois 1898, and for the past nine years librarian for H. M. Byllesby & Co., Chicago. The work will emphasize the application of library methods to business libraries.

Cataloging and classification will be taught by Jeanne Frances Johnson, a graduate of Pratt and now head cataloger of the Tacoma

Public Library. Bookbinding covers two weeks and will be taught by W. Elmo Reavis.

The other subjects and teachers are as follows: reference and documents, Lillian Dickson; library handicraft, Mrs. Mabel F. Faulkner; periodicals and serials, Alice M. Butterfield; library law, business management, book selection, old books, rare books and the book market, Joseph F. Daniels. A second course for camp library candidates is planned.

A new directory of students and teachers of the school covering the past seven years has just been issued.

JOSEPH F. DANIELS.

Librarians

ADAMS, Benjamin, chief of the circulation department of the New York Public Library, has resigned.

ALLSEBROOK, Anna, formerly librarian of the Coronado Public Library, has recently been appointed to a position in the reference department of the San Diego Public Library. She is a graduate of the library training class of the Denver Public Library and has had charge of the Coronado Public Library for the past three years.

BAKER, Mary N., New York State Library School 1909-10, head of the circulation department of the Seattle Public Library, has been granted a year's leave of absence. She is now engaged in branch work in the New York Public Library.

BASCOM, Elva L., chief of the book selection and study club department of the Wisconsin Library Commission, is to spend the next eight months in Washington doing special work in the Children's Bureau.

BEAMAN, Luella O., Pratt 1906, has left for France where she will take up canteen work under the Red Cross.

BEGGS, Lutie Alice, Carnegie 1916-17, has resigned her position in the children's department of the Brooklyn Public Library, and is at Ashland, Ill.

BEHRENS, Lieut. William B., who was in charge of the patents in the technology division of the New York Public Library, is officially reported as killed in action on Oct. 20. He was with the Machine Gun Company, 106th Infantry, 47th Division, American Ex-

peditionary Forces in France. He was formerly with the 23rd Regiment, N. Y. N. G., and served on the Mexican border.

BIRGE, Anna G., New York State Library School 1908-10, has left the staff of the A. L. A. *Booklist* to accept a similar position with the Wisconsin Library Commission.

BOOTH, Alice Elizabeth, Carnegie 1914-15, was married in October to John Robert Holmes.

BOWES, Jessie Reeves, New York Public 1917-18, has been appointed an assistant in the catalog department of the Library of Congress.

BROWN, Harriett, for the past three years librarian of the Merrick Public Library, Brookfield, Mass., has resigned to accept a position in the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, Ga.

BUELL, Myra, has been appointed chief of the branch division, St. Paul Public Library.

BUTTERFIELD, Eleanor, Western Reserve 1917, is assistant cataloger in the Public Library of Kalamazoo, Mich.

CHAPIN, Caroline, Pratt 1895, assistant in the circulation department of the library at Pratt Institute since 1908, died of pneumonia on Oct. 14. Miss Chapin will be remembered by the students of ten classes for her helpfulness, graciousness, tact and sympathy. Hers is the first loss of an active member of the staff ever experienced in the history of the library.

CAMPBELL, Donald Kenneth, New York Public 1915-17, has left the readers' division of the New York Public Library for service in the United States Army.

CAMPBELL, Ella C., Illinois 1917, has resigned as cataloger at the Oklahoma A. & M. College Library to accept a position as assistant librarian of Colorado College Library, at Colorado Springs.

CLARK, Hazel C., Western Reserve 1914, is in the loan department of the Detroit Public Library.

CLARKE, Dorothy, California 1915, was married Oct. 3 to Charles Worden. Mrs. Worden has resigned her position as librarian of the Plumas County Free Library, Quincy, Calif.

CLAPP, C. B., head cataloger of the Dartmouth College Library, resigned Nov. 1 and has gone to New York City where he has a position as cataloger in the private library of Henry E. Huntington.

COLWELL, Emily K., B.L.S. New York State Library School, has accepted a position in the office of the Chief Signal Officer, Washington, D. C.

CORNEW, Elsie May, New York Public 1914-15, (certificate Drexel 1909), who has been an assistant in the Newark Free Public Library, is now an assistant in the information and files department of the United States Shipping Board, Philadelphia.

COWLES, Katherine C., Simmons 1917, has been appointed cataloger in the Amherst College Library.

COX, Mary Frances, Carnegie 1914-15, has been appointed children's librarian of the Cedar Rapids Public Library, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

CURTIS, Alice W., Western Reserve 1916, has completed three months' service as assistant at A. L. A. Dispatch Office, Newport News, Va.

CURRAN, Margaret Grier, Carnegie 1908-10, has been made branch librarian, St. Louis Public Library.

DAVIS, Margaret, formerly on the staff of the Earlham College Library and more recently connected with the Indiana Library Commission, was married in New York Aug. 13 to Dr. John Stevens, Lieut. U. S. Army Service. She will live in San Juan, Porto Rico.

DAY, Marian E., formerly children's librarian of the Memorial branch of the Springfield (Mass.) Public Library, has been appointed to direct the work of the children's circulation department of the Lynn (Mass.) Public Library.

DEAN, John A., has been appointed reference librarian of the Mechanics' Mercantile Library in San Francisco, in place of A. L. Voge, who is now in France with the U. S. Reserve Engineer Corps.

DOBBS, Elizabeth Vaughn, formerly librarian and organizer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company Library in New York city, has returned from Washington where she was engaged in confidential work in the Treasury Department, and has become con-

nected with the firm of A. E. Small and Associates, 52 Broadway, New York. Miss Dobbs is the research librarian and is now organizing a rather unique research department devoted largely to economic literature and the reconstruction of business along war and peace lines.

DUTTON, Mrs. Donald L., formerly Dorothy Hanvey, has resumed her duties as assistant in the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, while her husband, Captain Donald L. Dutton, C.A.C., is in service in France.

ENGELL, Mrs. Jennie C., head of the circulation department of the Tacoma Public Library, has resigned, to become manager of the Archway bookstore, Seattle.

FARR, Mary P., Drexel 1895, who, by reason of the failing health of her mother has given up organizing work and returned to Philadelphia, has been appointed librarian-in-charge of the Southwark branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia. This library is in the Jewish quarter of the city. During the summer Miss Farr cataloged the historical library of the American Sunday School Union in Philadelphia. She spent three weeks in September in the Philadelphia Ordnance office of the War department as classifier and indexer of the correspondence of the Production division.

FORREST, Gertrude E., for nearly nineteen years librarian of the Public Library at Milton, Mass., has been compelled by ill health to resign. Miss Forrest began her work in January, 1900, when the library was in the Associates' Building, and has brought it to its present high standard of efficiency.

FOSTER, Paul P., formerly assistant editor and editorial librarian of the *Youth's Companion*, has gone to England as editor for Great Britain of the Community Motion Picture Bureau.

FRIEDEL, J. H., librarian of the National Industrial Conference Board, whose headquarters are in Boston, has been appointed editor-in-chief of *Special Libraries*.

FULTON, Edith, Drexel 1905, is with the Emergency Fleet in the personnel department of the Philadelphia office.

GODWIN, Mrs. Winnifred, formerly assistant in the Pomona College Library, Calif., and librarian at Monrovia, Calif., has been appointed assistant in the central circulation department of the Tacoma Public Library.

GOODRICH, N. L., librarian of the Dartmouth College Library, received in August his com-

mission as captain. Capt. Goodrich is now stationed at Washington in the office of the Chief of Staff.

GRAEFE, Claire, New York Public 1915-17, has been made librarian of the Sandusky (Ohio) Public Library.

GRIFFITH, Florence I., Pratt 1915, has been made assistant librarian of the Red Cross Institute for Crippled and Disabled Men in New York.

GUPPY, Clara M., B.L.E. Syracuse 1915, has resigned her position as librarian of Temple University, Philadelphia, to become librarian of Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, Pittsburgh.

HAMMOND, Ruth, Illinois 1917, has resigned as cataloger of the Hibbing (Minn.) Public Library and has accepted the position of cataloger at the Oklahoma A. & M. College Library, Stillwater, Okla.

HARRINGTON, Marian B., Western Reserve 1918, is with the U. S. Ordnance Department, Cleveland branch.

HENDEE, Cora, Western Reserve 1914, is with the U. S. Shipping Board, Washington, D. C.

HILEMAN, Janet E., Pratt 1915, who has been for two years children's librarian in the Public Library at New Castle, Pa., has accepted a position in the children's department of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh.

HITCHCOCK, Jeanette, assistant in the circulation department of the Tacoma Public Library, has been appointed branch librarian at the South Tacoma Branch Library.

HOLMES, Dagmar Oerting, New York Public 1912-13 (certificate Atlanta 1910) has resigned the librarianship of the Arents Free Library, Richmond, Va., to become catalog and index clerk in the loading section of the production division of the U. S. Ordnance Department, Washington, D. C.

HOUSER, Mabel Hines, Western Reserve 1909, is supervisor of the training class in the Reuben McMillan Library, Youngstown, O.

HUTCHINSON, Lillian L., Western Reserve 1918, is librarian for the National Carbon Company, Cleveland, O.

IHRIG, Esther L., formerly an assistant in the Oshkosh (Wis.) Public Library, has been appointed a member of the staff of the Des Moines Public Library.

JAMME, Louise E., California 1915, was married Oct. 7 to Frank Harriss. Her position as librarian of the Colusa County Free Library will be filled by Margaret Livingston.

JENKINS, Frederick W., formerly librarian for the Russell Sage Foundation in New York City, has been in Washington for some time as expert statistician for the War Industries Board.

JENNINGS, Alvena Surdam (Mrs. J. H. Jennings) Drexel 1902, died of influenza October 17, 1918, at her home in Candor, N. Y. Previous to her marriage in October, 1904, Mrs. Jennings was an assistant in the Trenton (N. J.) Public Library. She assisted in the cataloging of the Vermont State Library, Montpelier, Vt., and organized the Public Library in Bernardsville, N. J. She leaves her husband and two little girls, one thirteen and the other eleven years old.

KAISER, John B., librarian of the Tacoma Public Library, is in charge of the construction of the library building and the organization of the library at Camp Knox, near Louisville, Ky.

KELLOGG, Theodora, Pratt 1908, who has been for some years general assistant in the Osterhout Library at Wilkes-Barré, Pa., has been made first assistant in the Seymour Library at Auburn, N. Y.

KIMBALL, Flor-Etta, Pratt 1914, formerly of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh and at the time of her death in the department of Military Intelligence in New York, died of the influenza at the Brooklyn Hospital on Oct. 12 after a brief illness, in the twenty-fifth year of her age. She was for a year and a half assistant librarian at Madison, N. J., before going to Pittsburgh.

KIMBLEY, Gertrude, Riverside 1915, is now assistant librarian at the State normal school, San Diego, Calif. She was formerly in the Barlow Medical Library at Los Angeles.

KINGSLEY, Mrs. E. J., formerly assistant in the University of Oregon Library, has been appointed assistant in the circulation department of the Tacoma Public Library.

KINKELDEY, Capt. Otto, chief of the music division, New York Public Library, is now in command of the Grove City College Unit of the Students Army Training Corps, located at Grove City, Pa.

KNOWLTON, Gladys, Los Angeles 1918, who has been an assistant in the California State

Library at Sacramento, has been appointed to a position in the Stanislaus County Free Library at Modesto, Calif.

KRAUSS, Bertha K., Pratt 1911, of the Ohio State Library, is library assistant in the Division of Military Aeronautics in Washington, D. C.

LEHMAN, Reba, Drexel 1908, died of influenza in October, 1918. Miss Lehman was with the Emergency Fleet Corporation at the time of her death. She had been engaged in library work in the Public Library of Conshohocken, Pa. and Spokane, Washington.

LIVINGSTON, Margaret, Los Angeles 1917, has been appointed librarian of the Colusa County (Calif.) Free Library.

LIVSCHITZ, Matilda, Pratt 1917, died in New York on Nov. 1, of pneumonia. She worked for five years at the Seward Park branch of the New York Public Library, where she founded the Mothers' Club and thru her enthusiasm and her knowledge of Yiddish accomplished Americanization work of the first order. She had also been on the staff of the Chatham Square branch, where she worked out the catalog of Chinese books. After her graduation from Pratt she undertook the creation of a Russian department at the Guaranty Trust Company, and shortly after, having devised a system of indexing statistics she was promoted to the statistical department—the first woman to be so honored. But her heart was in public library work, and with her rare personality, her idealism, her vision and her very great ability, there seemed no limit to the success that lay before her in that field.

LOCKWOOD, Gertrude Harriet, Carnegie 1907-08, has resigned as head of the children's department of the Public Library, Brookline, Mass.

LORBEER, Vera, Riverside 1913, has been recently appointed librarian at Pacific Theological Seminary, Berkeley.

LUCAS, Mrs. Marian Cross, Simmons 1915, has been appointed librarian in the Department of Education Library at Boston University.

MCCAMBRIDGE, Marie, Western Reserve 1910, has announced her marriage to Jacques Stanitz, of Youngstown, Ohio.

MCDONALD, Lurene, New York Public 1916-18, formerly an assistant in the economics

division of the New York Public Library, has been appointed research librarian in the Canadian Department of Labor, Ottawa, Ont.

McKEE, Clara, Pratt 1912, has resigned from the New York Public Library to take a laboratory technician course at the Rockefeller Institute.

MARION, Guy E., is organizing the collections of the Community Motion Picture Bureau at 46 West 24th street, New York City.

MARLOW, Algeline, California 1918, is serving as assistant at the Camp Library, Camp Kearny, Calif.

MATTHEWS, M. Alice, librarian of the Institute for Government Research, Washington, D. C., has accepted the librarianship of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in Washington. Miss Matthews was for seven years librarian of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (Department of Labor) resigning that position about two years ago to organize a special library in Government administration for the Institute for Government Research.

MEAD, Elizabeth L., librarian of the Houghton branch of the Lynn (Mass.) Public Library has resigned.

MILLER, Zana K., Western Reserve 1905, is now head of the applied science department in the Public Library at St. Louis, Mo.

MILLIGAN, May L., Western Reserve 1913, is a library assistant for the National City Company, New York City.

MORGAN, Jeannette C., New York State Library School 1914-15, is now assistant librarian and cataloger of the San Diego (Calif.) High School.

MOORE, Charlotte, for 36 years an assistant in the Public Library at Marlboro, Mass., died early in November.

MORTON, Gabrielle, Los Angeles 1918, has been chosen librarian of the Coronado (Calif.) Public Library.

MURCH, Philura E., New York State Library School 1905-06, is in branch work in the New York Public Library.

NASH, Allene, branch librarian at South Tacoma, has been appointed first assistant in the circulation department of the Tacoma Public Library, a position she formerly held.

NORTON, Margaret Cross, B.L.S. New York State Library School 1915, is calendaring a collection of manuscripts in the Indiana Historical Commission, Indianapolis.

OHR, Elizabeth, assistant organizer for the Indiana Library Commission since 1916, has resigned to become first assistant in the catalog department of the Bridgeport (Conn.) Public Library.

PAGE, Mildred, Simmons 1914, is librarian at McLean Hospital, Waverly, Mass.

PALMER, Mary B., has resigned as librarian of the Carnegie Library at Charlotte, N. C., and has joined the staff of the Carnegie Library School at Atlanta.

PANCOAST, Edith, has been appointed head of the circulation department of the Tacoma Public Library.

PETTY, Annie F., librarian of the North Carolina State Normal College, has been appointed a member of the North Carolina Library Commission, succeeding Dr. Clarence Poe. Miss Petty was the first trained librarian in the state, a charter member of the North Carolina Library Association (twice served as president) and it was largely due to her efforts that the state commission was established.

POSTE, Eleanor, formerly librarian of St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., has been appointed to the staff of the Dartmouth College Library.

PRATT, Catherine, Simmons 1912, is going overseas in Red Cross work.

PRICE, Ruth, Carnegie 1912-13, has been appointed children's librarian, St. Louis Public Library.

RANDALL, Marie, Simmons 1914, is organizing files and library material for the Walkover Shoe Company in her home city of Brockton, Mass.

REID, Alice, now librarian of the People's Park branch of the Louisville Public Library, has been made reference librarian in the main building.

ROBERTS, Katharine Olcott, Carnegie 1915-16, resigned from the staff of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh Sept. 30, to accept a position in the children's department of the Brooklyn Public Library.

RUGG, Harold Goddard, has been appointed acting librarian of the Dartmouth College Library during the absence on military service of N. L. Goodrich, the librarian.

RUPP, Julia, Pratt 1906, formerly librarian of the Public Library at Oshkosh, Wis., has become librarian of La Salle Institute, Chicago.

ST. CLAIR, Sadie, Simmons 1913, is an index and catalog clerk in the Ordnance office at Bridgeport, Conn.

SARGENT, Jessie, Pratt 1911, head of the circulation department of the St. Louis Public Library, was married to Joseph McNiece on Aug. 19. Mrs. McNiece is to continue her work for the present.

SAWIN, Olive, Simmons 1918, has been appointed librarian of the special reference library relating to women in industry maintained by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union in Boston. The report that the library had been united with the Bookshop for Boys and Girls, printed in the October LIBRARY JOURNAL, was an error.

SCHEUCH, Madeline Anna, New York Public 1912-13, 1914-15, has left the National City Company to become file clerk and librarian for Halsey Stuart & Company, New York City.

SELLERS, Kathryn, formerly librarian of the Institute for Government Research in Washington, has resigned, having recently been appointed judge of the Juvenile Court of the District of Columbia.

SHAW, Marian, New York Public 1916-18, has resigned from the staff of the reference cataloging division of the New York Public Library to accept a position with the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, New York City.

SMITH, Miriam, Simmons 1912, has resigned from the Library of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to accept the librarianship of a special library for the Dupont de Nemours Company, Wilmington, Delaware, where experience with the literature of chemistry and engineering was an essential qualification.

STANFIELD, James E., assistant camp librarian at Camp Zachary Taylor, died of Spanish influenza at the Base Hospital October 13, 1918. This is the first death in camp library service. Mr. Stanfield went to Camp Taylor from the State Normal School, Emporia, Kan., where he helped in the library while working his way thru school. He was thirty-one years old, very ambitious and promising, and his untimely death is to be regretted. He is survived by his father and mother, James and Sarah Evans Stanfield of Chanute, Kan.

STANGER, Marion, Drexel 1899, is with the Emergency Fleet in the personnel department of the Philadelphia office.

STEARNS, Lieut. Foster W., formerly librarian of Massachusetts State Library, has been transferred to General Pershing's headquarters as a member of the general staff. Lieut. Stearns went to Plattsburg in the fall of last year and was one of the few graduates who received commission for immediate service in France. He went across in January and was for several months attached to a classification camp. Later he was transferred to Co. D, 16th Infantry. He was struck by a piece of shrapnel when his regiment went into action at St. Mihiel, but continued in the fight for five hours and has been convalescing at Vichy.

STEVENS, Dorcas C., has been appointed librarian of the Houghton Branch of the Lynn (Mass.) Public Library.

STIMSON, Florence, New York State Library School 1900-01, has been appointed assistant in the U. S. Bureau of Mines Library at Pittsburgh, Pa.

STITES, Katharine, Carnegie 1917-18, has been appointed assistant in the children's department, Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh.

STONE, Edna E., cataloger in the Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D. C., has recently accepted the position of assistant librarian of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, D. C.

SUBERS, Helen D., Drexel 1903, is acting librarian-in-charge of the Oak Lane branch of the Free Public Library of Philadelphia during the leave of absence of the librarian, Helen R. Shoemaker, Drexel 1912.

THEOBALD, Ruth, assistant at Crescent Hill branch of the Louisville Free Public Library since November 1911, has been granted leave of absence to attend the training class for children's librarians at Cleveland Public Library.

THOMSON, O. R. Howard, librarian of the James V. Brown Library, Williamsport, Pa., has brought out a second volume of verse with the title "The modern comedy." It is published by the Cornhill Company, Boston.

TURNER, Harriet P., Western Reserve 1916, is librarian of the County Library at Vevay, Indiana.

VAIL, Robert William Glenroie, New York

Public 1914-16, has been called from the information division of the New York Public Library to service in the United States Army.

VAN DYCK, Katherine, New York State Library School 1917-18, died in the Du Bois, Pa., hospital, Oct. 25, from influenza contracted in service as a volunteer nurse.

VAN SANT, Clara, New York State Library School 1916-18, has been elected librarian of the Medford (Ore.) Public Library.

VIRTUE, Ethel B., for the last five years archivist of the Historical Department of Iowa at Des Moines, has accepted the position of manuscript assistant in the library of the Minnesota Historical Society at St. Paul.

WADE, Margaret, Wisconsin 1918, formerly librarian at Pendleton, Ind., has been appointed assistant organizer for the Indiana Library Commission.

WADSWORTH, Mildred, Simmons 1918, has been appointed an assistant cataloger in the Dartmouth College Library.

WARING, Mary Anne, New York Public 1911-12, formerly in the clerical service of the U. S. Coast Artillery, has become court stenographer for the U. S. District Court, Eastern District of South Carolina, Charleston.

WATSON, Dorothy, New York Public 1916-17, formerly an assistant in the technology department of the Library Association, Portland, Ore., has been appointed a research assistant for the New Jersey Zinc Company, New York City.

WHITCOMB, Alice, formerly cataloger in the Library of the National Museum, has been appointed head cataloger in the Dartmouth College Library.

WHITE, Sarah Foster, for twenty years librarian of the Reuben Hoar Library, Littleton, Mass., secretary of the Littleton Historical Society, died at Littleton on Oct. 30.

WILLIAMS, Dorothy, librarian of the Cleveland School of Art, has gone overseas as a reconstruction aid.

WOODMAN, Francis Hall, formerly acting librarian of the Harvard Club of Boston, has gone as Y. M. C. A. worker to France.

WRIGHT, Ethel C., has been appointed to take charge of the children's work in the Toledo Public Library.

YOUNG, Lida B., has been appointed librarian of the Carnegie Library, Swissvale, Pa.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

RHODE ISLAND

Providence. The valuable collection of books and other material on Whist, collected by the late Walter H. Barney, and unsurpassed in this country, has been presented to the Providence Public Library, and with it has been given a very detailed card catalog of the collection. This is one more instance of a valuable special collection, coming into the custody of a library already widely known for its special collections, serviceable to students. It is much to be regretted that, owing to the congested condition of the building, all that can be done with this collection, for the present, is to store it.

CONNECTICUT

Hartford. J. Cleveland Cady, Trinity '61, an architect of New York, has given Trinity College Library his collection of books and photographs relating to architecture. There are 375 volumes and upward of 2000 photographs. Dr. Cady has followed his profession since 1870 and among buildings designed by his firm were some for Yale College, the Metropolitan Opera House, the American Museum of Natural History and structures at Wesleyan, Williams and Trinity.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

New York City. The will of Mrs. Russell Sage, recently probated, leaves \$800,000 to the New York Public Library.

New York City. The prints division of the New York Public Library has arranged in the print gallery in the main building an exhibition of the War Zone in Graphic Art, being a display of etchings and other prints illustrating Eastern France and Belgium during the 17th-19th centuries. The pictures shown are by artists of repute, being selected from the portfolios in the print room, the modern ones mainly from the S. P. Avery Collection.

Rockville Center, L. I. A bronze tablet has been unveiled here in memory of Winona Caroline Martin, librarian of the Public Library, who was killed last March in a German air-raid on Paris.

Sayville. The library of the late George R.

Brush, consisting of 3000 valuable volumes, mainly works of travel and reference works, many of which are out of print, has been presented by Miss Ida F. Gillette and Charles R. Brown to the Sayville Library. The collection will be housed in a building adjoining the library and will be known as the Brush Auxiliary of the Sayville Library.

NEW JERSEY

Florence. Walter H. Wood, president of the Wood Foundry Company, has turned over the Florence public library building of which he was the founder a few years ago, for an emergency hospital.

Newark. The Colombia exhibition held during May and June at the Free Public Library of Newark, has since been considerably enlarged and has now reopened. The exhibit illustrates the resources and possibilities of commerce of Colombia, which can, among other things, furnish to the United States platinum, pyrites, castor oil, petroleum and cocoanuts.

PENNSYLVANIA

Greenville. In moving Thiel College library to another building many rare books were found. One book was printed by Zell at Cologne in 1473, a Virgil's Aeneid was printed in 1501, and one in 1508. A history of Rome, printed by Andrew Welcher in 1586, at Frankfurt, and a German religious work printed in 1594 are in a good state of preservation. Among the other volumes is an iron-bound Bible.

South Atlantic

MARYLAND

Baltimore. Speaking at a meeting of the Kiwanis Club, on Oct. 24, Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, librarian of the Enoch Pratt Free Library urged the importance of a business branch of the library, which in the approaching time of reconstruction and trade development should be a center of information in books, maps and statistics of domestic and foreign trade conditions. The Baltimore Board of trade, said Dr. Steiner, has approved of the project of a library similar to the commercial libraries established in Newark, N. J., and in Manchester, Glasgow and Liverpool.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington. The Railroad Wage Commission has established a library to provide the

necessary reference material for its work. The library is located at the offices of the Commission in the Interior Department Building at Washington.

Washington. The Library of Congress now has on exhibition the original autograph signed addresses of welcome to the American troops on their arrival in France, in June, 1918, from President Poincare, Marshal Foch, Marshal Joffre and Gen. Petain. These addresses were written at the suggestion of Mr. John Erskine, chairman of the Army Educational Commission, A. E. F.—Y. M. C. A., and thru his patriotic generosity have been presented to the national library. Poster reproductions of them were made and displayed in all the Y. M. C. A. huts in France. Along with these unique documents the library exhibits excellent portraits of the president of France and the three generals. Marshal Foch's welcome reads:

"To you, valiant soldiers of America, defenders of right and liberty, I send cordial salutation.

"With such ideals—the noblest that ever led an army into battle—what shall not your valor accomplish?

"Your spirit, your confidence, guarantee a decisive victory.

"The fervent desire of your seniors in the great war will be to rival your ardor in the coming contests.

"General Headquarters, June 16, 1918.

F. FOCH.

FLORIDA

Bradentown. The New Carnegie library was formally opened on Oct. 10, the ceremony concluding with the unveiling of an oil portrait of Mrs. M. T. Wertz, who was some years since elected honorary president of the library association for life on account of her activity and long official capacity in the early work of the association.

East North Central

INDIANA

Indianapolis. Ralph Adams Cram has a profusely illustrated article on the Indianapolis Public Library in the *Architectural Forum* for September. Of the building itself Mr. Cram says, "Altogether I cannot help feeling that this Indianapolis Library is one of the most distinctive and admirable contributions to architecture that have been made in America."

ILLINOIS

Chicago. Sets of postcards and lantern slides illustrating the countries to which our soldiers go, are sent with brief travelogues to the army camps by the Ryerson Library of the Chicago Art Institute. "The travelogues are designed not only to entertain, but to reveal in some measure the various new conditions the soldiers may expect to find in life

on the other side. Some that are in preparation now are the Cathedrals of France, the Chateaux of France, North Italy, Switzerland and Rome."

East South Central

KENTUCKY

Louisville. Urging the appointment of an advertising man to a place on the Board of Trustees of the Louisville Public Library the secretary of the Louisville Advertising Club has written to the Mayor: "The management of the library is becoming more and more difficult by reason of the increased demands made on the city administration for financial support. "We believe," says the letter "that in future the conduct of its affairs should be intrusted in a larger degree to business men. . . . In order that Louisville shall be able to make a wider use of the admirable library system we now possess, we earnestly urge you to appoint a live young man on the board who is in close touch with the needs of the business world. Altho our libraries are doing a wonderful work, especially in relation to the schools of this city, we feel the facilities they offer the public should be better known, and for that reason the selection of an advertising man would enable the library board to deal more efficiently with modern conditions."

ALABAMA

Birmingham. The Booker Washington Library opened in October for the use of the colored people of Birmingham. Owing to the forbidding of all public gatherings there was no formal opening, but the library is open and ready for business. The library will be open from 2 o'clock to 9 p. m. daily. This library is a branch of the Public Library of the city and is located at 1715 Third Ave., North.

West North Central

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis. The entire collection of paintings, works of art, jade, Korean and Japanese ware, Greek pottery, old Persian and Ratta ware, carved ivory, bronzes, temple idols, Egyptian and Syrian necklaces, ancient jewelry and cut and uncut gems which have been accumulating at the Walker Art gallery in Minneapolis for the past fifty years, is today in the possession of the people of Minneapolis. The Walker collection, which art critics have stated to be the largest and most valuable collection of its kind in the world, has been unconditionally presented by T. B. Walker to the Minneapolis Library board for the free use of the people of Minneapolis.

In addition to these collections Mr. Walker has offered a 3½ acres site for the erection of a new public library.

Minneapolis. The business branch of the Minneapolis Public Library has installed a complete collection of maps covering all fields including soil maps, industrial maps, statistical maps and others which are useful to business men, students and general readers.

MISSOURI

Monroe City. The formal opening of the Monroe City Free Carnegie Library took place early on Oct. 3.

West South Central

TEXAS

Austin. Preparations are well under way for the installation of the Wrenn Library, consisting of 5300 volumes, which Major Littlefield bought for the University of Texas last February. A printed index is being prepared in London, a part of it having been already received. One hundred copies of this catalog will be distributed to a selected list of libraries in this country and in Europe. Additions have been made recently to the Southern historical collection in the library of the university. Major Littlefield donated a fund of \$25,000 to the university on April 28, 1914, for this collection, and later gifts of money amounting to \$12,566.65 have made these large additions possible. About 600 volumes were added last summer. Another shipment of 1000 volumes has arrived, and 500 more are on the way. The books of the collection, which are all on Southern history, are cataloged alphabetically under the head, Littlefield Fund, and they are available to all students.

Pacific

CALIFORNIA

San Diego. The Public Library and the Chamber of Commerce are in receipt of a donation from the city bank board of seven digests on the following: Mexico, Argentine Republic, Brazil, Chile, Paraguay, Uruguay and Latin-America in general. There are about 400 typewritten pages containing valuable data on the geography, history, governments, products, industries, natural resources, commerce, transportation, principal cities, education, ethnology, archaeology, etc., of these countries. A special feature is the comprehensive lists of references, explaining clearly where additional information is obtainable. The data is carefully arranged. A. J. Mende, now connected with the city health depart-

ment, compiled this data for the Panama-California Exposition from various books and publications, information obtained from the Pan-American union at Washington, D. C., and correspondence with various parties in the Latin-American countries.

Canada

ONTARIO

Niagara. When Niagara Camp for Polish troops was opened in the fall of 1917, the usual annual membership fee of \$1.50 was waived by the Niagara Public Library for men in the camp. When at the end of the year it was found that the library had a deficit, the Niagara Historical Society, which every year since the beginning of the war had given a grant of \$25 or \$50 for prisoners or the navy or other war funds, came to the rescue by giving to the library \$25 as a "patriotic gift," seeing that the library had been doing its share for the war by admitting soldiers-in-training free of charge.

Foreign

ENGLAND

Nottingham. The Public Libraries celebrate this year the completion of a half century of existence, with the record for the busiest year of service ever known. During the year 489,398 volumes were circulated, an increase of 33,318 over the previous year. The total number of volumes in the Central Lending Library, the Reference Library, and the district libraries and reading rooms, is 154,156. There was a steady demand for technical books, works on applied science, fine arts and foreign languages, descriptive works on foreign countries, and books on the war. A special feature was made of the commercial section in the Reference Library, and a photographic record of the city has been started. Besides the issue of books to soldiers in the library, several hundred consignments of books and periodicals have been forwarded for the use of soldiers and sailors, in addition to special supplies to hospitals, prisoners of war, the Y. M. C. A., W. A. A. C., local munition works, etc.

OCEANICA

Guam. The Agricultural Experiment Station at Guam, 1500 miles from the Philippines, has, in its isolation, to rely upon its own collection of books. This now includes 2000 bound books and 7000 pamphlets. To guard against the mildew and insects which rapidly destroy books and bindings, the library is equipped with sectional book cases enclosed in glass.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of development in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature. Material printed in this department is cumulated each year in the "American Library Annual."

AMERICANIZATION

The library an Americanizing factor on the Range. Irma M. Walker. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, Oct., 1918. p. 209-213.

The Mesaba Iron Range, seventy miles north of Duluth, has some 85,000 people directly dependent on the mining industry, most of whom are immigrants. Each hamlet has its colony of Southeastern Europeans—Bohemians, Lithuanians, Slovaks, Slovenians, Montenegrins, Croatsians, Bulgarians, and Austrians—as well as Italians, Jews, Scandinavians, and a few Chinese. Most of these have left their country to realize freedom here, and they find new and unexpected conditions in which their old habits of life and thought are shackles. It is at this point that the agents of Americanization must come in if the atheist, the anarchist and the I. W. W. agitator are to be kept out. The public school and the library are the best agents of Americanization in such a community. Well supported by taxes from the mines, the buildings are modern and attractive. The library is often situated in the school; the child passes the "bookish sanctum" every time he goes to the class-room, and soon acquires the library habit. Hero tales are always popular, and Lincoln is especially dear to boys who are poor and who live in cabins. The pictorial section of the New York Sunday *Times* posted on the bulletin board and a collection of war pictures illustrating aeroplanes, tanks, fabricated ships, etc., brings a wealth of information to boys and girls who know no life beyond that of the Range; while lectures on questions of the day enable pupils to carry home a correct knowledge of current events to counteract the distorted news given in the foreign papers.

BOOK BUYING

Duplication of books—a symposium. *Ont. Lib. Rev.*, Aug., 1918. p. 8-11.

Six librarians, in charge of libraries in towns varying from 200 to 56,000 in population, contribute to this discussion.

Miss Florence B. Edwards of Manilla Public Library is strongly of the opinion that the policy of purchasing extra copies of titles in demand popularizes the library and earns the good will of a large number of readers; whereas a long wait and the hearing of an adverse criticism of a book lessen the read-

er's desire to read what might have proved a helpful and interesting book.

The Public Library of Dundas, which maintains close connection with the schools, duplicates as far as possible titles asked for for supplementary reading or for reference in preparation of debates or essays, fifteen to twenty scholars often asking to use the same books at the same time.

Miss Watson, Walkerville Public Library, finds that while in many cases it seems preferable to spend money in buying additional copies of books worth while than on newer titles which may be used for a short period only, nevertheless, providing duplicate copies of popular titles gives greater satisfaction to the readers, as they desire books while they are new and are being discussed. The practice of the library is to put one copy on the reserve list and one on the shelf.

Miss Thomson, Sault Ste. Marie Public Library, and Mr. Fred Landon, London Public Library, are in accord with these, and list some of the titles of which the 4-5 or more copies possessed by the library are never to be found on the shelf.

Miss Black, librarian of the Fort William Public Library, insists also on the necessity of having a sufficient number of copies of the older popular volumes, such as some of Dickens, Scott, Mark Twain, and Burns' poems, in the library, to ensure there always being a copy to satisfy a request.

BOOKS AND READING

The encouragement of good reading. Arthur E. Bostwick. *Bull. of the New Hampshire Pub. Libs.*, Sept., 1918. p. 104-109.

The encouragement, and by encouragement is meant the fostering of what already exists, of good reading can be begun when a survey of the present condition of the public reading has been made. Such a survey will bring home to the librarian the facts that of the many who can perform the physical process called reading, relatively few can interpret the printed page, or gather from a paragraph in a book what they would gather from the same paragraph read to them, and fewer still can read in word groups, or quickly and readily interpret printed matter. The logical result is that, while the "movie" founded on a novel can "get across," few people read the novel. Still, aroused interest being the basis

of all mental acquirement and mental advance, and the public knowing what it likes and what it needs, there is no more effective way to encourage good reading than by finding out what good books the public wants and giving it its fill. The thing for the librarian to do is to find out what unsatisfied desires, what unsupported impulses towards good reading exist in the community, then catalog these and work for these. Thus, a body of men interested in a specific subject; a club studying a foreign language or a still more foreign subject; a talented family hitherto without fuel to feed their mental and spiritual fires will now satisfy their needs at the library with results far beyond a consequently increased book fund.

CHILDREN, WORK WITH

The Library of Hawaii, Honolulu, sends to any school in the territory upon request, transportation paid to the nearest port, a school library of 36—65 volumes, to be returned after three months. There is a mounted picture collection, from which any teacher may draw out a reasonable number upon a borrower's card for one month. As a result of Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen's lecture and story-telling tour of the islands in June, the library, by special request from mothers, is conducting a study course for mothers in children's reading. A special children's bulletin, compiled by Mrs. Thorne-Thomsen, has been issued, containing best stories under different subjects: poems for children of different ages, with their sources; realistic stories and fairy tales to be told to children with their sources. At the annual Christmas exhibit to be held in November special emphasis will be laid on books recommended by Mrs. Thorne-Thomsen. A story-hour is held every week at the library and during the winter a story-hour cycle for older boys and girls, having for subject *The Odyssey*, will be conducted. Finally, the library gives each year, partly in the schools, partly at the library, instruction in the care of books, the make-up of the book, and the use of the card-catalog and reference books.

CLASSIFICATION

Classification of agricultural bulletins. *South Dakota Library Bull.*, Sept., 1918. p. 94-96.

The classification used in the State Normal School Library at Spearfish has been prepared by Miss Rowe, the librarian. The Dewey decimal classification has been used as a basis; in some places without change; with decided change in others; and with convenient

expansion in still others, notably 631: Soils and fertilizers; 632: Pests; 633: Grains, grasses, tea, tobacco; and 639: Farm mechanics.

CLASSIFICATION—MEDICAL LITERATURE

Classification scheme of the Boston Medical Library. James F. Ballard. *Bull. Med. L. Assn.*, Jan., 1918. p. 33-63.

"Section one comprises the general reference works, history of medicine, and related subjects. Next in order will be found the sections dealing with the so-called biological sciences, then medicine with its many subdivisions and specialties, science and sociology and the various periodical and serial publications. . .

"On comparison with other systems it will be seen that the present plan presents a more logical sequence of subjects than will be found in many classifications. . . Attention is called to the absence of the so-called 'miscellaneous' section, which is present in some schemes. . . Our system differs from the *Index Medicus* in that it brings together under one heading all material of a special nature. Everything relating to a system of organs or individual organs, whether of an anatomical, physiological, pathological, clinical or surgical aspect, is put in one place. In the *Index Medicus* the opposite is the rule. . .

"The notation used is a simple arrangement of numbers for the main divisions, letters for the sub-divisions, and an arbitrary number for each work. . . The Library of the Harvard Medical School in reclassifying its books has adopted this classification."

The complete outline of the classification is given, occupying 29 pages.

CLASSIFICATION—MNEMONIC SYSTEM

An alphabetical mnemonic classification. Robinson Smith. *Lib. World*, July, 1918. p. 4-8.

The alphabetical notation is chosen as being capable of use in an essentially mnemonic notation (for example E shall stand for England when countries are under discussion), and as permitting closer subdivisions than does the decimal notation which divides only by tens.

The main classes used are:—Art, Biography, Christianity, Dictionaries, English language, Fiction, Greek antiquities, History, Industries, Juveniles, Knowledge, Law, Modern languages, National, industrial and social problems, etc. Each class is capable of subdivision to a third or even a fourth letter, for example the class N, National, industrial and social problems subdivides thus:—

Administration, Business, Crime, Domestic economy, Education, etc.

"The point at issue is whether it is better to label a History of France HF (with all the library order and ease that such a symbol implies), or whether one of the following symbols would be more appropriate: 944 (Dewey), H5 (Schwartz), 9200 (British Museum), F39 (Cutter expansive), Df (Library of Congress), or R000 (Brown). Where the History of France is classified by centuries, the number of the century would follow the symbol. Thus HF16 would be a History of France in the 16th century. Numbers would be also used in some of the pure sciences, notably Botany and Zoology, to indicate the special classes.

"Since all books would be arranged in their groups and units alphabetically by authors, the author-mark of the individual book would be the first three letters of the author's last name followed by the first letter of his first name. Thus Thomas Carlyle would be "Cart" and the fifth edition of his French Revolution would be HFR.

So one could expand indefinitely, Cart 5 without disturbing the notation of the other books, everything would be in order, and everyone, classifier, attendant, habitual user and stranger would be guided automatically, quickly and intelligently. Moreover, with a symbol that visibly means something, it is more than ever possible that the same card (in duplicate) should serve the author card-catalog and the subject card-catalog. The author is printed in the upper left-hand corner and the subject-symbol in the upper right-hand corner, and they are filed and observed accordingly. Thus the crying need of libraries, a complete subject-catalog, is satisfied with almost no extra machinery. If publishers enclosed two such cards with every new book sent to libraries, there would be no cataloging problem."

The alphabetical mnemonic classification of industry. Robinson Smith. *Lib. World*, Aug., 1918. p. 36-39.

The application of the alphabetical mnemonic classification to the indexing system of a proposed central bureau of industrial information, is here given.

A list of some 800 major industries (to be obtained gratis from the Library Bureau) has been prepared, and each industry given a number, leaving many numbers blank scattering in order that the list may grow. The number, for example, 127 being assigned to

the glass industry, each glass manufacturer will receive all cards bearing that number, obviously an immensely wide range of material. Mr. Robinson is working out a classification system for this material on the principle of that described above.

The printing trade has the following sections:—Accounts, Binding, Composition and hand-set type, Engraving, Forms and stock books, Imposition and arrangement, etc., it being understood that the name given is necessarily sometimes a compromise, since two obvious names may begin with the same letter. The sections are subdivided, Composition and hand-set type for example being thus sub-divided into Alphabets (again divided into bourgeois, double pica, great primer, italic, nonpareil, etc.), Book work, Case and compositor, Distributing.

The system may be used easily in making for office use a handy index of correspondence, etc., the printer indicating by initials the material to be indexed and his typist making the cards. Thus the name of a lithographer will be found among the L cards in the main section N (Names and catalogs).

CO-OPERATION—FROM CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

On the initiative of the Providence Public Library an arrangement has been made with the Providence Chamber of Commerce whereby the latter list, monthly, in the *Providence Magazine*, important works in the library bearing on matters of interest to those concerned in the local industries. The lists are classified, a recent issue containing, e.g., works on accounting, advertising, banking, civic affairs, directories, office methods and routine, salesmanship, silk manufacture, taxation, industrial management, employment systems, and war-time conditions. Articles in periodical publications are included and a descriptive note or brief resumé of the matter is given.

EXHIBITS

Library exhibits—at fairs. *South Dakota Library Bull.*, Sept., 1918. p. 92-94.

Under the direction of Mrs. Jeannette E. Herreid, library and exhibits director for South Dakota, a library exhibit was held at the State Fair this year. Posters, books and magazines dealing with the food question were displayed and thousands of leaflets and pamphlets distributed.

The South Dakota Free Library Commission held an exhibit at the State Fair illustrating the public library, reference, school, and especially traveling library work. The same exhibit was held at Rapid City the following week, the most central and most accessible

place in the building being secured, so that no one missed the exhibit. Special prominence was given to war books and to books and bulletins on food conservation.

The Carnegie Library at Mitchell had a booth at the Corn Palace during the week of Sept. 23. Posters showing the work of the A. L. A. War Service Committee in bringing books to the soldiers and sailors were exhibited, and book-marks with brief bibliographies on timely subjects, such as Tales from the trenches, Keeping fit in war time, Canning and preserving, were distributed.

FILING

A chamber of commerce filing system. Dorsey W. Hyde, Jr. *Filing*, Sept., 1918. p. 85-87.

This is an outline, by the librarian of the New York Municipal Reference Library, of the activities of a chamber of commerce and a skeleton plan of a time-saving filing system to fit its needs. The functions of various files, namely, the correspondence, subject, duplicate, house-organ, organization and tickler files, are defined, subject-headings for a vertical file for printed matter relating to civic problems are suggested, and the uses of the cross reference slip, especially that of doing away with the necessity of much indexing, are illustrated.

Filing in a law office. Irene Julian. *Filing*, Sept., 1918. p. 81-84.

This is a well illustrated article describing the peculiarities in the files of a progressive legal establishment, discussing the uses of the alphabetical and numerical methods respectively, and explaining a serviceable method of indexing.

Central filing in big corporations. W. Herbert Gilley. *Filing*, July, 1918. p. 7-10.

In big business, details cannot be handled by any one individual, and so departments are organized. A central file must be the medium for interchange of information and instruction, and must gather and disseminate data quickly and accurately. It may also serve as an information bureau and often handles incoming and outgoing mail, follows up delays, compiles statistics, and is in every sense a service department. An adequate organization will not be cheap, but its value must be measured by the time saved to executive heads and to high-priced specialists.

The personnel must be carefully chosen. While experience is not always necessary, intelligence and adaptability are. Employees worthy of advancement should be recom-

mended by the head of the filing department for promotion, and this opportunity for advancement will attract more desirable material to the department. Cost of operating the department will be kept down, while salaries of individual assistants will be steadily increasing.

The system used must be adequate and reliable but not complicated. It must, however, be kept uniform, and the principles involved must be adhered to strictly.

Development of a trust company's statistical and information files. S. Eugenia Wallace. *Filing*, July, 1918. p. 11-13 [illus.].

The library of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, originally only a few hundred books and serials and five filing cases, in care of one custodian, in two years has grown till the files now number 34, and the library staff now numbers twenty trained catalogers and translators. Miss Wallace tells how they first reorganized the correspondence file and established a card calendar that made it practically impossible for a salesman to forget his daily schedule of calls to be made and letters to be written. The subject and documents file, containing information about corporations and companies in which clients were interested, was next reorganized into a strictly alphabetical arrangement, with many cross references. A systematic searching of news items and financial magazines for this material was started, and additional information secured by correspondence.

Next the book collection was used as the basis for what has become a real bank library, over 400 newspapers and periodicals (in English and foreign languages) were subscribed for, and a clippings file, with daily service, installed. A special statistical reference card [illustrated] was devised for the collation of essential facts needed for quick reference. "Information on all subjects and for all departments" is the ideal of this busy library.

INFORMATION SERVICE

Information service for the community motion picture bureau. Paul F. Foster. *Spec. Lib.*, Sept.-Oct., 1918. p. 159-161.

In this article the Editor for Great Britain of the Community Motion Picture Bureau, formerly editorial librarian of the *Youth's Companion*, outlines a plan for the efficient and economical running of the business library of the bureau.

In addition to a small general collection of encyclopaedias, atlases and directories and a few of the best of the general periodicals, the library should have the indexes to peri-

odical literature, such as the *Reader's Guide*, its *Supplement*, and the *New York Times Index*. It should then purchase single issues of magazines containing specially valuable material. Certain periodicals are of use to special departments; the slide service for example can obtain humorous and political cartoons from the *Sketch*, *Tattler*, *Bystander*, *Punch*, *Sphere*, *Graphic*, *Illustrated London News*, *L'Illustration*, *Le Rire*, etc., and other departments could be well served by *System*, *Business Methods*, *The Journal of Accounting*, and *Printers' Ink*. The material ought to be examined by the librarian and suggestive articles sent to the executive or other person whom they will help.

The library should include and co-ordinate all the records of the bureau: the correspondence and all card indexes and information regarding motion pictures, the new-film library and the classified lists of special pictures of an educational nature. It ought to be the natural depository for articles about the work of the bureau and it should control the material sent by the press-clipping bureau.

The cost need not be great. A librarian trained in library methods and office economy could manage with the one capable clerk and the assistance of those clerks now employed in handling card records, correspondence, etc. The co-ordinating of these present divisions with the library would place them under the supervision of an expert and thus increase the efficiency of the whole organization.

LIBRARIANS AND ASSISTANTS—STATUS

The public librarian and his future: a consideration of current views and tendencies. *Library World*, March, 1918. p. 232-235.

Public libraries have become as never before an accepted fact in national life: witness the "significant remarks upon them by ministers of the Crown," the general failure of attacks upon them in municipal councils, and the phenomenal growth of rural libraries. The last Library Association Conference showed a strong tendency towards the requiring of a higher standard of education, if not library training for the coming librarian. Salaries have increased, largely in the form of war bonuses it is true, but it is improbable that the increase will be withdrawn. This increase is charged against the library rate, consequently the book-fund is reduced. Now it is a foolish policy to enhance the position of the library staff by decreasing the effectiveness of the library; furthermore the value of the penny rate has greatly declined. The removal of the penny limit seems therefore near, and the ratepayer will demand some-

thing in return for the increased rate: the public is likely to demand from the librarian all the qualifications usually associated with the professions. "The college-bred men of whose qualifications for library positions Sir William Osler is so certain, will try the possibilities of library positions. All present library workers thereafter will have to pass thru the crucible of educated criticism." There will be henceforth two classes of library workers: librarians and skilled manual workers and the higher posts will go to those possessing a university stamp on their knowledge, and perhaps, in time, a degree in librarianship, and who show authentic evidence of their ability.

LIBRARIANS AND ASSISTANTS—TRADE UNIONS

Trades unionism and library workers. B. Marjorie Peacock. *Lib. World*, April, 1918. p. 259-261.

"The apathy of the Library Assistants Association . . . whose real business it is to look after the welfare of the workers as distinguished from the welfare of the profession, is shocking," says Miss Peacock. Wages are low, hours are long, the future is uncertain. A constructive offensive policy is needed. It is not desirable that library workers as a unit become a part of the National Union of Clerks [as the library assistants at Bristol and part of the Manchester Libraries' staffs have done], it is the function of a union of library workers to break the vicious circle:—Low wages: Inefficiency. The first step is the definition of library work into its various sections and their grading, distinguishing between assistant librarians (technical workers) and library assistants (non-technical workers); the next to decide a uniform minimum rate of salary and a uniform maximum working day for each grade of work. It would in this owe no official allegiance to the Library Association examinations but insist on ability and efficiency, not certification, as the condition of higher remuneration.

The most obvious weapon of attack is the general strike. But since only when the services of the strikers are indispensable are strikes effective, the imperative course is an affiliation with the Trades Union Congress so that co-operation of those engaged in work more vital to the community can be secured.

LIBRARIES—DEVELOPING AND MAINTAINING INTEREST

Some essential points in the development of libraries. J. Pomfret. *Lib. World*, March, 1918. p. 228-231.

The greatest obstacle to progress, says the

librarian of Darwen, at the annual meeting of the North Western Branch of the Library Association, is the inadequate financing of the libraries, the local authorities failing to see that the saving to the rates is infinitesimal, whereas the loss to the library of even five per cent of its usual penny in the pound income means a considerable loss. The remedy for this and other ills might be found by appointing library committees composed of persons having interest and faith in the public library movement, rather than those who avowedly serve on committees in order to look after the public purse. The library can within itself help by providing an inviting and attractive arrangement of furniture and fittings, good light and ventilation, and by making accessible in the fullest sense of the word its resources, not only by giving free access to the classified books but by indexing the best contributions to knowledge which are buried in transactions of learned societies, in reviews and in volumes of essays.

LOCAL HISTORY—CLASSIFICATION

The printed catalog of a local collection. Roland Austin, *The Library*, Oct., 1917. p. 315-338.

The librarian of the Gloucester [Eng.] Public Library describes a scheme of classified catalog which has provided satisfactorily for the varied nature of the 8900 items in the collection of Gloucestershire pamphlets.

The order of arrangement of the principal "Parts" is as follows:

- Part I. Works relating to the county as a whole.
- " II. Distinct areas of the county (e.g., The Cotswolds, The Malverns, etc., etc.).
- " III. Rivers.
- " IV. County town.
- " V. Other large towns.
- " VI. Smaller towns, and parishes.
- " VII. Biography.
- " VIII. Locally printed works (viz., those printed in the county which do not appear under any other heading).
- " IX. Works by local writers (not appearing elsewhere in the catalog).
- " X. Portraits.
- " XI. Topographical prints.
- " XII. Maps and plans.
Index of authors.
Index of subjects and titles.
Index of local printers, publishers, and booksellers.

The chief subdivisions of the parts are arranged alphabetically for the purpose of quick reference; but this order is departed from in the case of history because of the importance of the subjects which it comprises, as for example, the subdivisions for part I, The county, and these with a few modifications are used also for the county town: History (again subdivided into general history and topography, religious, parliamentary

and military history); Administration (central, and local); Agriculture; Associations; Bibliography; Commerce and industries; Communication; Education; Fauna and flora; Folk-lore; Geology; Palaeontology, Mineralogy; Meteorology; Periodical publications (annuals, directories, general county periodicals); Sport; and Miscellanea (this heading being avoided as far as possible).

One entry only is as a rule used for each work, the subject-index giving references to works relating to several subjects. Each entry is preceded by a running number which used in conjunction with the subject-index is of immense convenience, e.g., Name of parish [See also 10, 70, 409 . . .].

MUSIC COLLECTION

The Chicago Public Library is making a special collection of magazine and newspaper clippings relating to American composers, including the work of women, and of Indian and Negro composers. These clippings may be taken out by card holders. The library also files for reference, programs of important forthcoming events, so that students may study scores in advance. The music department which was opened as a separate room less than four years ago, now possesses 12,000 pieces of sheet music and 8000 volumes.

NEWSPAPERS—PRESERVATION OF

The yellowing of paper; a study of the causes or principal factors producing the yellowing of paper. Alfred B. Hitchins. *Paper*, July 24, 1918. p. 11-15.

The series of tests described in this paper together with the results obtained are of interest to librarians. Test number 1 was an exposure to arc light for 100 hours. Samples withdrawn at 10-hour intervals.

Test number 2 was an exposure to moist heat, 90 degrees Cent. in a constant temperature oven in total darkness from 1 to 100 hours. Samples withdrawn every 10 hours.

Test number 3 was an exposure to dry heat 90 degrees Cent. heated in a constant temperature oven in total darkness from 1 to 100 hours. Samples withdrawn every 10 hours.

The sheets were sealed down to an opaque backing, and those exposed to heat to thin asbestos boards. No filler was used in any of the experimental sheets. All the chemicals used were tested carefully for impurities, and where necessary were further purified. The sheets were made without dye. A consideration of the results obtained leads to the conclusion that however carefully the paper is prepared the addition of rosin alone as a

sizing material will in the course of time produce yellowing. Also that the presence of iron is a very important factor. Animal-sized paper will yellow more than one which is free from gelatin sizing. The experiments disclose also that there is more or less tendency for a maximum amount of yellowing to take place in a given time, after which further yellowing is very slow or does not occur at all. Light is the most important factor in the yellowing of paper. Next in order of importance is moist heat, and the least active of the three factors is dry heat.

Microscopic sections were cut of the various samples of paper, so that it was possible to examine the internal structure of the paper. In the case of the paper containing only rosin-size it was found under the action of light that the yellowing produced was only superficial, the interior of the paper being hardly discolored at all. Under the influence of heat the discoloration extended more deeply. In the case where iron was used in known quantities the discoloration penetrated a little more deeply into the structure, and where the paper was gelatin-sized in addition to the rosin and iron the sheet was almost equally yellowed through.

The conclusion arrived at as a result of these tests is that where it is necessary that a paper retain its original color it is important to use as little rosin-size as possible consistent with the degree of sizing required, and to use always an iron-free aluminum sulphate as the precipitant. The animal-sizing should be omitted or kept as low as possible.

In a letter to *Paper*, printed in the issue of Aug. 7, E. D. Greenman, librarian for Arthur D. Little, Inc., of Cambridge, Mass., speaks of the importance of preserving newspapers for the source material on local history which they contain.

"The possibility of printing a number of copies of a local paper on a grade of paper which will last at least one hundred years, is entirely out of the question, owing to the small number of copies desired," he writes. "But the present grade of newsprint paper is of such a character that it is very doubtful if it will last twenty-five years under present library conditions subject to excessive moisture or excessive dryness, to chemical action of sunshine, gas, heat, etc., or to destructive organisms. So the problem seems to be one for the papermaker or the paper chemist and resolves itself into a problem of paper treatment after printing, such as will lengthen the life of the paper to its max-

imum. Altho expensive this can be done by thoroly coating newspapers with cellulose acetate. If properly done this will undoubtedly preserve the poorest of papers. It renders them less inflammable, more impervious to water or moisture and they can at the same time be readily handled without cracking."

NEWSPAPERS—PRESERVATION

Thoughts on the present discontents with newspaper stock. H. M. Lydenberg. [2 p.]

Mr. Lydenberg describes the experiments made in the New York Public Library, beginning in 1914, towards the solution of the problem of the preservation of newspapers.

Chemical treatment of newspaper stock gave no satisfactory results. It was found impossible to get a transparent fluid or one which would spread evenly. Furthermore casein-coated stock has been found to disintegrate within a few years. The application of zapon with a Paasche air-brush increased the thickness of the paper very little and did not discolor the paper or leave a rough surface, but on the other hand the strength of the paper so treated was very little increased. A solution of glycerine and shellac, and one of shellac, turpentine and paraffine, gave similar results. A solution of carbon tetrachloride and paraffine rendered the surface sticky and greasy, and a paper preservative made by a varnish company, in addition to these defects, made the ink run. A flexible varnish (a basis of linseed oil and resin) was difficult to spread evenly with the air-brush but gave good results by dipping. This could not be continued because the materials required were at the time requisitioned by the government.

The mounting of the newspaper between two sheets of Japanese tissue-paper, a hand-made paper of great strength and absolutely excluding the air from the printed page, was found to be entirely satisfactory, except that the cost was almost prohibitive. At first the work was done entirely by hand, and the cost per volume was about \$35; later a pasting machine was found, but the cost is still \$25 per volume, the issues for one month constituting a volume.

POSTAGE STAMP COLLECTION

In June, 1918, the H. L. White collection of postage and fiscal stamps of New South Wales was presented to the Mitchell Library, which is a part of the Public Library of New South Wales, in Sydney. The collection, surpassed only by that in the British Museum, is valued at £15,000, and is almost complete. It

has been cataloged and arranged by Fred Hazen, who was intimately associated with Mr. White during the formation of this and of other fine representative collections of the stamps of Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia.

Various plans were considered for displaying and protecting the specimens, and it was eventually decided to exhibit them under thick glass in horizontal sliding trays. Four cabinets were constructed of Queensland maple, each measuring 10 ft. 10 in. long, 4 ft. 3½ in. high, by 2 ft. 3 in. deep, and holding four rows of sliding frames of eleven slides in each tier—176 frames in all. The top slide is 48 inches, and the lowest 32 inches from the floor, so that the contents may be inspected in comfort. The frames are 28½ inches wide by 21¾ inches deep, and hold four sheets of stamps.

REFERENCE WORK

Making the library serve your purpose. J. K[aiser.] *Journal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers*, March, 1918. p. 185-186.

This gives a good general description of the research system of the United Engineering Societies Library used to supplement the author and subject index, the published bibliographies and those compiled from day to day by the library. A staff of skilled and experienced searchers does this work which may serve a variety of purposes: It may be used for direct application in business; as a basis for technical papers, books or lectures; as a basis for inventions and patents; as a basis for legal action . . . or from the standpoint of economical, financial and other aspects." The question being formulated exactly and, if necessary, further information asked of the inquirer, a bibliography is made to cover the subject and is submitted to the inquirer who after perusal may decide to examine all or a part of the references. The Library may then be called upon to make photoprints, translations or abstracts. The inquirer may now be able to answer the original question or he may decide in what way the Library can further serve him. A record is kept of the extent of searches made, so that any search may be continued after interruption without duplication of work. A charge of \$1.50 per hour, calculated to cover the actual cost, is made so that no part of this service falls on the finances of the library.

Do libraries impede research? Adelaide R. Hasse. *Special Libs.*, Sept.-Oct., 1918. p. 155-156.

Miss Hasse answers the question with an emphatic affirmative. "Ordinarily a concern,"

she says, "engaged in the production of technical tools puts the manufacture of them in the hands or under the direction of persons having some appreciation of the needs and requirements of the ultimate consumer." Not so the library. Its catalog "is constructed according to hard and fast *a priori* rules, having regard chiefly to much non-essential technique in the determination of which the requirements of the ultimate consumer play no part whatever." The printed page contains the record of the rapid developments in all fields in these throbbing days: "How is it that the printed page, being vibrant with the mutation of psychosis, the library catalogue should be fetid with staleness? . . . The question resolves itself into three points—cause, effect and remedy. The cause, as already stated, is the prevalent overweening concentration on methodology in libraries, and very little sympathetic appreciation of the nature of the needs of the public. The effect is a serious obstruction of industrial and scientific research. As most libraries are recruiting their staffs from the graduates of the library schools, the remedy would seem to be the introduction in the curriculum of these schools of some instruction in the art of reclaiming information from printed sources."

RURAL LIBRARIES

Rural libraries. Garland A. Bricker. *Amer. Education*, Jan., 1918. p. 259-261. (Also printed in *Nebraska Teacher*, Jan., 1918. p. 199-201.)

Discusses the location of the library and the selection of the books, and includes a suggestive rural book list.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES—ENGLAND

Schools and libraries. Edward Green. *Athenaeum*, Nov., 1917. p. 585-586.

In 1906 the Town Council of Halifax, Yorks, associated the library committee with the education committee. "This, of course, provided exactly the conditions required for co-ordination of effort between the two departments, and a comprehensive system of libraries, forty in number, for the day schools was soon established, the education committee providing the cost of books, boxes, stationery, and other equipment, and the libraries the technical skill necessary in organization. These libraries vary in size from 50 volumes for a small school to 400 for a large one, and the total number of volumes now in use is 10,000. The libraries are not interchangeable between school and school, as the teachers prefer to build up permanent col-

lections, and recognize that the periodical changes caused by scholars passing thru the school provide the necessary variety. When these libraries were established the juvenile departments at the adult libraries were discontinued."

The grants of books are based on the number of children on the register and each head teacher selects the titles from a list frequently revised by the school libraries committee.

"The success of the day-school library scheme has been such that an extension of the work to the evening continuation schools was recently decided upon, and over 2000 volumes have been placed in sixteen departments.

"To link up the work of the school libraries with that of the adult libraries a system of transfer tickets, issued by head teachers to scholars leaving school, is in use, and periodical visits of small numbers of children in charge of a teacher are made to the adult libraries, where a lesson on the arrangement and working of the library is given. These lessons not only introduce the children to the large collections of books available when school days are ended, but they also afford some guidance as to selection and where to look for special knowledge on any specific topic."

SPECIAL LIBRARIES

The growth of a big idea. John A. Lapp. *Spec. Libs.*, Sept.-Oct., 1918. p. 157-159.

The "big idea" is the special library, the history of which is sketched in this paper by a former editor of *Special Libraries*. The special library he defines as an organization serving a specific institution which seeks to gather all of the experience available with regard to that institution's problems . . . to . . . present it in usable form, to study the problems which confront the institution and to bring the information to the right man . . . so that it may function in the work of the institution which it serves.

The collections prepared for the use of the state legislatures are the first example of the special library, that of New York State, the first in point of time, being however, only a collection of material, while that of Wisconsin made the information to function in the form of prepared drafts of bills and digests of legislation. The municipal reference library is the logical next step, but few cities have really effective municipal reference departments. The application of the idea to public administrative offices, notably in the case of the New York Public Service Commission,

came next, and this kind of special information bureau has developed enormously owing to questions arising out of the war. The fourth field of application is found in the realm of business: public utilities, banks, manufacturing concerns, bond houses, railroads, insurance companies and others have now their own specialized department of information, statistics and printed material. The fifth, and last of the main classes of special library is the collection relating to world commerce, this collection being still in the making.

The aim of the special library is, Mr. Lapp concludes, to make the knowledge which men possess articulate in every-day affairs, for enough knowledge is available on almost any subject to solve the problems of men and institutions if it were only passed around and made to help in doing the work of the world.

Bibliographical Notes

"Twenty-four billion," a pamphlet issued by the Bankers' Trust Company, New York City, contains valuable information in small compass on the cost of the war.

The October number of *Des Moines*, the organ of the Des Moines (Iowa) Chamber of Commerce, is a special library number containing a four-page account of "Des Moines libraries: their part in the educational and military training of our citizens," compiled by Gentiliska Winterrowd.

A list of five hundred war books published since spring is given in the *New York Times Book Review* of Oct. 20. The list is arranged by publisher under the headings: Books from the front; War songs and poems; Fiction, drama, juveniles; Germany and Austria; Russia and the East.

"Superstructures," the address delivered by W. N. C. Carlton, librarian of the Newberry Library, Chicago, at the commencement exercises of the Library School of the New York Public Library on June 7, 1918, and printed in the June number of the *Bulletin* of the New York Public Library, has now been reprinted as a separate by the library.

"Dramatizations of popular tales" is the title of an article by Louis N. Fiepel, editor of publications, Brooklyn Public Library, reprinted from the *English Journal*, for September 1918. It limits itself to a consideration of published plays in English, the fabric of which is based upon some work of fiction previously published.

A leaflet of additions to "A bibliography of the White Mountains," published by the Appalachian Mountain Club in 1911, has been printed and will be sent without charge to libraries having the book. Application should be made to Allen H. Bent, Appalachian Mountain Club, 1050 Tremont Building, Boston, Mass.

As a contribution to the United War Work Campaign the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh published a pamphlet which lists books and magazine articles on the war work of the seven organizations which have united in the campaign. This list, entitled "War welfare organizations," was distributed widely by the various agencies of the library.

A new edition of the *Student Life* bulletin of the Missouri School of Mines has been prepared by the librarian, Harold L. Wheeler, and is an uncommonly attractive pamphlet, with good illustrations and interesting text showing the adaptation of the school's resources to the new needs growing out of the World War.

A League of Nations, published bi-monthly by the World Peace Foundation, 40 Mount Vernon street, Boston, is the successor of the World Peace Foundation pamphlet series. The new series deals with plans and projects for the kind of international organization outlined by the advocates of a League to Enforce Peace. No. 3 is devoted to the Russian Peace Offer and no. 5 to the Monroe Doctrine.

The Lamp, issued by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey (published at 26 Broadway, New York city), is another new house organ. July was the month of its first issue, which described the marine transportation of oil. In the September number the work of the marketing division is explained in detail, and in subsequent issues other articles on the oil industry as a whole will be published.

The second part of the "Bibliography of Virginia" prepared by Earl G. Swem, assistant librarian of the Virginia State Library, has been issued in one thick volume of over 1400 pages as the combined four issues of the *State Library Bulletin* for 1917. This second part contains the titles of the printed official documents of the Commonwealth, 1776-1916.

The publication of an annotated list of selected titles of articles in current periodicals on engineering and other technical articles likely to be of interest to engineers, which was begun in the August number of the *Journal* of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, is continued on a very much

larger scale, with closer classification in the succeeding numbers, the October number containing eighteen closely printed pages.

Beginning with the September-October issue *Special Libraries* now has for editor-in-chief J. H. Friedel, with the following associate editors in charge of the special sections: Claribel R. Barnett, agriculture and government libraries; Mary B. Day, business and commercial libraries; Ella M. Genung, financial libraries; Edward D. Greenbaum, technological and engineering; Mary A. Pillsbury, theological and fine arts.

The United States School Garden Army has issued twenty-three leaflets, which may be obtained free from the U. S. G. Bureau of Education, Washington, on organization, sustaining interest, judging the home garden, songs for the school garden army, etc. It has also recently issued in bulletin form "An outline of a course of study in gardening" designed to prepare for the supervision of school-directed home gardens.

Under the auspices of the Société d'Exportation des Editions Françaises, a selected list of French books for libraries of high schools and normal schools has been compiled by Marguerite Clément. The aim of the list, which is classified, is "to recommend the books which will teach students as much as possible about France and things French." It is published in the *Wilson Bulletin*, Sept. 1918.

In the *Ontario Library Review* for August, 1918, there is printed a very useful reference table of the free public libraries in the province in places having a population of less than 10,000. The table gives population, assessment, circulation (total adults and children), ordinary expenditure, total expenditure, expenditure on books, on binding, and on periodicals, and the number of volumes in the library collection Jan. 1, 1918.

The first issue of *InToWin*, a magazine published by the Ordnance Civilians' Association, United States Army, in the interest of the ordnance workers in Washington, has made its appearance. There are 8000 of these workers in Washington, and the magazine will be devoted to obtaining for them better living conditions. The leading article in the first issue, by Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, is an appeal for co-operation among the civilian employees.

Three Americanization publications which should be in every library, are "Americanization as a war measure" (*Bureau of Education Bulletin*, 1918, no. 18. gratis); "Win-

ning friends and citizens for America" by Eleanor E. Ledbetter (Immigrant Publication Society, 241 Fifth Ave., New York City. 15 cents postpaid); and the *Americanization Bulletin* soon to begin periodical publication from the headquarters of the National Americanization Committee at 29 West 39th street, New York City. This committee has also issued several useful leaflets.

A collection of the bookplates and bookmarks issued during the course of the war is being made by Librairie H. Daragon, 10 rue Fromentin, Paris, and the material obtained is to be made the basis of a study soon to be prepared on *l'Ex libris de Guerre, français, belge, italien, et Américain*. More than one hundred and fifty of these bookplates have already been sent in, but few from this country, and gifts of plates from the camp libraries and for any special war collections will be appreciated and acknowledged.

The War Work Committee of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene has issued a bibliography with abstracts, "compiled in order that the psychiatrists and neurologists . . . attached to base and other military hospitals may have at hand the latest information about the special problems to be met in the army camps." It consists of abstracts of books, of parts of books, and of 300 articles from 87 periodicals. The material is arranged chronologically, according to the date of publication "so that development of theories, changes of opinion, and working out of methods may be traced thruout the progress of the war."

In preparation for the "Children's Year" in the Library, the Brooklyn Public Library is planning a progressive course of reading on the responsibilities of parenthood and the care and training of children. The first instalment, printed in the library's *Bulletin* for October, covers the subjects of parenthood, eugenics, and motherhood. Succeeding lists will include child psychology, child training, the child's health, the child's morals, the home kindergarten, story-telling, the school in the home, school and college, the child's reading, play and recreation, manners, and child's vocation, and stories of child life.

Medical librarians will be specially interested in the announcement that the "History of the Boston Medical Library" has just been published by the Plimpton Press. The first Boston Medical Library, formed early in the last century, was ceded to the Boston Athenæum in 1826. The present one began in a small way in 1875, with the support of such men as Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, Dr.

Henry Ingersoll Bowditch, Dr. David Williams Cheever, Dr. James Read Chadwick, Dr. Reginald Heber Fitz, and many others. The present history has been written by Dr. John W. Farlow, for the past thirteen years the librarian of the library.

The Grosvenor Library of Buffalo has started a quarterly *Bulletin*, the first issue appearing in September. It is designed to give to serious readers in Buffalo as well as outside the city, knowledge of the resources of this really important reference library. In this first number is printed the annual report of the library, as well as a list of the library's collection of chemistry serials. A descriptive article on some outstanding feature of the library and a list of some one of its special collections will be features of each issue. There is also a page of reference "findings," and those who were at the Lake Placid meeting will be amused to see the much-quoted "mousetrap" passage heading the list!

"Home warriors" was the title of "a playlet to promote soldier's play" written by Mrs. Minnie Clarke Budlong and Charlotte Matson of the Public Library Commission in North Dakota for presentation in schools and communities with special reference to the United War Work Campaign. The scene is laid in a modern farm home, where the father and mother, daughter and two sons of 12 and 14 are gathered for the evening. The soldiers' picture on the wall and the service flag in the window tell the story of the family's interest in the war, and the dialogue is a discussion of the work of the seven organizations and the contribution each can make to the happiness and well-being of the absent soldiers.

Two new annotated catalogs have been issued lately by the H. W. Wilson Co. in the Standard catalog series. Both are compiled by Corinne W. Bacon. One is the sociology section of the Standard Catalog, being a thousand titles of the most representative and useful books on social, economic and educational questions. The other is the Supplement to the Children's Catalog, and includes four hundred and fifty titles chosen chiefly from books published between June 1, 1916, and January 1, 1918. Another Wilson publication is a pamphlet on "Choosing a play," by Gertrude E. Johnson with both suggestions and a bibliography of good plays for amateur production.

The publication by the Merrymount press of the first part of a ten-part catalog of the present contents of the John Carter Brown Library in Brown University was announced for November. The catalog is planned to in-

clude all the printed books, pamphlets, maps and manuscripts in the library, with due emphasis upon the Americana from near the end of the fifteenth century to 1801, to which the library is largely confined, and with which no other library, public or private, can be compared. The present collection amounts to about ten times the material cataloged in the edition of 1882. As in the earlier catalog, the arrangement of this will be chronological, full titles will be given where they are necessary to identify an issue beyond any doubt, and peculiarities of the particular copy will be noted, but otherwise extended annotation will not be attempted.

The "Guide to United States government publications" compiled by Walter I. Swanton and issued as Bulletin, 1918, no. 2 of the Federal Department of Education, is bound to prove a most valuable tool for the reference librarian. It is divided into eleven sections, one for each of the ten executive departments of the government and one for miscellaneous important independent bureaus and commissions. Each part is subdivided into sections for each bureau belonging to the department, and the description is usually given in the following order: Principal administrative officials, general information and duties, general publications, method of distribution of general publications, annual and other periodical publications, lists, indexes, mailing lists, maps, and correspondence. A 14-page index gives further help in locating desired information.

"The libraries of the American state and national institutions for defectives, dependents and delinquents," by Florence Rising Curtis, is no. 13 in the Studies in social sciences series issued by the University of Minnesota. It gives an historical sketch of state and national institutions; shows the place of the library in the various institutions: the insane hospital, the reformatory, the prison, the institution for delinquents, and that for the feeble-minded; the sanatorium for tuberculosis, the orthopedic hospital, the home for soldiers, the school for dependent children, and the schools for the blind and deaf. Then follow the history of the movement for state supervision of institution libraries, and an account of the administration of the institution library—the book collection and the book fund, the library room, and library service to the inmates—and of the activities of library associations in regard to institution libraries.

"The war collection at the Clark University Library," by Louis N. Wilson, librarian, was published by G. E. Stechert & Co. in October (price 50 c.). A brief account of the efforts

made by the British, Canadian and German governments to accumulate material on the war, as well as of those made by some American libraries, in the absence of any action on the part of the government to meet the needs of future investigators, prefaces a description of the collection of books and posters in the Clark University Library, one of the most extensive in American institutions. A special classification scheme has been worked out by the library; the part relating to books is here given in full, followed by notes on some entries in special sections. British recruiting posters, War Savings, National Service, Blue Cross, Y. M. C. A., Church army, Food control and "special day" posters and pictures; the many beautiful French posters issued to raise money for charitable purposes and for the war loans; German war pictures of joyous life in the Fatherland during war time, as well as the Russian devastation of East Prussia, and a score or more of the German proclamations; a number of Raemaeker's cartoons; posters from Japan, Australia, Canada, Italy and Russia, together with more than 800 examples of our own country's posters, are included in this collection.

As a war economy measure the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh has thought it expedient to curtail the editions of its forthcoming supplement to the Classified Catalogue. Instead of issuing a pamphlet edition as before this supplement covering the years from January 1912 to January 1917, will be issued in sheet form, folded into signatures, which will be sold as the pamphlet edition was formerly sold and which may be bound by the purchaser in any form desired. No indexes to the separate classes will be issued, but a completed Author index and a Subject index, together with title page, will be printed after all classes have been issued and will form the last signatures of the catalog. Reference in these indexes will be to pages, making them adaptable to any form of binding. The regular bound edition will be prepared and issued as formerly, but libraries desiring an earlier edition should secure these sheets. The first part covering the classes General works (000), Philosophy (100) and Religion (200) is now in press. The sheet edition will be sold by classes as follows: Part I, General works, Philosophy, Religion. Part II, Sociology, Philology. Part III, Natural science, Useful arts. Part IV, Fine arts. Part V, Literature. Part VI, English fiction, Fiction in foreign Part VIII, Biography. Part IX, Books for the blind. Part X, Indexes, Title-pages, Contents, Preface and Synopsis of Classification. languages. Part VII, History and travel.

LIBRARY ECONOMY

INSTITUTION LIBRARIES

Curtis, Florence Curtis. The library of the American state and national institutions for defectives, dependents, and delinquents. Minneapolis: Univ. of Minnesota, 1918. 56 p. Q. (Studies in social sciences, no. 13.)

LIBRARY BUILDINGS

Eastman, W. R. The library building. 2. rev. ed. Chicago: A. L. A. Pub. Bd., 1918. (Manual of Library economy chap. 10.)

SHELF DEPARTMENT

Rathbone, Josephine Rathbone. The shelf department. 2d. rev. ed. Chicago: A. L. A. Pub. Bd. 1918. (Manual of Library Economy, chap. 20.)

RECENT BIBLIOGRAPHIES
GENERAL

PERSONAL PAPERS

Library of Congress. A checklist of collections of personal papers in historical societies, university and public libraries and other learned institutions in the United States. 1918. 74 p. interleaved. O. 30 c.

BOOKS FOR A SMALL LIBRARY

Best books of 1917, selected for a small public library. Albany: University of the State of New York, 1918. 77 p. O. (Bibliography Bulletin 62.)

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

CHILDREN

Books for boys and girls. Little, Brown. 28 p. S.

The children's hour: books for parents to read to little children. Public Library of Des Moines (Iowa). [5 p.] T.

Thorne-Thomsen, Mrs. Gudrun. Literature for Children. Honolulu: Library of Hawaii. 20 p. S. (Special bull.)

TEACHERS

Reference sets valuable to teachers in planning school work. Worcester (Mass.) Free Public Library. Nov., 1918. [7 p.] T.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

ABILITY TESTS

Ruger, G. S., comp. Psychological test: a bibliography, supplement to Jan. 1, 1918. *Experimental Schools Bulletin*, no. 6. Sup. 1, p. 79-111.

AERONAUTICS, MILITARY

Working bibliography for aeroplane general design and aeromotors. In: U. S. Naval Consulting Board and Engineering council. War com. of technical societies. Problems of aeroplane improvement. Aug. 1, 1918. p. 19-29.

AGRICULTURE

Fulmer, H. Luman. Influence of carbonates of magnesium and calcium on bacteria of certain Wisconsin soils. Gov. Pr. Off. 4 p. bibl. f°.

Widtsoe, J. Andreas, and Stewart, G., eds. Western agriculture. St. Paul, Minn.: Webb. bibls. \$1 n.

AMERICANIZATION

Towards a better understanding; list of books on various phases of Americanization. *Chicago P. L. Book Bull.*, Oct., 1918. p. 114-116.

BIOLOGY

Loeb, Jacques. Forced movements, tropisms and animal conduct. Lippincott. 209 p. 33 p. bibl. O. \$2.50 n. (Monographs on experimental biology, v. 1.)

BOTULISM

Dickson, Ernest C. Botulism; a clinical and experimental study. New York: Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. 7 p. bibl. \$1. (Monographs, no. 8.)

BULL FAMILY

Bull, J. H. Miscellaneous notes, pedigrees, etc., relating to persons of the surname of Bull. [Boston: Goodspeed's Book Shop.] 8°. 3 p. bibl. \$3.

BUSINESS

[Business.] N. Y.: Guaranty Trust Co. *Publications of Current Interest*, Sept., 1918. 5 p. Gearhard, Edna B., comp. List of pamphlets on

present day questions available at small cost. *Special Libs.*, Sept.-Oct., 1918. p. 162-164.

CHILD WELFARE

Jenkins, Frederick Warren, comp. Child welfare in war time. 3 p. *Bulletin of the Russell Sage Foundation Library*, Aug., 1918. More "children's year" books. *Bull. of the Brooklyn P. L.*, Nov. 1918. p. 22-24.

CIVICS

Bibliographical notes for civic workers. In: General federation of women's clubs. Civics dept. Handbook, 1916-1918. p. 41-44.

CLOTHING

Clatworthy, Linda M., and S. J. Swenson, comps. Bibliography of the economics of textiles and clothing. State College of Washington. *Library Bulletin*. Aug., 1918. p. 9-44. 25 c.

COAL

Bone, W. Arthur. Coal and its scientific uses. Longmans. O. 3 p. bibl. \$7 n. (Monographs on industrial chemistry.)

Fieldner, Arno Carl, and others. Analysis of mine and car samples of coal collected in the fiscal years 1913 to 1916. Gov. Pr. Off. 13 p. bibl. 8°. (U. S. Mines Bur. Bull. 123.)

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES—WAR SERVICE

Library of Congress. List of references on the universities and colleges and the war. 8 mim. p.

COMMERCE

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The Open Round Table

RETURNING UNSOLICITED BOOKS

Editor Library Journal:

A letter on page 784 of the October LIBRARY JOURNAL refers to returns of unsolicited books. A simple way out of the dilemma is to notify the shipper of non-acceptance by the library and also a notification that they will be mailed back on receipt of the postage. Otherwise they will be placed in the discard. This proved very effective in this library.

CORA A. QUIMBY, *Librarian.*

*Winchester Public Library,
Winchester, Mass.*

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